The New-York Times.

VOL. XXV.......NO. 7566. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 15, 1875.---WITH SUPPLEMENT. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

WASHINGTON.

THE DAY'S WORK IN BOTH HOUSES.

A LARGE NUMBER OF BILLS PRESENTED IN THE LOWER HOUSE—THE SPECIE RESUMPTION ACT—A RESOLUTION ON THE DISMISSAL OF HENDERSON—THE SENATE ALLOWS M'MILLAN TO WITHDRAW.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14.—In the House to-day, by unanimous consent, there was a call of the States as if the day had been Monday. Most of the members had their desks full of bills and resolutions which the call enabled them to transfer to the files of the Clerk's office. Every subject which could be reached by legislation was covered in the House to-day by bill or resolution. There were several bills to authorize the payment of import duties in legal tenders, and eight providing for the repeal of the specie resumption act, all of which came from the Democratic side. Two or three bills favoring resumption were offered. Willis, of New-York, presented a bill for improving Harlem River, $1,000,000 being the sum thought necessary for the work.

A round dozen bills were introduced to repeal the increased postal rates on third-class matter. Bright, of Tennessee, wants the franking privilege restored, and as a step in that direction presented a bill extending that privilege to the *Congressional Record.*

Numerous joint and other resolutions were introduced, and much time was consumed in fruitless efforts to pass them under the operation of the previous question. Blaine introduced a joint resolution proposing his previously published amendment to the Constitution prohibiting a division of school funds. Three similar amendatory propositions were introduced touching the Presidential office, proposing to limit it to one term of six years, making an incumbent ineligible for a second election, and one proposed to constitute the retiring President a United States Senator for life. Buckner, of Missouri, caused a little sensation by a resolution calling for all the correspondence relating to the dismissal of Henderson from the prosecution of the whisky trials at St. Louis, all of which has been already published. The request of Lawrence, of Ohio, that the words, "if not incompatible with public interests," be inserted in the resolution, was the subject of laughter on the Democratic side. The resolution had to lie over one day under the rules, Kasson raising the point of order. Randall presented a resolution calling for all the correspondence and data which led to the whisky raid in the various Western cities, which was also laid over on a point of order.

Wilson, of Iowa, tried, but failed, to get a vote on a resolution declaring it to be the duty of Congress to regulate commerce upon inter-State railroads. Payne, of Ohio, wants the Secretary of the Treasury to furnish the House with information concerning the Alaska seal fisheries, and Holman got in his anti-subsidy resolution, which came within one of receiving the necessary two-thirds vote last Winter. Before adjourning, three bills were passed, two of them providing for removing political disabilities from two Virginians; the third was the Senate bill providing for an extension of time of the Alabama Claims Commission. There was also a bill to repeal the iron-clad oath for members of Congress.

Mr. Fort, of Illinois, offered a resolution which caused a great deal of excitement on the Democratic side and much merriment among Republicans. Mr. Cox may claim the credit of having delivered the Democrats out of the hands of their enemies with as little loss as was possible under the circumstances. Mr. Fort offered a resolution expressing the sense of the House that in the appointments of subordinates under the officers of the House, wounded Union soldiers not disabled from performing duty should be preferred. Such a resolution would have passed unanimously a few years ago, but now, when sixty-four or sixty-five members of the House have to take a modified oath, and when more ex-Confederate soldiers than Union men are appointed to its offices, so that Northern Democrats are complaining that they were on the wrong side during the war to get office now, such a proposition presented a very embarrassing dilemma. A direct vote on it could not of course be permitted, so the demand for the previous question was voted down by a strict party vote, in order to give an opportunity for a motion to refer. This was made by Mr. Cox, who, at the same time, offered a resolution that, the union of the States being restored, all citizens were equally entitled to appointments to office under the Government. This was considered such a happy release that several Democrats came down to Mr. Cox's desk and shook hands upon it. The resolution was referred to a committee, and Union soldiers are referred to some future House of Representatives for appointments.

Mr. Chittenden, of New-York, offered the following bill in the House, to provide for the resumption of specie payments:

That the Secretary of the Treasury be and is hereby authorized and directed to sell, for legal tender notes, to be immediately canceled and destroyed, on the first Tuesday of each and every month, in the City of New-York, to the highest bidder, by such methods as are now employed in the sale of Government gold coin, the bonds of the United States for $3,000,000, coupon or registered, as may be most for the advantage of the Treasury for the time being, bearing interest payable in gold coin semi-annually, at the rate of four and one-half per cent. per annum; the principal of such bonds to be payable in thirty years, from the 1st of January, 1876, in gold coin. The act to take effect as soon as the bonds hereby authorized can be prepared.

The session of the Senate to-day was mostly occupied with the discussion of the resolution which went over from Thursday last granting to Mr. McMillan, of Louisiana, the contestant for the vacant seat in the Senate from that State, leave to withdraw his papers from the files of the Senate and retire from the contest. The discussion was interesting, as it revived the old Louisiana troubles and brought out some expressions of opinion as to the effect of the withdrawal upon the rights of Pinchback. Mr. Morton said the credentials amounted to nothing, and it made no difference whether they were withdrawn or not, and Mr. Howe, on the Republican side, took the same ground. Senators Stevenson, Thurman, Whyte, Salusbury, and Bayard, for the Democrats, took the same ground as to the effect the withdrawal would have upon the chances of Pinchback, but they contended that the papers were the property of the Senate and could not be surrendered. The resolution granting a withdrawal was finally passed by a vote of 28 to 30.

McMillan will no more be considered a contestant for the seat, and the case of Pinchback is now left exactly where it has all along been considered to rest, undisputedly upon its own merits. If admitted to the seat which he claims it will hardly be in time to do more than draw his pay from the time when he claims to have been elected.

Senator Morton did not secure the opportunity to introduce the resolutions relative to States' rights, which were printed this morning, but he will probably have the opportunity to-morrow. There is expected to arise a debate upon these resolutions, in which Mr. Morton will himself participate, and the Democratic Senators will be forced to say directly whether they regard the United States as a nation or merely as a confederacy.

THE COMMITTEES.

A PETITION IN CIRCULATION IN FAVOR OF MR. WOOD FOR CHAIRMAN OF THE WAYS AND MEANS COMMITTEE—NONE OF THE COMMITTEES YET FULLY MADE UP.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14.—The friends of Fernando Wood are making earnest efforts to have him appointed Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee. To-day a paper was circulated among the Democrats of the New-York delegation soliciting Speaker Kerr to place Wood at the head of the committee. How far the paper was signed could not be ascertained, but it is known that some of the members declined to sign upon the ground that such a proceeding was impolitic and unusual.

The work of preparing the committees goes slowly forward, and the whole of no single committee has as yet been decided upon. The sectional differences to be harmonized render it necessary to make and remake each committee, with a view to provide equitably for each interest and section. A number of the Chairmanships have been fixed upon, but there are none except Mr. Randall who are not subject to change. It is now possible that they will not be completed and announced until after the holiday recess, as there is a large element desirous of adjourning over from Thursday of this week until the 6th of January. If there should be no adjournment till next week it is fairly certain that they will be announced next Tuesday. Mr. Kerr is very reticent, even to his party friends, as to how he is progressing, and only three or four men have been taken into his confidence as advisers in the work. The House meets again to-morrow, and will take up some of the resolutions laid over to-day, particularly those calling for information from the Executive departments.

THE SUBORDINATE OFFICERS.

THE DEMOCRATS OF THE HOUSE EMBARRASSED BY THE NUMBER OF APPLICANTS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14.—The members of the House continue to be troubled with the disposition of the few offices to which they have fallen heirs. To-day a colored woman in charge of the ladies' reception-room for several years was removed, and the widow of a Confederate soldier appointed in her place. Last night it was decided that the Pennsylvania delegation should have four places under the Doorkeeper, and the Pennsylvania members were invited to draw lots to determine which of them should have the appointments. Mr. Cox, as the result of a similar drawing, had a man of about fifty years old designated for the place of a page. An ex-member, John D. Young, from Kentucky, is on the rolls of the Doorkeeper. Mr. Adams, the Clerk, has resisted the pressure, in order to secure competent assistants, which in his office are indispensable.

THE VISIT TO THE CENTENNIAL GROUNDS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14.—President Grant, several members of the Cabinet, the Chief Justice and Associate Justices of the Supreme Court, and about two hundred and fifty Senators and members of Congress will participate in the excursion to the Centennial grounds on Friday and Saturday next. A special train will leave here at 3 P. M. for Philadelphia, and return Saturday night.

THE FOSTER-BLAINE LETTER.

MR. BLAINE DECLINES TO BE "INTERVIEWED"—HE KNOWS NOTHING OF THE PUBLICATION OF THE LETTER.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14.—Mr. Blaine persistently refuses to be "interviewed" about the James Y. Foster letter. He says there is nothing for him to do in the matter, as he has not the slightest knowledge of the manner in which Foster's letter came to be published. Mr. Blaine seems to think that it is what a man writes, and not what is written to him, that he is responsible for. Probably Foster is mistaken in supposing that his letter never reached Mr. Blaine, for the latter has not denied receiving it. Some investigations are in progress at Augusta to discover how it happened to be printed. It might have been accidentally lost from the numerous letters received by Mr. Blaine. Probably he is right in supposing this to be a case in which, according to the old proverb, "The least said the soonest mended."

NOTES FROM THE CAPITAL.

REDEMPTION OF TREASURY NOTES AND CURRENCY — COMMITTEE BUSINESS — THE CABINET—NAVAL ORDERS.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14.—Yesterday's general dispatch, announcing that the Treasury would soon issue a circular requiring banks and others to prepay the express charges on national bank notes fit for circulation forwarded for redemption, was intended to refer to legal tender notes and fractional currency, and not to national bank notes. The law governing the redemption of bank notes requires that the charges on all national bank notes, whether fit or unfit for circulation, forwarded for redemption, shall be advanced by the agency and afterward assessed upon the issuing banks in proportion to their circulation redeemed. No question has ever been raised concerning the construction of the provisions of the Redemption act on this point, and the redemption agency will continue to pay the charges on all notes forwarded in accordance therewith as heretofore.

The Senate Committees on Foreign Relations and Post Offices and Post Roads held meetings to-day, at which the various nominations referred to them were referred to subcommittees for report. The Senate Finance Committee also met, and passed a resolution of sorrow at the death of Mr. T. W. Rees, of Ohio, formerly Clerk of that committee, referring to his efficient services and his proved uprightness. Benjamin Durfee, of Ohio, and recently of the Treasury Department, was to-day appointed to succeed Mr. Rees as Clerk of the Finance Committee.

The Cabinet session to-day was short. Several appointments were under consideration and several of the members decided to visit Philadelphia on the 17th inst., in company with the President. It is probable that the Postmaster General, the Attorney General, and the Secretary of the Navy will represent the Cabinet on the occasion of this visit.

Postal service has been ordered on the Rhinecliff and Connecticut Railroad from Rhinecliff to Boston Corner, Conn.

John W. Filler was to-day appointed Gauger for the Fifth District of Missouri.

The receipts from internal revenue to-day were $213,377 38, and from Customs, $431,453 25. The following are the balances in the Treasury at the close of business to-day: Currency, $10,037,486; special deposit of legal tenders for redemption of certificates of deposit, $44,680,000; coin, $70,184,541, including coin certificates $21,718,900; outstanding legal tenders, $372,471,772.

Commander Alfred Hopkins is ordered to the command of the Passaic, at Norfolk, Va., on the 22d inst. Lieut. Commander Charles F. Schmitz is ordered as Executive Officer of the ship St. Louis, at League Island. Lieut. Commander R Edwin N. Shepard is ordered to duty at the Ordnance Department at Bellevue, near Washington. Paymaster Arthur Burtis is detached from the Navy-yard at Philadelphia, and ordered to settle his accounts.

The flag-ship Tennessee arrived at Manila, from Singapore, Oct. 18, after a smooth voyage of six days. Admiral Reynolds intended to leave the latter part of the week for Nagasaki.

The Secretary of the Interior to-day sent to the House of Representatives the draft of a bill extending the tenth section of the Indian Appropriation act of 1870 to all Indian Agents, Sub Agents, and Special Agents, so as to require satisfactory bonds of them, and making false entries in their books a misdemeanor punishable by a fine of $500 or $1,000, in the discretion of the court. At present the law applies to only a part of the Agents.

The Secretary of the Interior now holds in trust for certain Indians stocks and bonds the par value of which is about $5,000,000. He says it seems to him that the United States Treasurer should be the custodian of this property, and therefore sends to Congress the draft of a bill providing for such custody.

It is said to be the intention of Speaker Kerr to announce the standing committees on Tuesday, the 21st inst., and that on the succeeding day the two houses will take the usual holiday recess.

RELATIONS WITH SPAIN.

THE POINT AT ISSUE BETWEEN THE TWO GOVERNMENTS.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14.—The present distinctive point at issue between the United States and Spain is stated in non-official but usually well-informed circles as follows:

The United States ask, first, that in the future all American citizens in Cuba, accused of violation of law, shall be tried by the civil courts and not by military tribunals, with all the rights in such cases as are secured by the seventh article of the treaty of 1795; and, second, that all sentences where American citizens have heretofore been tried by military tribunals shall be annulled. Spain in some degree concedes the claim of the United States to the first proposition, agreeing that in the future American citizens accused of violation of law shall be tried by the ordinary tribunals, with the right to be heard by counsel, to summon witnesses and employ other necessary safeguards to the accused; but with the reservation that all such trials shall be according to the law of 1821, which provides for more expeditious proceedings than those of the civil courts for common crimes in time of peace. She also offers to revise all sentences passed by court martial on American citizens where it shall be satisfactorily shown that such sentences were in violation of established laws.

Mr. Lane's bill to pay the Modoc war claims appropriates $131,000 for the State of Oregon and $4,600 for citizens of California.

The bill introduced in the Senate to-day by Mr. Hitchcock, of Nebraska, directs the Secretary of War to survey and report the most feasible route for a railway from Austin, Texas, via Fort Seaton, on the Rio Grande, to the harbor of Topolovampo, on the Gulf of California, authority for the survey in Mexico to be obtained by him from that Government.

BUSINESS IN EXECUTIVE SESSION.

NOMINATIONS CONFIRMED—DIPLOMATIC AND CONSULAR AGENTS, REVENUE, AND POST OFFICE APPOINTMENTS.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14.—The Senate in executive session this afternoon confirmed the following nominations: Richard Gibbs, of New-York, to be Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Peru, vice Francis Thomas, resigned; Christian Wall Weber, of Iowa, to be Minister Resident to Ecuador, vice Thomas Biddle, deceased; Gratiot Washburne to be Secretary of Legation at St. Petersburg; Henry Vignaud, of Louisiana, to be Second Secretary of Legation at Paris; Daniel S. Richardson, of California, to be Secretary of Legation at Mexico.

Consuls—William G. Riley, of Vermont, at Zanzibar; George H. Owen, of Vermont, at Messina; Lewes Richmond, of Rhode Island, at Cork; Joseph Knotts, of Iowa, at Chihuahua; Volney V. Smith, of Arkansas, at St. Thomas; Charles P. Lincoln, of Mississippi, at Canton.

Supervisors of Internal Revenue—Thomas J. Brady, vice S. T. Powell, resigned; George B. Chamberlin, vice P. W. Perry, resigned.

Collectors of Internal Revenue—Luther S. Trowbridge, for the First District of Michigan; Thomas J. Kenney, for the Ninth District of Illinois; Charles B. Pettengill, for the Eighteenth District of Ohio; W. S. Holden, for the Sixth District of Kentucky; Charles M. Lynch, for the Nineteenth District of Pennsylvania; Andrew Clark, for the Second District of Georgia; J. H. Sturgeon, for the First District of Missouri; Robert S. Van Horn, Sixth Missouri; William F. Green, Sixth Tennessee; Elisha H. Rhodes for Rhode Island.

Collectors of Customs—William F. White, St. Marks, Fla.; F. E. Grossman, Fernandina, Fla.; Moses Lowell, Saco, Me.; W. C. Marshall, Belfast, Me.; Elias Root, Oswego, N. Y.; A. S. De Wolf, Bristol, R. I.

Miscellaneous.—L. S. Howitt, Appraiser of Merchandise, Louisville, Ky.; Jacob M. Patterson, Jr., Pension Agent, New-York City; Mark Bangs, United States Attorney for the Northern District of Illinois; Charles Payson, Chief of the Bureau of Statistics, State Department; R. C. Morgan, Chief of the Bureau of Accounts, State Department; Arthur B. Wood, Chief of Consular Bureau, State Department; F. Jefferson, Chief of the Bureau of Rolls, State Department; John H. Haswell, Chief of the Bureau of Archives, State Department.

Postmasters.—Ralph Thayer at Oakland, Md.; R. N. Whauy, Ellicott City, Md.; W. H. Boggs, Smyrna, Del.; Alonzo Snow, at Port Deposit, Md.; John L. Knight, at Brandon, Vt.; Thomas L. Blodgett, at Cooperstown, N. Y.; William D. Miner, at Warsaw, N. Y.; W. W. Kellipo, at Genese, N. Y.; Charles T. Bennett, at Fulton, N. Y.; Ed. W. Wells, at Clyde, N. Y.; Charles H. Hopkins, at Utica, N. Y.; John B. Murray, at Seneca Falls, N. Y.; Miss Ely Colburn, at Franklin, N. H.; John M. G. Parker, at New-Orleans, La.; Edward J. Merrill, at Farmington, Me.; C. F. Kimball, at Pontiac, Mich.; Samuel R. Exinger, at Clarksville, Tenn.; J. D. Wilson, at Murfreesboro, Tenn.; Miss Jane W. Brent, at Fort Union, New-Mexico; Neal J. Sharp, at Ogden City, Utah; H. W. Hoyt, at Crete, Neb.; J. G. Compton, at Columbus, Neb.; S. G. Bedwell, at Yazoo City, Miss.; Benjamin M. Cox, at Farmhill, Va.; F. R. Og, at Olathe, Kan.; J. M. Cavaness, at Chitopah, Kan.; Mrs. A. V. Campbell, at Olney, Ill.; Miss E. S. Ammerman, at Onarga, Ill.; S. G. Sparks, at Virden, Ill.; Mrs. Sarah Pearson, at Nashville, Ill.; T. W. Eckert, at Lebanon, Ill.; David M. Summons, at Jacksonville, Ill.; Charles H. Tolk, at Clinton, Iowa; C. A. Danforth, at Hamburg, Iowa; S. H. Hormaker, at Dewitt, Iowa; Rodolphus Hubbard, at McGregor, Iowa; Henry R. Cowles, at Washington, Iowa; James Davidson, at Monticello, Iowa; N. P. Sunderland, at Burlington, Iowa.

MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.

MAYOR COBB RE-ELECTED IN BOSTON BY TWO THOUSAND FIVE HUNDRED PLURALITY—ELECTIONS IN OTHER MASSACHUSETTS CITIES, AND IN KEENE, N. H.

BOSTON, Dec. 14.—The complete returns from all the wards but the Twenty-fourth give Cobb 14,868 votes, and Boardman 12,343. Mayor Cobb is re-elected by about 2,500 plurality. The Citizens' ticket is doubtless successful in the main over the Coalition Democrat and Republican ticket, though the precise result cannot be ascertained till late.

WORCESTER, Dec. 14.—At the city election to-day Clark Jillson, Independent, was re-elected over George F. Verry, Democrat, the vote being Jillson 3,900 and Verry 3,436. The Independents elected four of five Aldermen and seven of twelve Councilmen.

LOWELL, Dec. 14.—Charles A. Stott, Republican, was to-day elected Mayor by 2,278 to 2,027 for James C. Abbott, Democrat. The Board of Aldermen stands seven Republicans to one Democrat. The Council is largely Republican.

KEENE, Dec. 14.—At the municipal election here to-day Edwards, Republican, was elected Mayor by 277 plurality. The Republicans carried all the wards but one.

THE WHISKY RING SUITS.

COMING EXPOSURES AT CHICAGO.

THE RING THERE EQUAL TO THAT AT ST. LOUIS—PROMINENT LOCAL POLITICIANS, REVENUE OFFICERS, AND A CONGRESSMAN IMPLICATED—THE GOVERNMENT ALREADY PREPARING FOR THEIR PROSECUTION.

The following dispatch is received from a special correspondent detailed to investigate the whisky frauds in Chicago.

CHICAGO, Dec. 14.—To-day, for the first time, it has become known with positiveness that there was a gigantic Whisky Ring, with its head-quarters in Chicago, similar in all material respects to the Whisky Rings of St. Louis Milwaukee, Evansville, and probably New-Orleans. It has been impossible heretofore to make this statement with any degree of certainty. Owing to official complications calculated to suppress developments, there has been nothing but surface indications since the first seizure. The Grand Jury found indictments against only a few of the distillers and rectifiers and gaugers. It went no deeper, and there was nothing but the present disposition of every community to suspect all persons that justified the association of higher official personages with the revenue frauds. There has also been a persistent effort on the part of interested persons to spread the impression that the revenue frauds in this city were merely the result of individual and independent efforts; that is, that there was no combination outside of each individual distiller with his gauger, and no central and systematic organization for plunder extending to the higher revenue officials, and implying an official guarantee of protection against exposure and punishment. This theory has been generally accepted heretofore, and received confirmation in the character of the indictments returned. It is now reasonably certain that the theory is entirely false, and that the revenue frauds have been worked out by the same means, and through the same machinery, and with the same systematic division of spoils, as in St. Louis. The facts seem to justify the assertion that had it not been for the recent change in the office of United States District Attorney in this city, this phase of the Chicago whisky frauds would never have been publicly developed. The prosecutions against the individual distillers and gaugers would have been on the same basis as the indictments pending against them, and though they might have led to some individual convictions, there would have been no general exposure. Now, however, there will be an immediate movement for the impaneling of a new United States Grand Jury, and it is probable that the evidence to be presented to it will rip open the whole conspiracy and fix the nature and degree of the guilt of every man implicated.

Gen. Bluford Wilson, the Solicitor of the Treasury Department, has been in the city to-day and yesterday, and has been besieged by the reporters, but he has kept his own counsel in the most discreet, though affable, manner. It would be absurd to expect that he would reveal even the clues or the traces of evidence that are likely to be at the command of the Government, and for several reasons. In the first place, such a revelation would, perhaps, enable the persons of influence implicated to head off the evidence, and in the next, the Government cannot rely with absolute certainty upon the information that comes to it until it is produced on oath before the Grand Jury. There is abundant reason to say, however, that ample testimony will be forthcoming to expose the Chicago Ring as thoroughly as the St. Louis Ring has been exposed, and that a panic has already set in which may best be defined as "*sauve qui peut.*" I believe that the Government has already the assurance all the State's evidence necessary, in connection with the books and documents at hand, to reach even the most remote ramifications of the Chicago Ring.

The most conspicuous person whom the evidence promised the Government tends to implicate is a well known local politician and speculator named Jacob Rehm, a thoroughly Americanized German, and for two years past, until recently, Chief of Police. Rehm is a man of wealth and vast political influence. He has from time to time, within the last fifteen years, occupied various responsible local offices, and at the same time has been engaged in various profitable business enterprises. He has had close political relations in the past with A. C. Hesing, the leader of the coalition of Germans and Irish, which secured political control of Chicago two years ago on the Sunday beer issue. He has also had intimate business, personal and political relations with Charles B. Farwell, now and for two previous terms one of Chicago's three Congressmen. Rehm is a quiet, cautious, reserved man, who talks but little, and is extremely illiterate, but who has a talent for managing big schemes. He has been a large owner in a malt house which supplied the distillers of this district. It is said that he was presented to the last United States Grand Jury on the charge of destroying his books within the time for which the law requires that they shall be kept, and that he barely escaped indictment. Be this as it may, it is certain that Rehm's name will be presented to the next Grand Jury, and that the evidence upon which the exposure and conviction of the Ring depend point to him as the leader and manager.

The same plan of prosecution which is expected to reach Rehm also includes ex-Supervisor Munn, now under indictment at St. Louis, and all his more notable official associates during the period which the frauds cover. The general charge that is made would place Munn relatively in the same position McDonald occupied in St. Louis, while Rehm, though not a revenue official, would be rather in Joyce's position. By a curious coincidence the Collector at this point, who is alleged to be mainly implicated, and who was in office during the greater portion of the time when the frauds were committed—Irwin—is now deceased, as is the former Collector—Ford—of St. Louis, who was chiefly implicated in the St. Louis Ring as Collector. The scheme for the Government prosecution here will go further than dead men, as it did there, and other officials in and about the Collector's office and the United States Marshal's office are pointed at as likely to be dragged before the Grand Jury, if no further. If Munn shall prove to be guilty, his guilt will include that of many of his subordinates and associates.

The gentleman who recently held the position of District Attorney at this point, and who resigned at the request of the Government, Mr. Jasper D. Ward, who was also one of our members of Congress for two years previous to his appointment as District Attorney, will be brought before the next United States Grand Jury for investigation. The Government has been exceedingly chary in giving its reasons for requesting Mr. Ward's resignation, and the most that Solicitor Wilson could be induced to say was that Mr. Ward was asked to give way on account of his personal friendly relations with some of the indicted distillers. There is ground for saying that there is something more than this in Mr. Ward's retirement. He was asked to resign because Secretary Bristow and the Attorney General became satisfied there would be no general exposure of the Ring so long as Mr. Ward held the office. The recent scheme of evidence will point to Mr. Ward as one of the beneficiaries of the Ring fund, whether donated as contributions for a campaign fund or transferred as borrowed money. The name of Congressman C. B. Farwell, the intimate associate of Jake Rehm, and at whose instance Mr. Ward was appointed, will also be presented to the United States Grand Jury, though with less evidence of direct implication, it is believed, than in the case of the others who have been named. A significant circumstance worthy of mention is that Mr. Farwell caused a statement to be telegraphed from Washington to confront Gen. Wilson at his appearance upon the scene, in which he accused Wilson of having a personal grudge against him, because he (Farwell) endeavored at one time to have Wilson removed. Mr. Farwell's statement also included the assertion that Wilson had told Ward to have Farwell indicted, and, in answer to Ward's inquiry on what evidence, Wilson said it made no difference, but to indict him and the evidence could be got afterward. This statement, which appeared in the Chicago *Tribune* this morning, was submitted before publication to Mr. Ward for the purpose of verifying it, and he promptly denied that Gen. Wilson had ever said anything of the kind to him, and Mr. Farwell must have entirely misunderstood him if he placed any such construction on the conversation between them. Gen. Wilson having been shown the statement simply refused to say anything about it, as being too absurd to be treated with the dignity of a denial. Gen. Wilson's friends and the gentlemen now in control of the revenue matters in this city regard Farwell's statement as indicating that he knew Wilson to be on the track of important evidence, and desired to prejudice the public mind in Chicago against him at the very time of his significant appearance here. This construction, together with the disagreement of Ward's and Farwell's statements, turns the effort in precisely the opposite direction.

It is not possible to foretell, until after the Government shall have made up and reported its cases, how much further they will reach, or who else may be implicated. By a curious local combination of circumstances, however, it is thought that political party divisions will be wiped out, and that a Democratic Roland will be found for every Republican Oliver. The independent political movement for the possession of the local Government shaped itself nearly three years ago and brought into common cause men who had been leading Democrats and those who had been conspicuously identified with the Republican Party. Ever since this local combination was made it has frequently puzzled the most acute political observers to determine which party men were acting with who had formerly been strict partisans. It is entirely probable, therefore, that the final exposure of the Ring will find as many Democrats implicated as Republicans, though there is a popular but erroneous impression that the Republicans have been the especial beneficiaries of the revenue frauds, because the Republican Party has been in power. The explosion, when it comes, will explode this error, as it did in St. Louis.

As in that city, so here, there are circumstances that point to certain newspaper implications, though I don't feel justified in particularizing farther than to say that no person associated either with the *Tribune* or the *Journal* has been mentioned in connection with these troubles, leaving the others to rest upon their own good repute and conscious innocence if they have it. The air is filled with rumors, but I have taken account of none except those which present circumstances likely to come up as a part of the Government prosecutions. There is no intention of pronouncing upon the guilt of any one. The purpose has been to give what is trustworthy news, viz.: That the whisky frauds in Chicago have been perpetrated under the auspices of a ring organized and managed like that of St. Louis; that the evidence at hand will lead to the presentation of the persons named to a United States Grand Jury in addition to those already indicted; that a United States Grand Jury will be summoned at the earliest moment, to this end; that the prosecutions will be as vigorous and impartial as in St. Louis, and that, if successful, they will unearth a combination which in less time defrauded the revenue of a much larger amount.

The Government revenue and legal officials in Chicago now are in full sympathy with the sentiment, "let no guilty man escape." Gen. J. D. Webster, the Collector, gave up the position of United States Assistant Treasurer, to take his present place, at the urgent solicitation of Gen. Grant and Secretary Bristow, and with the disruption and punishment of the ring in view. Judge Mark Bangs, who has just been appointed District Attorney, has not been a resident of Chicago, cannot have any friends to protect, and is said to be an honest and energetic man. Associated with him will be B. F. Ayer and Wirt Dexter, two of the ablest lawyers in Chicago—the former particularly efficient in the preparation of the cases, and the latter aggressive and relentless in a fight. The United States Juries are selected by three of the United States Commissioners designated by the United States District Judges. The Commissioners intrusted with this duty have been the same for a long time, but it is probable that there will be a change, in one place at least. The juries will be selected from men recommended by the State Circuit Judges within the United States District of Northern Illinois, and those will be accepted who shall be personally known for their integrity and fitness. The indictments already found are called for trial about the middle of next month, but it is the intention that there shall be another Grand Jury in session before that time in order that the ring may be attacked on all sides from the outset. The law against conspiracy to defraud the United States is so broad and comprehensive that many persons may be brought within its scope who little dreamed of the danger they risked in partaking remotely of the proceeds of "crooked whisky." If the final exposure be as complete as is promised by recent developments, it will be a terrible warning, but one productive of more effective reform than the theorists have ever conceived.

WHAT THE DEMOCRATS WANT TO DO.

MR. RANDALL INTRODUCES A RESOLUTION IN THE HOUSE ASKING FOR THE PUBLICATION OF THE CORRESPONDENCE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14.—A new opposing force against the prosecutions of the whisky frauds was developed by the resolution of Mr. Randall calling for all the information upon which the Treasury Department acted in its operations against the Ring. In the midst of prosecutions for gross frauds he demands that the Government disclose, for the benefit of persons not yet tried or arrested, the case which it has against them. The Democratic House would no doubt regard a breaking down of the prosecutions as advantageous to their party prospects. They are eager to assail the President for "interfering," as they say, with the prosecutions. But the House itself, if it agrees to Mr. Randall's resolution, will have interfered in the most disastrous way in behalf of the guilty.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 14.—A dispatch from Attorney General Pierrepont to District Attorney Dyer says: "The commission of Col. James O. Broadhead as special counsel in the whisky prosecutions has been forwarded on a retainer of $1,000." Another dispatch says the President desires that ex-Gov. T. C. Reynolds be engaged to assist Col. Broadhead. Mr. Reynolds has been proffered the appointment and has declined, but for what reason has not transpired.

CHICAGO AND NEW-YORK FREIGHTS.

MEETING OF OFFICERS OF THE THREE LINES EAST FROM CHICAGO TO INCREASE RATES—A CHANGE PROBABLE IN FIFTEEN DAYS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CHICAGO, Dec. 14.—A conference of officials of the Michigan Central, Lake Shore and Michigan Southern, and Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroads was held at the general offices of the Pennsylvania Company to-day. There were present President John F. Newell, General Manager of the Lake Shore Road, and Vice President McCullough, of the Pennsylvania Company, together with the General Superintendents and General Freight and Passenger Agents of the three lines. The meeting was called for the purpose of considering some matters affecting the management of the railroad "pool," and to consider the advisability of further increasing the freight rates from this city to the seaboard. After considerable discussion it was decided not to order an increase at present, but from the officials it was learned that a still further advance would undoubtedly be made within the next fifteen days. It is the desire and purpose of the railroad managers of the three eastern roads to continue advancing rates until a basis of fifty cents on fourth-class freight between this city and New-York is reached. But at the present time it is believed to be impossible to move the east-bound traffic at these figures, and therefore no further advance may be expected for the present.

A PROTRACTED STRUGGLE.

THE VIRGINIA LEGISLATURE STILL TRYING TO CHOOSE A SENATOR—THE FIRST VOTE TAKEN IN JOINT SESSION—ELEVEN CAUCUS CANDIDATES LEFT.

RICHMOND, Dec. 14.—The Conservative caucus to nominate a United States Senator met at 10 A. M. and proceeded to ballot. Seven ballots were taken with no result. Flournoy has been finally dropped. Tucker, Smith, and Stuart were dropped twice each, and Johnston, Goode, and Letcher once each. The last ballot—Goode having been dropped on the previous one—resulted as follows: John W. Daniels, 66; ex-Gov. Smith, 52—the Goode men mostly voting for Smith or not at all.

The caucus adjourned till after the session of the General Assembly, at which a formal ballot was taken for Senator, as required by law. Previous to adjourning the caucus adopted a resolution that in voting for Senator in joint Assembly the Conservatives so scatter their vote as to prevent an election until a nomination is made by the caucus.

At noon a vote was taken in both houses for Senator with no result, the members scattering their votes so that the highest number for one person did not exceed fifteen. Immediately after adjournment the caucus again met and resumed balloting. In the thirty-fourth ballot Daniels received 69 votes and Letcher 59. The latter was finally dropped. In the thirty-fifth ballot Goode was renominated: Daniels, 61; Goode, 63; Daniels dropped; Johnston renominated. Eighty-sixth ballot—Goode, 63; Johnston, 65; Goode dropped; Judge Christian renominated. After this ballot recess was taken until 4 o'clock.

On the reassembling of the caucus Christian was withdrawn and Cochrane renominated.

On the thirty-seventh ballot Johnson received 62 and Cochrane 66 votes. Johnston was then dropped for the second time.

On the thirty-eighth ballot, no other nominations being made, Cochrane received 65 votes.

On the thirty-ninth ballot, Judge W. R. Staples being renominated, Cochrane received 59 votes and Staples 40, and Staples was finally dropped.

A spirited but unsuccessful effort was here made to reconsider the rule under which the caucus has been acting since yesterday. After some discussion looking to the adoption of a new rule placing all candidates not finally dropped in nomination, and dropping the lowest on each succeeding ballot until a choice is made, the caucus adjourned until 10 A. M. to-morrow, the new rule being withdrawn.

Eleven eligible candidates yet remain, to wit: Goode, Daniels, Johnston, Tucker, Smith, Stuart, Robertson, Cochrane, Christian, Coghill, and Sheffey. The seven first named are only entitled to one renomination. The friends of Goode, Daniels, and Johnston, who are conceded to be the strongest candidates, are backward in putting their men up for fear of combinations, which, defeating either one, will throw him out entirely; hence the adoption of the new rule, similar to the one above mentioned, is probable.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

THE WHEELER & WILSON SEWING-MACHINE COMPANY LOSE HALF A MILLION BY A FIRE AT BRIDGEPORT, CONN.—TWO PERSONS KILLED BY FALLING WALLS.

BRIDGEPORT, Dec. 14.—About 6 o'clock this evening the night watchman in the employ of the Wheeler & Wilson Sewing-machine Cabinet Company, whose works are located in East Bridgeport, in making his first rounds discovered a fire in what is known as the sewing room. He immediately gave an alarm, but the fire was under full headway, and when the Fire Department arrived the interior of the factory was one mass of flames. The building in which the fire originated occupied the centre of a quadrangle, bounded by East Washington avenue on the south, Pembroke street on the west, Barnum street on the north, and Brooks street on the east. The main building, fronting on East Washington avenue and the New-York and New-Haven Railroad, was 650 feet long, and three stories high. A building of the same length and two stories high faced on Barnum street, on Pembroke and Brooks streets. The buildings each were 250 feet long. The buildings occupied a whole block and covered about two acres. All were of brick, and being devoted to the manufacture and storage of sewing-machine tables and cabinets, contained much combustible material. A strong north-west wind was blowing when the fire broke out, and the flames spread with great rapidity to both of the main buildings. In spite of the earnest efforts of the three steamers comprising the Bridgeport Fire Department, aided by the Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machine Company, fire spread in half an hour to the oil and varnish department in the main building, and at this time the heat was intense. Masses of flame shot up, illuminating the sky for miles around, and making a light that was distinctly seen in New-Haven, eighteen miles away. Some freight cars which stood on the track of the New-York and New-Haven Railroad, loaded with sewing-machines, caught fire, but were hauled out of their exposed position by the engine of the passenger train, which arrives here from New-York at 6:52. Both the up and down trains were stopped by the conflagration. At 8 o'clock the whole vast establishment was one sheet of fire. The water poured on the burning building made no perceptible impression. Vast clouds of smoke and steam arose. Burning brands and sparks were hurled hither and thither by the wind, and the buildings occupied by the Secor Sewing-machine Company were in imminent danger. The firemen worked with a will, and kept the flames from crossing the street, and so confined the fire to the block in which it originated. At 8:30 o'clock the fire began to diminish.

About 9 o'clock some firemen at work on Barnum street noticed that the walls on Pembroke street were falling, and shouted to the crowd standing near to them of their danger, but the warning came too late. The falling walls struck and knocked down at least a dozen spectators, half of whom were taken from the ruins dead or seriously hurt. John Kimberly, a lad twelve years of age, had his brains dashed out by the falling brick, and was taken up dead. Cornelius Mack, another lad, about eleven years of age, had his skull fractured, and cannot live. Richard Selden, book-keeper for the Wheeler & Wilson Company, was badly hurt, receiving severe internal injuries. Patrick Mooney was badly cut about the head. He is dangerously injured. Henry Cook had a leg broken, and was otherwise badly hurt. James W. Moulton, of New-Haven, right ankle broken and hurt. Others were injured, but as they were hastily removed by their friends their names could not be ascertained. The wounded were removed to the office of the Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machine Company, across the street from the fire, where they were attended by the resident physicians, who promptly responded to the call for help. It is believed that some of the wounded will not survive. In the meantime the fire continued its ravages, and at this hour, 11 o'clock, nothing remains of the once stately establishment but a heap of ruins. The loss of the Wheeler & Wilson Company on buildings and stock, is estimated at $500,000, on which there is an insurance of $316,000. The loss of the Sewing Machine Cabinet Company will not probably be less than $100,000. The buildings burned are those formerly occupied by the Wheeler & Wilson Company. The new buildings of this company, erected about seven years ago, were not burned, nor were they at any time in jeopardy. About two hundred skilled mechanics are thrown out of employment by this conflagration, which is the most serious that has occurred in this city for years.

A NEW CHURCH FOR REV. DR. FULTON.

The friends of Rev. Justin D. Fulton, D. D., late Pastor of the Hanson Place Baptist Church, in Brooklyn, met in the Clinton avenue edifice last evening and organized the "Centennial Baptist Church." The number of persons who became members was 183. A Board of Deacons was elected, and after some other business the meeting adjourned.

THE BILLIARD CHAMPIONSHIP.

The Delaney champion emblem has passed from Cyrille Dion to Albert Garnier without a contest. Dion failed to cover Garnier's forfeit money within the time specified by the rules of the National Billiard Congress, thus forfeiting the badge. The matter was an exciting topic of discussion in billiard circles last evening.

LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

THE DYNAMITE EXPLOSION.

THE ALLEGED PLOT TO DESTROY THE MOSEL AT SEA—THE IMPLICATED PASSENGER AN AMERICAN RESIDENT OF STRAHLEN, SAXONY.

BREMEN, Dec. 14.—The *Weser Zeitung* this morning asserts that Thomas confessed to the intention of destroying the steam-ship Mosel for the sake of the insurance he held, and implicated others in the plot. The report requires confirmation, which cannot be obtained before the end of the judicial investigation which is now going on.

The man Thomas, who is supposed to have owned the case of dynamite which exploded at Bremerhaven, is an American. He has been residing for some months at Strahlen, Saxony.

DRESDEN, Dec. 14.—The Police have made a domiciliary visit to the abode of Thomas, in Strahlen, but failed to discover anything throwing light on the terrible crime in which the man is implicated. His wife has gone to Bremerhaven.

THE KILLED AND WOUNDED PASSENGERS ON THE MOSEL.

[Messrs. Oelrichs & Co., agents of the North German Lloyd in this City, received a cable dispatch yesterday morning, giving the names of the passengers of the steam-ship Mosel killed and injured by the dynamite explosion at Bremerhaven, as follows:]

SECOND CABIN.—Hermann Cramer, killed; Alfred Granichstadter, killed; Bertha Lehr, slightly wounded; George Metzer, missing, perhaps left.

STEERAGE.—Heinrich Kautz, killed; Otto Kunicke, killed; Ernestine Kruger and child, wounded; Rudolph Witte, wounded; Hermann Huppe, wounded; Carl Model, wounded; Eduard Becker, wounded; Adalbert Zinck, wounded; Josef Danzer, wounded; Wilhelm Schmidt, wounded; C. Lane, missing; J. Grimm, missing; Joseph Wiessner, missing; Johann Roth, missing; Friederich Suemann, missing.

The Salier will sail from Bremen to-day instead of the Mosel.

THE WRECK OF THE DEUTSCHLAND.

VERDICT OF THE CORONER'S JURY AT HARWICH—THE OFFICERS OF THE STEAMER EXONERATED—SOME DEFICIENCIES REGRETTED.

LONDON, Dec. 14.—The adjourned inquest at Harwich on the bodies from the wreck of the Deutschland was brought to a close to-day. Capt. Brickenstein repeated the evidence he gave before, that he was thirty-five miles out of his course when the steamer struck. Witnesses were called to prove that the tug Liverpool did all that was possible to save life.

The jury, after deliberating three hours, rendered a verdict that the victims came to their death by exposure or drowning; that the primary cause of the wreck was that the Captain, in consequence of the state of the weather, lost his reckoning; but no criminal act is attributed to him. The jury add it is to be regretted that the Deutschland had not the best-known appliances for ascertaining the distance traversed, that her boat-lowering apparatus was not of the best, and that an experienced pilot was not in charge. They conclude by declaring that great credit is due to the Captain and crew of the tug Liverpool.

THE EASTERN QUESTION.

A SUSPENSION OF HOSTILITIES ASKED BY AUSTRIA—THE TURKISH MINISTERS AND THE REFORMS.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Dec. 14.—The Austrian Ambassador asked the Grand Vizier on Saturday to suspend hostilities and open negotiations in the insurgent district. Some of the Ministers are urging the Sultan to reject the programme of reform emanating from the Northern powers, and, in justification of such rejection, to refer them to the plan of reform which the Porte itself intends to promulgate to-morrow.

FRANCE.

THE SENATORIAL ELECTIONS IN THE ASSEMBLY—MONARCHISTS APPREHENSIVE OF A REPUBLICAN SUCCESS.

PARIS, Dec. 14.—In the Assembly to-day, M. Fourcaud, Deputy for the Gironde and member of the Left, was the only person elected Senator. All the other candidates failed to obtain the requisite majority. It is believed that several Legitimists and Bonapartists abstained from voting to-day, fearing the success of the extreme Republicans.

GEN. HUMPHREYS AND THE FRENCH GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY.

PARIS, Dec. 14.—The French Geographical Society has elected Gen. Andrew A. Humphreys, Chief of the Corps of Engineers, United States Army, corresponding member.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE CENTENNIAL COMMISSION—ARRIVAL OF A GERMAN STEAMER.

LONDON, Dec. 15.—Mr. Rendell has been appointed Secretary of the British Commission for the Philadelphia Exhibition.

PLYMOUTH, Dec. 14.—The Hamburg-American Company's steamship Herder, Capt. Ludevigs, from New-York Dec. 2, for Hamburg, arrived here to-day.

GERMANY.

THE PENAL CODE AMENDMENT.

BERLIN, Dec. 14.—In the Reichstag to-day the clauses of the Penal Code Amendment bill directed against offenses similar to Von Arnim's passed a second reading.

SPAIN.

ARRIVAL OF REINFORCEMENTS AT SAN SEBASTIAN.

SAN SEBASTIAN, Dec. 14.—Reinforcements 3,000 strong have arrived here.

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15—1 A. M.—The barometer has risen with brisk north-west winds and cloudy weather over the Middle and Eastern States, and Lower Lakes; light winds and clear weather prevail in the Southern States. An area of low pressure, cloudy weather and brisk winds is central in Minnesota, preceded by southerly winds over the Upper Lakes and North-west. The Ohio and Cumberland have continued to fall slowly.

PROBABILITIES.

For the Middle and Eastern States, stationary or rising barometer, north-west to south-west winds, cooler, clear, followed by warmer, hazy weather.

The Ohio and Mississippi will continue falling slowly.

For canal regions of New-Jersey and Virginia, temperature rise, but remain at or below freezing.

A BANKRUPT STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 14.—A meeting of the stockholders of the Baltimore and Savannah Steam-ship Company was held to-day. Six hundred of the 1,496 shares were represented. A paper looking to the appointment of a Receiver for the benefit of the creditors was presented, and signed by all the stockholders present. This action will probably receive the approval of the holders of a majority of the stock. The liabilities were stated to be about $57,000, and the assets the two steamers of the line, the America and the Saragossa. The steamers stopped running about a week ago.

THE BROKEN BANKS.

THE GERMAN UP-TOWN INSTITUTION

STATEMENT OF MR. UHL, THE RECEIVER—A REQUEST TO THE DEPOSITORS—HIS COMPLAINT AGAINST MR. LEVINGER, THE ATTORNEY OF THE BANK—SERIOUS CHARGES AGAINST HIM.

Mr. Hermann Uhl, the Receiver of the German Up-town Savings Bank, has published a request that the depositors in this bank shall present their pass-books as soon as possible at the counter of the bank for the purpose of ascertaining the balances due them. He says that he has been erroneously reported as saying that he was confident about the dividend to be declared. There were a good many things which made this doubtful. He had made a complaint before Judge Donohue in the Supreme Court against Mr. Adolph Levinger, the attorney and counsel to the bank. Mr. Levinger had collected at different times $38,000 on the bonds and mortgages held by the bank, but had not turned over any of the money to the bank. Mr. Uhl had satisfied himself of the truth of this, and had demanded the money from Mr. Levinger. Mr. Levinger had not denied the truth of the charge, but had said that he was unable to pay. This Mr. Uhl thought was probable, as it was understood that all the real estate owned by Levinger was fully covered by mortgages. Mr. Levinger had been not only the attorney and counsel of the bank, but at the same time he had been one of its Trustees. This, Mr. Uhl thought, was in defiance of the law, which says that no Trustee shall directly or indirectly receive any emolument for his services. If not legally prohibited, the holding of both positions at once was a grave impropriety. Mr. Levinger's defalcations had been going on for months, and the only way in which Mr. Uhl could account for the fact that the Trustees had not called him to account before, was that the Board of Trustees had been conducting things on a basis of remarkable good nature. Mr. Levinger had been connected with the bank almost from its start, and this was not the only instance of irregularity which would probably be developed. Mr. Uhl said that the suit with Mr. Levinger, and other matters which he expected would arise, would complicate affairs so as to make it hard to say when a statement would be made, or what the dividend finally paid would be.

The complaint filed by Mr. Uhl yesterday in Supreme Court, Part I., before Judge Donohue, was as follows:

Hermann Uhl, as Receiver of the German Up-town Savings Bank, in the City of New-York, against Adolph Levinger.—The plaintiff, by Man & Parsons, his attorneys, complains of the defendant:

First—That by act of the Legislature of the State of New-York, passed April 7, 1866, there was incorporated the Up-town Savings Bank in the City of New-York.

Second—That by act of the said Legislature, passed May 4, 1868, the name of the said bank was changed to that of the German Up-town Savings Bank, in the City of New-York.

Third—That from the time of the incorporation the said bank carried on in the City of New-York the business of a savings bank.

Fourth—That the defendant is an attorney and counselor at law, that he was the attorney of the said bank, and that heretofore, to wit, prior to Dec. 1, 1875, he, as such attorney, received from the said bank, for the purpose of collection, bonds and mortgages made by the following parties for the following amounts: Bernard Bracht, $3,500; William Loew, $2,500; Eugene Mehl, $6,000; Jacob Zapp, $6,000; Jacob Zapp, $6,000; Phillip Levy, $8,000; Isaac Edelmuth, $6,000.

Fifth—That prior to Dec. 1, 1875, the defendant collected the amounts of the said bonds and mortgages, and of the interest due thereon, either by receiving payment thereof or by receiving the amount thereof from parties to whom the same were transferred.

Sixth—That in that way the defendant received the sum of $38,000 of principal, and in addition thereto interest to the amount of $735, the moneys of the said bank, and which were received by the defendant in his capacity as attorney of the said bank, and for the purpose of collecting and paying over the same to the said bank.

Seventh—That, instead of so paying over the said moneys to the said bank, the defendant appropriated the same to his own use, and that though requested by the said bank to pay the same to it he wholly failed and refused so to do.

Eighth—That by order of this court made on or about Dec. 7, in the year 1875, in a suit wherein John Martin Mant was plaintiff, and the said bank was defendant, the plaintiff was appointed Receiver of the property and effects of the said bank, to take charge of the same, and to collect, sue for, and recover all debts and demands due it.

Wherefore this plaintiff asks judgment against the defendant for the sum of $38,735, with interest thereon from Dec. 5, 1875, and costs.

Mr. Uhl also filed an affidavit embodying substantially the same facts the as above. To this was added the affidavit of Henry Clausen, Jr., formerly President of the bank, and as follows:

Henry Clausen, Jr., being duly sworn, deposes and says: I was the President of the said German Up-town Savings Bank in the City of New-York, until the appointment of the plaintiff in this action as its Receiver. I know the defendant, he was the attorney of the bank, and as such the bank placed in his hands the bonds and mortgages mentioned in the affidavit of Hermann Uhl to collect and pay over the same to the bank. He has told me that he did collect the principal sum of the said bonds and mortgages and the accrued interest, but he wholly failed and refused to pay over the same to the bank, alleging as a reason, his inability so to do. He told me this on or about Dec. 5, 1875. The entire amount collected by him was received by him prior to Dec. 1, 1875. HENRY CLAUSEN, JR.

In accordance with the above, Judge Donohue granted an order of arrest, which was placed in the hands of Deputy Sheriff Quincy, of the Order of Arrest Department. Bail was fixed at $45,000. Deputy Sheriff Quincy made the arrest himself, at the office of the accused in the bank building. Levinger was brought to the Sheriff's office, and during the afternoon furnished securities in double the amount. The names of his bondsmen were withheld by special request.

THE MUTUAL BENEFIT.

MEETING OF THE DEPOSITORS—THEY WANT AN ACCOUNTANT TO EXAMINE THE BOOKS.

A meeting of depositors of the Mutual Benefit Savings Bank was held yesterday at No. 21 Park row, to receive the report of the committee appointed at the meeting held last Friday. D. W. Phillips presided. The committee, which consisted of Messrs. George A. Norman, J. W. Thompson, J. Van Doren, and F. Hollender, reported that they had waited on Mr. Aldrich, the Receiver appointed by the court, and had courteously presented to him the wish of the depositors to have an expert accountant make an examination of the actual condition of the bank. This permission Mr. Aldrich declined to grant for the present. Neither could he give any positive assurance as to the time when a dividend would be paid, or a list of the assets in his possession given to the depositors. The committee were satisfied from the interview with the Receiver that all was not in a strictly healthy condition, and that the appointment of an expert by the depositors was the only way in which they could obtain any information as to the true condition of their property. The report was received and adopted, and various opinions were expressed as to what action should be taken by the depositors. Some thought that Mr. Aldrich should be allowed sufficient time to prepare his report, while others thought that their action should be prompt and vigorous. It was proposed and adopted that an expert accountant and counsel be appointed on the part of the depositors to examine the assets of the Mutual Benefit Savings Bank, and to protect the interests of the depositors in that institution. The names of D. W. Phillips and Mr. Edwin Ives were added to the committee already appointed, which was requested to confer with an expert and counsel to ascertain the rights of the depositors, and the expense of proceedings in case it should be decided to take any. The committee was instructed to report to the next meeting, to be held on Friday at 2 o'clock.

Mr. William F. Aldrich is busily engaged in examining the condition of the bank's affairs, and says that so far as he has proceeded he finds that they are in the same condition in which they were found by the Examiner, Mr. George W. Reed, when he examined them a short time ago. Mr. Reed had found, Mr. Aldrich said, that the deficiency in the bank's funds was about $22,500, allowing the real estate at its full price. He said that he could not tell how long it would take him to become thoroughly acquainted with the affairs of the bank, but undoubtedly, when the court should make its decree in the matter, which would probably be within ten days, he would be able to make an application for leave to sell the available securities of the bank, such as New-York bonds, and declare a dividend to the depositors. He was merely an officer of the court *pendente lite*, and his duty was to keep the property and see that it was preserved unimpaired. The property, excepting the real estate, was in the Park Bank, in its safe deposit department. The officers of the Mutual Benefit Savings Bank were, of course, all under injunction, and could take no action at all. It would undoubtedly take a considerable time to settle up the bank's affairs in full on account of the real estate held by it. Mr. Aldrich said he had no objection to telling anybody who was interested in the bank all that he could tell of its affairs, but he objected strenuously to the proposition which had been made by some of the depositors that he should allow an expert to come in and examine the bank's condition. Such a course would only serve to hinder him and would be of no use. Everything was safe and would be disposed of to the best advantage.

THE THIRD AVENUE BANK.

MR. HURD, THE RECEIVER, ON THE PRESENT CONDITION OF ITS AFFAIRS.

Mr. Hurd, the Receiver of the Third Avenue Savings Bank, appointed in place of Mr. Carman, said yesterday that he had received valuable assistance from Mr. Carman, who had found for him one of the books of the bank which was missing, and that Mr. Carman seemed disposed to render him all the assistance in his power in learning about the bank's affairs. Mr. Hurd spoke severely of the injudicious expenditure of money in the erection of the building occupied by the bank, and said that he thought no savings bank should be allowed to own its building. This bank, he said, paid out last year over $40,000 more interest than they earned, of course counting out the accruing interest on the Southern State bonds they held. The time it would take to settle up the bank's affairs of course could not be told now. It would depend on the course adopted in relation to the real estate, whether it was considered best to hold this in the hope of obtaining better prices, or to sell at once for what it would bring.

SUNSET ON THE BEARCAMP.

BY JOHN G. WHITTIER.

A gold fringe on the purpling hem
Of hills the river runs,
As down its long, green valleys falls
The last of Summer's suns.
Along its tawny gravel-bed
Broad-flowing, swift, and still,
As if its meadow levels felt
The hurry of the hill,
Noiseless between its banks of green
From curve to curve it slips;
The drowsy maple-shadows rest
Like fingers on its lips.

A waif from Carroll's wildest hills,
Unstoried and unknown;
The ursine legend of its name
Prowls on its banks alone.
Yet flowers as fair its slopes adorn
As ever Yarrow knew,
Or, under rainy Irish skies,
By Spenser's Mulla grew;
And through the gaps of leaning trees
Its mountain cradle shows;
The gold against the amethyst,
The green against the rose.

Touched by a light that hath no name,
A glory never sung,
Aloft on sky and mountain wall
Are God's great pictures hung.
How changed the summits vast and old!
No longer granite-browed,
They melt in rosy mist; the rock
Is softer than the cloud;
The valley holds its breath; no leaf
Of all its elms is twirled:
The silence of eternity
Seems falling on the world.

The pause before the breaking seals
Of mystery is this;
Yon miracle-play of night and day
Makes dumb its witnesses.
What unseen altar crowns the hills
That reach up stair on stair?
What eyes look through, what white wings fan
These purple veils of air?
What Presence from the heavenly heights
To those of earth stoops down?
Not vainly Hellas dreamed of gods
On Ida's snowy crown!

Slow fades the vision of the sky,
The golden water pales,
And over all the valley-land
A gray-winged vapor sails.
I go the common way of all;
The sunset fires will burn,
The flowers will blow, the river flow,
When I no more return.
No whisper from the mountain pine
Nor lapsing stream shall tell
The stranger, treading where I tread,
Of him who loved them well.

But beauty seen is never lost,
God's colors all are fast;
The glory of this sunset heaven
Into my soul has passed,—
A sense of gladness unconfined
To mortal date or clime:
As the soul liveth, it shall live
Beyond the years of time.
Beside the mystic asphodels
Shall bloom the home-born flowers,
And new horizons flush and glow
With sunset hues of ours.

Farewell! these smiling hills must wear
Too soon their wintry frown,
And snow-cold winds from off them shake
The maple's red leaves down.
But I shall see a Summer sun
Still setting broad and low;
The mountain slopes shall blush and bloom,
The golden water flow.
A lover's claim is mine on all
I see to have and hold,—
The rose-light of perpetual hills,
And sunsets never cold!

THE NEWBURG SHOOTING AFFRAY.

ROBERT GIBSON'S ATTACK ON ALFRED POST—PUBLIC INTEREST IN THE AFFAIR—COMMENCEMENT OF THE TRIAL.

From an Occasional Correspondent.

GOSHEN, Tuesday, Dec. 14, 1875.

The trial of Robert Gibson, Assistant Superintendent of the Newburg Water-works, indicted for attempting to murder Alfred Post, President of the Highland National Bank, of Newburg, came on to-day at the December Session of the Orange County Court and Court of Sessions, Judge S. W. Fullerton presiding. This is the case that created so much excitement in Newburg at the time the shooting occurred. The parties concerned are well known, especially Mr. Post. He has been President of the bank mentioned for many years, has always borne an excellent reputation for integrity and straightforwardness in all business transactions, and when it was alleged that the murderous deed was the outgrowth of improper relations with Gibson's wife, people who had known Mr. Post stood back in wonderment. The shooting took place on the 11th of last August, in broad daylight, in Second street, Newburg, while Mr. Post was on his way back to the bank after dinner. Mr. Post saw Gibson approaching him, having crossed the street diagonally, and then passed him on the left side. Mr. Post paid no attention to Gibson's nearing him, but a moment after a pistol shot was fired, and something grazed the left side of Mr. Post's neck; turning, he saw Gibson with his pistol raised for a second shot, and running toward him. When Gibson fired the first shot he was about fifteen feet distant from Mr. Post. When the latter saw Gibson aiming his pistol at him a second time he started on a run down the hill, making his course a zig-zag one, in order to destroy his assailant's aim. He brought up in the Post Office, corner of Third and Smith streets, whither he went for safety. Several men at work on a house opposite, and a number of pedestrians witnessed the attempt at murder. After the shooting Gibson made no effort to get away. The Police authorities were soon informed of the affair, and in a short time they found Post's assailant in Montgomery street, not far from where the shooting took place. He went along peaceably with the officers, and handed over his revolver, a Smith & Wesson seven-shooter, which had five chambers loaded. Gibson said one had been empty for some time, and the other one had been fired at Mr. Post. When first taken to the Police station he admitted that he meant to kill Mr. Post, but on his examination stated that he was guilty of firing the shot with the intention of only wounding Mr. Post. He acknowledged the shooting and claimed that he had good reasons for it, in a perfectly cool and collected manner. He then claimed that Mr. Post had been instrumental in bringing about the estrangement of his wife, who had left him several times. The wife is Gibson's second one, and before her marriage to Gibson was employed in Mr. Post's family as a seamstress. It appears that for some reason or other they did not live together happily, but Mr. Post's family speak of her in the best of terms. Gibson is said to be of a very jealous disposition, and the troubles in his family have, it is thought, made a monomaniac of him. He has long accused Mr. Post of inducing his wife to leave him and has written that gentleman several threatening letters—the last of them only a few days before the attempt at murder. Mr. Post now states that he has never given Gibson the slightest occasion for an assault, and so far as he remembers, has not spoken to Gibson's wife for the past two years. He feels certain that Gibson, at the time, was a monomaniac. About a year and a half ago Gibson wrote an insulting letter to Mrs. Post. For this offense one of Mr. Post's sons gave him a thrashing.

When the trial was called to-day the court-room was full of the friends of both Gibson and Post, all of whom were very much interested in the case. The friends of Mr. Post seemed to be particularly interested, probably from the fact that the prisoner's counsel had made it understood that the line of their defense would be the insanity of the prisoner at the time the deed was committed. This, they claimed, was the cause of Mr. Post's previous actions toward the prisoner, and in substantiating this they expected to reveal a record very much against Mr. Post, involving his relations with Gibson's family and many of his previous business transactions. But this plea for the defense is now abandoned. It is said that Gibson remarked that "he was not insane, and rather than lie about it, he would go to Sing Sing for twenty years." The prosecution will be carried on by District Attorney C. Frank Brown, assisted by special County Judge elect M. H. Hirschberg, while the defense will be conducted by Hon. Charles H. Winfield, of New-York, and G. R. Clark, of Newburg. When the case was called at 5 o'clock this afternoon it was adjourned until to-morrow morning, on account of the illness of Mr. Winfield.

A COLLECTION OF WATER COLORS.

A large and interesting collection of water colors is now on view at the Art Rooms, No. 60 Liberty street, comprising specimens bearing the names of B. C. Koek Koek, H. Ten Kate, N. Diaz, Bellange, Backalowicz, Saunier, Comte Calix, Baron, Brissot, Paul Marny, T. C. Farrer, Skinner Prout, J. Price, G. Hall, T. L. Rowbotham, Copley Fielding, T. B. Hardy, John Faulkner, R. H. A., J. Drummond, E. D. Lewis, E. Lait, Agrosot, Imines, Rossi, Simonetti, F. Moran, A. Cox, T. C. Dibden, J. Salmon, Elizabeth Murray, J. Absolom, also some of the finest works of the late William Craig. The pictures are offered for sale on their own merits, and doubtless some great bargains can be picked up by those who know how to invest their money judiciously. The sale will take place on Thursday and Friday next, commencing at noon.

LOCAL MISCELLANY.

TWEED POSSIBILITIES.

THE ALLEGED NEGOTIATIONS FOR A SETTLEMENT OF THE RING SUITS—MR. PECKHAM AND MR. BARLOW KNOW NOTHING ABOUT THEM—MR. DAVID DUDLEY FIELD SAYS THE SAME.

A statement appeared yesterday morning in a morning journal to the effect that several months ago a proposition had been made to Mr. Charles O'Conor to make a general settlement of all the Ring suits. That Tweed himself had made a proposition to restore certain millions in settlement for the claim of $6,000,000, for which suit had been brought against all and individual members of the Ring. That Mr. O'Conor was supposed to be favorable to the settlement, thinking that partial recovery and the banishment of the Ring was preferable to any settlement likely to be reached by any process of litigation. Mr. Peckham and Mr. Barlow, it was also stated, were opposed to any settlement of suits which promised to run on interminably, while Tweed's lawyers had not the slightest objection to the same sort of interminable litigation. Mr. O'Conor's counsel and influence had prevailed, however, against his associates, and Tweed, tired of paying lawyer's fees, had taken the matter of settlement into his own hands. The result was that a general settlement of all the claims against the Ring was about to be concluded, when Charles O'Conor was taken seriously ill, and was reported to be on his death-bed. That Tweed felt—possibly knew—that in the event of the death of Mr. O'Conor no settlement could be reached as long as he remained in the power and custody of his antagonists, and he at once made his arrangements to escape and thus force a settlement.

Mr. Wheeler H. Peckham said to a TIMES reporter yesterday: "If any such proposition as is mentioned in the *Tribune* of this morning was ever made to Mr. O'Conor, I never heard of it. I have never opposed any settlement of which Mr. O'Conor was in favor, nor, so far as I know, has Gen. Barlow."

Gen. Francis C. Barlow, also stated that to his knowledge no negotiations had been in progress for a settlement of the suits against Tweed, either civil or criminal. It such had been the case there would have been a general consultation among the counsel on the subject, and so far as he knew nothing of the kind had occurred. Some time ago overtures had been made for a general settlement of all the Ring suits, but as the parties sued had demanded a compounding of the criminal with the civil suits the prosecuting counsel had turned a deaf ear to the proposals. Gen. Barlow further stated that if any similar attempt should be made in regard to Tweed individually he would certainly discountenance absolution from the criminal charges. In respect to the article concerning the matter which was published in the *Tribune* there was not a word of truth in it, so far as it related to himself.

David Dudley Field, of counsel for the defense, was also asked by a TIMES reporter if he knew anything in regard to the proposition for a settlement mentioned in the article. To this Mr. Field said: "I know nothing of it. I never heard of it except from the newspapers. I suppose it is a part of the idle gossip which finds its way into print, and which is not worth the paper on which it is printed. But if there had been any proposition on either side, it is not in the least likely that I should have known it. It is not likely that either Mr. Tweed or any of his friends would have mentioned it to me. My province was not to negotiate compromises, but to defend my client's legal rights, so far as I had knowledge of them and ability to defend them. Whether he ever took anything wrongfully from the City or County, I know no more than any other person knows who has observed the proceedings in court and has read the newspapers. When proof is offered it will be my duty to sift it and to see that it satisfies the law." The reporter then inquired whether he considered his duty to his client began and ended with defending his legal rights. Mr. Field replied, "Certainly; whether the case is popular or unpopular is of no moment to me. I should be a great fool if I were puffed up with the advocacy of a popular case, and a great coward if I shrank from defending an unpopular one." The reporter then asked Mr. Field whether he thought there was any foundation in fact for the story as published. To this he replied, "I cannot say that I think there is."

Mr. Dudley Field, associate counsel with his father for the defense, who was found in an adjoining office, said that he had never heard of any proposition having been made by Mr. Tweed from any one, excepting what he had read in the newspapers, and that he had never heard anything of such a proposition from Mr. Tweed himself. He had been told, however, by persons in whom he had confidence, and in whom he could rely, that Mr. Tweed had not made any proposition to compromise. He had also been told, yesterday, by some of Mr. Tweed's friends, that in their opinion, had he been admitted to what they considered reasonable bail, say $500,000, he would never have gone away.

A RUMOR THAT TWEED IS IN BROOKLYN.

A rumor was in circulation in Brooklyn yesterday to the effect that William M. Tweed was concealed in the house of a very prominent citizen in the Third Ward of that city. It is certain that a house in that section has been closely watched by detectives, and it was rumored yesterday that so many suspicious circumstances had been observed in connection with the movements of the inmates that a search of the house would be made. When the Police authorities were questioned concerning these rumors they refused to either deny or confirm them.

NO TRIAL BEFORE THE HOLIDAYS.

The counsel for the people in the Tweed civil suits have notified Messrs. Field & Deyo to produce on the trial the checks of Tweed on the Broadway Bank and the National Trust Company. From the statements of the counsel on both sides it appears that the case will not be taken up for trial until after the holidays, and will probably be set down for the first Monday in January.

TAMMANY HALL.

MEETING OF THE COMMITTEE ON ORGANIZATION—PLANS FOR THE REORGANIZATION OF THE GENERAL COMMITTEE.

The Tammany Hall Committee on Organization met yesterday afternoon at their head-quarters in Fourteenth street, and held a session occupying nearly four hours. John Kelly presided, and all the leading members of the committee were in attendance. The business announced for transaction was the making of arrangements for the primaries for the election of a new General Committee; the discussion, and to some extent the preparation, of an address upon the course of the organization in the late election and its future policy; and lastly, but most important of all, the consideration of proposed changes in the composition and representation on the General Committee. This last-named question has been for two weeks in the hands of a subcommittee which was authorized to consider and report to the full Committee on Organization a plan or plans for such reorganization. The subcommittee submitted this report yesterday, but the officers of the concern declined to give the report for publication and the members of the committee refused to say anything concerning the discussion had on it. It was openly stated, however, by members of the General Committee that two plans had been considered by the subcommittee, and that everything had been finally "fixed" as to which plan should be submitted and recommended. When asked by a TIMES reporter who had "fixed" it, the members replied, "why it was arranged down in Nassau street," meaning at John Kelly's office. The two plans suggested to the subcommittee each contemplated the augmentation of the General Committee to about double its present numerical force, which is 557, or one delegate from each election district. The first plan was to give a representation of two delegates for each district making 1,114 in all; and the second, the one which it is understood was "fixed down in Nassau street," and which the committee decided yesterday to report favorably to the General Committee, provides for a new General Committee of, it is said, nearly thirteen hundred members. This plan fixes a representation in the General Committee of one delegate for every 100 votes cast in each election district, and the basis of apportionment is to be made on the vote cast for Gov. Tilden in this City last year. More than fifty and less than 100 votes shall, however, be entitled to representation by one delegate. Thus, a district having 251 votes will be entitled to three delegates, and a district polling 348 votes would not be entitled to any larger representation. It is stated by members who have made a computation based on the Tilden vote of 1874, that the General Committee to be raised on this plan will consist of about 1,258 members. All the outside small-fry ward politicians, who have for years been waiting for a chance to get on the General Committee, profess to be mightily pleased with the new programme, as it gives them a chance of coming in where there are twice as many members wanted. The older and shrewder members do not relish it, however, and claim that it will be next to impossible to secure harmonious action in so large a body of men. This same idea was more pungently expressed by a well-known politician last evening, who, when asked what he thought of the new proposition replied: "It will be all very well if they have three or four committees on discipline to keep them in shape." The whole movement is regarded by disinterested people as a bid by John Kelly for larger support next year, when with a larger staff in each district he will expect a larger amount of work done. The General Committee will meet on Monday to fix the time of holding primaries and to consider, and most likely to adopt, the plan of organization reported and recommended yesterday.

EMIGRANT COMMUTATION MONEY.

In June last a bill in equity was filed in the United States Circuit Court by the Henderson Brothers, Agents of the Anchor Line of Steamships, against William H. Wickham, Mayor of the City of New-York, et al.; the Commissioners of Emigration, James Lynch, President of the Irish Emigrant Society; Sigismund Kaufman, President of the German Emigrant Society, and others, praying that the passenger laws of the State of New-York be declared in violation of the Constitution of the United States so far as they relate to passengers arriving at this port on their way to other States without the intention of becoming citizens of the United States, and that an order might issue forbidding the demand for commutation money on such passengers. Demurrers were filed by the counsel for the defendants, all to the effect that no bill had been filed that could entitle the plaintiffs to the relief asked. Judge Johnson yesterday rendered a decision allowing the demurrer, and dismissing the bill, with costs. James Emott appeared for the plaintiffs; William C. Whitney, Corporation Counsel; Messrs. Evarts, Southmayd & Choate, and Develin & Miller for the defendants.

THE REPUBLICAN PRIMARIES.

The Republican primary elections for officers and delegates to the Central Committee for the ensuing year were held in each Assembly District and in the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards of the City last evening. The following are the tickets elected:

First District—President, John Robinson; First Vice President, Patrick H. Goodwin; Second Vice President, George Dunstrop; Treasurer, Daniel J. Kenney; Secretary, William H. Baker; Sergeant at Arms, John Grimes; Inspectors of Election, Joseph C. Scully, Timothy Kane; Delegates to the Central Committee, Michael W. Burns, Michael Murphy, Michael Colman, George Hanley, Samuel N. Fitch, John C. Keenan.

Second District—President, Denis Shea; First Vice President, Patrick Elliff; Second Vice President, Philip Betz; Secretary, Thomas Brown; Treasurer, Martin Kavanagh; Doorkeeper, Michael T. Sullivan; Inspectors of Election, John Sullivan, Michael Flood; Delegates to Central Committee, Morris Friedsam, Pierre C. Van Wyck, Mathew Stewart.

Third District—President, Thomas F. Geary; First Vice President, James Stillman; Second Vice President, Frank M. Megee; Treasurer, James H. McMenns; Secretary, James Dalton; Inspectors of Election, Thomas H. Riley, David Geary; Doorkeeper, Patrick Callahan; Delegates to Central Committee, David G. McKelvey, Daniel Bellows, Herman Holtje.

Fourth District—President, George W. Weed; First Vice President, Thomas H. C. Kinkaid; Second Vice President, Cyrus Allen; Secretary, Charles M. Newins; Treasurer, George Law; Doorkeeper, John A. Mitchell; Inspectors of Election, George Nethercott, John Cummings; Delegates to Central Committee, John E. Dowley, M. M. Terry, Nathan H. Hall, Daniel Quinn.

Fifth District—President, Austin Leake; First Vice President, William Edwards; Second Vice President, James H. Lewis; Recording Secretary, Edward Hallock; Corresponding Secretary, Nathaniel George; Treasurer, John Forshay; Inspectors of Election, Edward Connell, William J. Kent; Doorkeeper, Patrick Gilligan; Delegates to General Committee, J. Winterbottom, Joseph K. Butler, William Vanderhooff, Freeman Earle, Abraham Lent, William G. Irving, John De Vries, George Mitchell, Jacob Reigler.

Sixth District—President, Robert Moore; First Vice President, James H. Anderson; Second Vice President, William C. Cole; Secretary, James O. Ellery; Treasurer, John Knight; Doorkeeper, Hugh Layman; Inspectors of Election, Michael Smith, John Simpson; Members of General Committee, Frederick Sinzer, Henry A. Smith, Abraham Tichner, Charles L. Rhoads, Charles H. Greer.

Seventh District—President, Cornelius Van Cott; First Vice President, John H. Dorn; Second Vice President, George W. Clarke; Treasurer, Erastus C. Benedict; Secretary, William Torhune; Doorkeeper, Henry Knubel; Inspectors of Election, I. H. Allen, G. Van Cott; Delegates to Central Committee, John D. Lawson, Edward Buss, Andrew Kinnis, Thomas L. Thornell, C. Volney King, Francis F. Resch, James H. Stevens, Frederick A. Shields, George Morgan.

Eighth District—President, John N. Lanthier; First Vice President, Charles W. Verry; Second Vice President, John Swanton; Secretary, Joseph McCabe; Treasurer, Edwin C. Lewis; Inspectors of Election, John J. O'Brien, Robert C. McCord; Delegates to Central Committee, John J. O'Brien, Samuel A. Roberts, William J. Fritz, John McDonald, Edward Mulry, John Lee, Charles Schaper, Matthew Davis, Charles Joralemon.

Ninth District—President, Gilbert J. Hunter; First Vice President, Nathaniel Appleton; Second Vice President, Jacob D. Ackerman; Secretary, George W. Luckey; Treasurer, H. Howard Cargill; Doorkeeper, John Campbell; Inspectors of Election, Nelson D. Thayer, Charles A. Benedict; Delegates to Central Committee, George B. Deane, James Lynch, Richard M. Collard, John M. Costa, Gilbert Jackson, Livingston H. Cargill, James Cumming, Edward Taylor, George W. Parker, Herman M. Meyer, William E. Noble, Jacob R. Riley.

Tenth District.—President, Jacob M. Patterson, Jr.; First Vice President, Charles S. Strong; Second Vice President, Rudolph Rubens; Secretary, William Glasser; Treasurer, Thomas H. Oakley; Inspectors of Election, Lewis J. Kirk, Henry H. Haight; Door-keeper, John G. Deubert; Delegates to the Central Committee, Jacob M. Patterson, Jr., William H. Lockwood, Daniel Sullivan, Ferdinand Ehrhart, John V. Mayer, Joseph Rheinboldt, John Lalor.

Eleventh District.—President, Knox McAfee; First Vice President, Charles A. Peabody; Second Vice President, Alanson S. Jones; Secretary, Andrew J. Sparks; Treasurer, William Laimbeer; Inspectors of Election, George W. Hamilton, John E. Rogers; Doorkeeper, John McNulty; Delegates to the Central Committee, George Bliss, John H. White, Charles C. Pinckney, George W. Wilson, John P. Windolph, James McAfee, Cornelius D. Van Wagenen, Charles A. Peabody, Jr., Marshall B. Blake, Samuel G. Acton, John Murray, James A. Christie.

Twelfth District—President, Thomas T. Sutliffe; First Vice President, Frederick W. Yung; Second Vice President, John C. Graham; Secretary, Charles McColley; Treasurer, John Hart; Inspectors, George W. Coffin, Joseph Archbold; Sergeant at Arms, George W. Logan; Delegates to the Central Committee, Joseph Archbold, Archibald Watts, Edward Wertheimer, Victor Heimburger, Asa D. Bennett, Frederick Bardes.

Thirteenth District—President, Charles Blackie; First Vice President, George Garby; Second Vice President, Samuel J. Clark; Secretary, C. G. Archibald; Treasurer, Robert C. Armstrong; Doorkeeper, Everitt B. Delanoy; Delegates to Central Committee, Charles S. Spencer, Isaac Dayton, Hugh Gardner, Charles H. Duell, Clarence W. Meade, William Wade, Frederick G. Gedney, Robert H. Strahan, Samuel Barclay, William Schiegel.

Fourteenth District—President, John H. Brady; First Vice President, Matthew Hicks; Second Vice President, William Hauptman; Secretary, George P. Osborne; Treasurer, John R. Nugent; Inspectors of Election, T. W. Robertson, T. J. Casey; Doorkeeper, William Rickard; Delegates to Central Committee, Joseph C. Pinckney, Robert B. Boyd, Carl Schwedler, John H. Brady.

Fifteenth District—President, Henry G. Leask; First Vice President, Howard A. Whitfield; Second Vice President, John M. Fisher; Treasurer, Michael Hayes; Secretary, Benjamin F. Anderson; Sergeant at Arms, Peter Costello; Inspectors of Election, R. Dwyer, J. Durable; Delegates to the General Committee, Charles Saterly, Robert Neil, William Peterkin, John J. Steitz, William Montgomery, John J. Pollock, Thomas Stewart, Michael Costello, Henry Gledhill.

Sixteenth District—President, Frank E. Howe; First Vice President, Theodore P. Kelly; Second Vice President, John H. Nixon; Treasurer, John N. Hamilton; Secretary, Alfred S. Bugbee; Inspectors of Election, Thomas Bettridge, James H. Little; Sergeant at Arms, Mark F. Healy; Delegates to the Central Committee, Charles E. L. Holmes, Frank E. Howe, John D. Ottiwell, William M. Heagerty, Elias E. Desney, G. Joseph Ruch, William Tobin.

Seventeenth District—President, J. W. Mason; First Vice President, S. W. Simonson; Second Vice President, William Allen; Secretary George W. Cregier; Treasurer, Rufus Darrow; Delegates to the Central Committee, Joel W. Mason, George S. Hart, Samuel Minnes, Francis Dastier, Benjamin K. Phelps, Jacob S. Isaacs, Wilson Berryman, John Hacker, C. F. Whittemore, James McCandless, William V. Leggett, Cornelius M. Blauvelt.

Eighteenth District—President, Henry E. Howland; First Vice President, T. W. P. Kendrick; Second Vice President, W. Hayne Johnson; Treasurer, Ferdinand S. Wilmerding; Secretary, Joseph C. Biglin; Inspectors of Election, James R. Cosgrove, Thomas G. MacQuaide; Doorkeeper, Henry A. Beatty; Delegates to Central Committee, Chester A. Arthur, Thomas Murphy, Bernard Biglin, Thomas B. Odell, O. P. C. Billings, John Pullman, Horace M. Ruggles, David Milliken, Ferdinand S. Wilmerding.

Nineteenth District—President, Charles F. Bruder; First Vice President, William H. Bellamy; Second Vice President, William H. Wareing; Secretary, John J. Humphreys; Treasurer, Joseph Cudlipp; Doorkeeper, Henry Ling; Inspectors of Election, James Linden, John Hufnagle; Delegates to the Central Committee, Isaac O. Hunt, Richard H. Greene, Thomas Hagan, Andrew Bleakley.

Twentieth District—President, Charles H. Willson; First Vice President, John E. Flagler; Second Vice President, James Jackson; Secretary, Albert Bogert; Treasurer, Severn D. Moulton; Inspectors of Election, Lawrence Harney, John E. Robinson; Sergeant at Arms, Samuel J. Lewis; Delegates to Central Committee, William A. Darling, A. J. Dittenhoefer, S. H. Wales, H. C. Perley, George Opdyke, Charles Whitlock, Herman Cantor, James Milward, Willard Bullard, James Owens, Alexander Blumstiel, Ferdinand T. Hopkins.

Twenty-first District.—President, Rufus B. Cowing; First Vice President, John C. Gifling; Second Vice President, Simon Seward; Secretary, Henry Welsh; Treasurer, James M. Thomson; Inspectors, William F. Haradon, William Starritt; Sergeant at Arms, Norman Campbell; Delegates to Central Committee, Alexander P. Ketchum, Horatio P. Allen, George E. Morgan, Granville P. Hawes, Thomas Hanson, John E. Vandecar, Alexander M. Eagleson, George W. Graff, David Bartley, Robert C. Brown, Moses E. Crasto, Isaac B. Caryl.

Twenty-third Ward.—President, James R. Angel; First Vice President, James Tier; Second Vice President, George A. Henshaw; Secretary, James W. Gilmore; Treasurer, Dr. N. S. King; Inspectors of Election, John Johnson, John E. Lassig; Sergeant at Arms, S. S. Birdsall; Delegates to Central Committee, George W. Thurber, John A. Henry, James R. Marvin.

Twenty-fourth Ward.—President, J. V. Traphagen; First Vice President, F. W. Sonneborn; Second Vice President, J. W. Bolton; Treasurer, Charles E. Barndollar; Secretary, Charles A. Berrian; Doorkeeper, Alexander F. Westcott; Inspectors of Election, A. M. Stanton, James Sloan, Jr.; Delegates to Central Committee, William Herring, J. L. Wells.

LUNATICS AND IDIOTS IN CANADA.

TORONTO, Dec. 14.—The report of the Inspector of Prisons and Asylums for the Province of Ontario, for the year ending September, 1875, has been laid before the Legislature. It shows the total number of lunatics and idiots confined in the several asylums and jails in Ontario to be 1,179, an increase over the preceding year of 104.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

THE ATTORNEY GENERAL'S REPORT.

DISCIPLINE AND TREATMENT OF PRISONERS—DISTRICT ATTORNEYS AND THEIR COMPENSATION—SYSTEM OF OBTAINING JURORS, AND OTHER MATTERS.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14.—The following report of the Attorney General, Department of Justice, was sent to Congress to-day:

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States, in Congress assembled:

In obedience to the act of Congress, approved March 3, 1873, I have the honor to submit the following report:

I entered upon the duties of the office of Attorney General of the United States on the 15th day of May last, and as the fiscal year ended on the 30th of the following month, the statistics of my report for that year must depend chiefly upon the records left in this department by my predecessor. I shall, however, take the liberty of calling the attention of Congress to certain matters belonging to this department which have come under my observation since the close of the fiscal year.

PRISONS AND PRISONERS.

In the Revised Statutes, section 5 539, is the following provision:

"Whenever any criminal convicted of any offense against the United States is imprisoned in the jail or penitentiary of any State or Territory, such criminal shall, in all respects, be subject to the same discipline and treatment as convicts sentenced by courts of State or Territory in which such jail or penitentiary is situated, and while so confined therein shall be exclusively under the control of the officers having charge of the same under the laws of such State or Territory."

Under this law great wrongs are done and cruelties are practiced which call for immediate redress. In some of the States the system prevails of letting the prisoners to work for cruel taskmasters, and while the United States pay for the keeping of these prisoners from seventy cents to one dollar each per day, these same prisoners earn a large amount of money, which goes to the keeper of the prison, and of which no account is ever rendered to the United States. While the prisoners are often driven a long distance to work for those who hire them, are improperly fed and clothed, overworked, sometimes severely beaten for slight offenses, they are made a source of large profit to those who avail themselves of this kind of forced labor. While working under this system of letting, large numbers of United States prisoners have escaped.

By section 5,546 of the Revised Statutes, the Attorney General is empowered when at the time of conviction there may be no suitable prison in the district, to designate some prison in a convenient State or Territory; but he has no power after the criminal is consigned to a State prison, to change his place of confinement or relieve him from inhuman treatment. Such authority might easily be given him by Congress. There is a great need of territorial prisons for prisoners of the United States. To take a single prisoner from Arizona or New-Mexico to any safe prison costs the Government $750.

DISTRICT ATTORNEYS OF THE UNITED STATES.

I respectfully ask the attention of Congress to the mode of compensating District Attorneys. They are now paid both salary and fees, percentage on collections, and compensation in case of conviction of prisoners charged with crime, and frequently extra pay for other services. From personal experience and much observation I strongly urge that District Attorneys be paid by salaries only, to be graded according to the place. I am satisfied that there is as much impropriety in paying District Attorneys as they are now paid as there would be in paying District Judges in the same way. In every State and Territory of the Union the District Attorneys are appointed by the Attorney General, except in the District of Columbia, where, in a late emergency, which seemed to call for prompt action on the part of the Attorney General, it was found that neither the Attorney General nor even the President had any authority to appoint or remove that assistant. I suggest that the law be made uniform, and that the District of Columbia be not left as an exception to the general rule. Upon the subject of jurors in the United States Courts, the Attorney General says: There is no uniform system of obtaining jurors to serve in the courts of the United States, and great abuses have sprung up, and much favoritism and corruption are complained of. It is easy to provide a uniform mode of selecting jurors for courts of United States, and I respectfully suggest that an act be passed to accomplish this result. The drafts of Marshals through this department upon the judiciary fund are enormous, and they seem to me in many instances unreasonably large. Some Marshals are constantly making demands for advances, while their accounts are unsettled and quite beyond the security which they give. I find also that some of them issue certificates or due bills and that these vouchers given to witnesses, jurors, guards, deputies, and others are cashed at a large discount and held as claims against the Government, and that this is a source of both extravagance and corruption. I ask that a law be passed forbidding the issue of any such certificates by any Marshal, and forbidding their payment by any department of the Government, and also forbidding the advance of money to any Marshal whose accounts have not been adjusted at the Treasury for a period of more than six months, and forbidding any charge of mileage by Marshals but requiring them to render accounts for actual expenses. The Attorney General reviews the circumstances of the late trial of Brigham Young and his discharge, and says: "If the nineteenth concubine of a man having a lawful wife living is to be treated by the courts as also a lawful wife, for the purpose of giving her alimony and counsel fees *pendente lite*, then the offspring of such illicit intercourse must be regarded as legitimate for the same time, and the courts of the United States will thus give countenance to a social system corrupting and degrading, abhorrent to the principles of the Christian religion, and never yet permitted by any Christian nation." It is for Congress to deal with this question and to decide whether much delay will not increase the difficulties. The number of cases argued and decided in the Supreme Court at its October term, 1874, in which the Government was interested, was fifty. Of these thirty-two were decided in favor of the Government and thirteen against it. Five cases were dismissed in four of which the Government was the appellant or plaintiff in error, two of the four being thus disposed of with the consent of my predecessor. The number of Government cases on the docket at the commencement of the December Term, 1875, was eighty-one.

THE COURT OF CLAIMS.

It seems appropriate to call the attention of Congress to the great importance of the business of this court. I have caused to be prepared, with considerable labor and some difficulty, a tabular statement of the causes heretofore disposed of, and also of those now pending in the court, beginning with its earliest organization. By this table it is seen, even leaving out the cases in which the printed papers have not yet been received, that the claims pending amount to the large sum of $53,630,249; that within the last four years the judgments rendered in this court against the United States, in favor of claimants, amount to the sum of $11,553,047; that, of the 3,458 causes disposed of since 1863, 503 were decided in favor of the Government, and 2,955 were decided in favor of the claimants; that last year judgments were rendered against the Government for $2,416,625, and up to December of the present year for a still larger sum, reaching $2,991,021. From the length of time which some of these cases have been pending, we might infer that they had been abandoned; but we find occasionally that a part of them are revived, and what ones are really abandoned we are not able to determine. Time does not seem to be an element which weakens the chances of success against the Government, and doubtful testimony is somehow obtained by claimants, which from lapse of time the Government cannot find witnesses to rebut. We have strong reasons to believe that in certain cotton cases, involving very large amounts, proofs have been given of the taking of cotton by our troops which was never taken at all, and which fact could have been proved at an earlier date, before the Union soldiers were widely scattered and difficult to find. It is much more easy for the claimant to find witnesses to support his claim than it is for the Government to find witnesses to resist it, and the court is embarrassed in getting at the truth by the fact that the testimony is all taken by depositions generally at a great distance from Washington, and never in the presence of the court. It is mostly taken in such places and attended with such delays and waste of time as to make it difficult for the Government to be represented by counsel of such fidelity and skill as the cross-examination of the witnesses requires. In most cases the claimant's testimony is not closed for many years after the transaction complained of, when many important witnesses for the Government are dispersed or dead. When proofs are taken and depositions without able counsel to conduct the cross-examination, the false reads just as well as the true, and the court is compelled to decide upon the evidence before it. I have every reason to commend the industry and fidelity of this tribunal, but when testimony is thus prepared no vigilance of the court can protect the Government against legal proof of claims which never existed, and of values of property entirely fanciful. It is impossible that counsel who have never studied cases and have had no preparation, through a knowledge of the exact questions at issue, can safely attend to the taking of the depositions. I therefore propose that in general such services be rendered by those belonging to this department who understand the cases. This course will save much in counsel fees, and secure very great advantages to the Government besides. To accomplish this needs no additional appropriation for the present year, and will not be likely in future to require any greater sum.

I suggest, also, that such legislation be had as will enable the court, aided by the Attorney General, to increase the safeguards against improper testimony by devising a different mode of taking it, and to force old cases to an early trial or require them to be dismissed without power of restoration.

To these ends I propose, after consultation with the court, to draft a bill and submit it to the present Congress.

ALABAMA CLAIMS.

JUDGMENTS RENDERED BY THE COMMISSIONERS YESTERDAY.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14.—In the Court of Commissioners of Alabama Claims to-day the following judgments of the court were announced by Judge Baldwin: In case No. 843, Caleb S. Hinston, $13,687 50; No. 844, John H. McLaren, $4,562 50; No. 845, C. B. Paine and E. S. Paine, $4,562 50; No. 846, S. B. Haine, Administrator, $4,562 50; No. 847, Robert Mowe, Jr., $4,562 50; No. 848, John P. Townsend et al., Executors, $4,562 50; No. 849, Howard, Heckley & Co., $578 12; No. 849, Howard, Heckley & Co., Trustees, $578 12; No. 850, G. A. Gadbold, $578 12; No. 851, Patrick Kidney, $578 12; No. 852, A. R. Bryer, $578 12; No. 853, George E. Ryder, Administrator, $128 12; No. 854, Seeba Dickenson et al., Administrator, $1,445 31; No. 855, Polly Bease, Administratrix, $289 06; No. 856, Margaret S. Badge, Administratrix, $1,156 25; No. 857, Betsy Eldridge, widow, &c., $578 12; No. 858, Jonathan Eldridge, $289 06; No. 859, C. Kendrick, $289 06; No. 860, J. Y. Bearse, $289 06; No. 861, E. W. Carpenter, $289 06; No. 862, M. N. Kent, $289 06; No. 863, Joseph Harding, $578 12; No. 864, Barker B. Kent, $1,156 25; No. 865, Howes Rider, $289 06; No. 866, Joseph Sargent, $578 12; No. 867, H. Pigeon, $578 12; No. 868, Nathaniel Delano, $1,156 25; No. 869, G. Hayden et al., Administrator, $1,156 25; No. 1,185, O. O. Harding, $995; No. 817, M. D. Conklin and N. E. Hale, $426 02; No. 818, Justus Dill, $1,061 67; No. 1,178, C. E. Spencer, $1,836 36; No. 662, Levy & Schuer, $3,244 96.

No. 370, J. C. Jewell vs. the United States, presented to the court upon the evidence, and argued by E. T. Brinn, Esq., of New-York, for claimants, and F. W. Hackett for the United States. Cases No. 736, Eliza A. Pike, administratrix, &c. vs. United States; No. 737, Samuel A. Stevens, et al. vs. United States, and No. 775, Samuel Stevens vs. the United States, embraced claims connected with the destruction of the Martaban or Texan Star, by the Alabama, Dec. 24, 1863. The claimants claim the Martaban was placed under the British flag to avoid capture by the Alabama; that the sale which was made in order to do this was not a bona fide sale, &c. The case was argued by Charles C. Beaman, Jr., of New-York, for the claimants, and occupied the balance of the day. John A. J. Creswell will reply for the Government to-morrow.

THE ALABAMA STATE DEBT.

THE BONDHOLDERS PROTEST AGAINST THE PROPOSITION MADE BY THE STATE COMMISSIONERS.

A meeting of the Alabama bondholders was held yesterday afternoon at No. 78 Broadway, to protest against the proposition of the State Commissioners of Alabama for the adjustment and liquidation of the State debt. Mr. Hamilton Blydenberg presided, and Mr. Charles Jackson acted as Secretary. The State Commissioners propose to issue new thirty years currency bonds, principal and interest to be made payable in this City as follows: For the first five years at the rate of two per cent. per annum; for the second term of five years, three per cent.; for the ten years next succeeding, four per cent., and for the remaining ten years, five per cent. per annum. All past due coupons to be surrendered with the bonds to which they belong, and said bonds to be exchangeable for new ones, but the accrued interest is not to be added to the original amount of the bonds. The Commissioners state that only a portion of the State debt will be recognized, and that all of the railroad bonds hitherto guaranteed by the State will not be recognized in any shape. This proposition of the State Commissioners did not by any means meet with the approval of the meeting. The bondholders considered that the bonds, together with the past due coupons, should be funded, and a new bond issued for the full amount. They demand three per cent. for the first five years, four per cent. for the second five years, and five per cent. for the remaining twenty years, with the coupons receivable for taxes, and the interest to be payable half-yearly in this City. A committee, consisting of Messrs. William H. Hayes, John R. Dos Passos, J. C. Mabin, H. H. Walker, and Clifton H. Smith, was appointed to prepare a protest against the proposition of the State authorities and to offer as a compromise the demand of the bondholders as above described. This protest will be formally submitted to the bondholders for their approval on Saturday next.

AN IMPORTANT ARREST.

HOW THE BROOKLYN POLICE CAPTURED A DARING THIEF.

Some days ago Superintendent Campbell, of the Brooklyn Police, received a dispatch from Chief Purdy, of Toledo, Ohio, informing him that on the 3d inst. the Auditor's office in that place had been robbed, and that a man named William H. Mortimer was suspected of the robbery. The dispatch said further that Mortimer had probably a residence in Brooklyn, but that most of his time was spent in traveling between New-York and Boston. Superintendent Campbell very soon discovered that a man named William H. Mortimer had recently taken a box at the Post Office, and had given the Mansion House as his place of residence. After this fact had been ascertained, Detectives Corr and Zundt were detailed to watch for Mortimer. Yesterday afternoon he entered the Post Office building with a fashionably-dressed woman leaning on his arm, and was at once arrested. He said his name was not Mortimer, and appeared to be very indignant. When searched four letters, addressed to William H. Mortimer, were found on the prisoner's person and also $1,550 in bills. In one of his pockets was found a telegraphic dispatch addressed to him at the Clinton House, Brooklyn, by a Mrs. Williams. Mrs. Williams proved to be the person who was with him at the time of his arrest. It is believed that she joined him yesterday and was not concerned in the robbery. On searching Mortimer's room at the Clinton House a bunch of skeleton keys was found. A telegram was sent to Chief Purdy informing him of the arrest, and he answered that an officer would start last night with the necessary requisition papers to take Mortimer to Toledo. Mrs. Williams is detained until further investigation is made. The Brooklyn Police authorities do not know the amount stolen from the Auditor's office in Toledo.

THE MISSOURI PACIFIC RAILROAD.

The stockholders of the Missouri Pacific Railroad Company will hold a meeting this afternoon at No. 25 William street. It is claimed that the issue of the income, the improvement, and the third mortgage bonds is without authority, and that the proceeds of these, so far as realized, have been misapplied; and an injunction has been obtained from the United States Circuit Court prohibiting their negotiation and sale. The stockholders are now endeavoring to remove the Directors. The court intimates in its opinion that it will be advised by the stockholders whenever they take proper action. The old Directors promised in open court to call a meeting of the stockholders, but they have not yet done so.

TEXAS POLITICS.

GALVESTON, Dec. 14.—Ex-Gov. Davis has issued a call for a Republican State convention at Houston, Jan. 12. Active preparations are being made for the State Democratic Convention, to assemble at Galveston Jan. 5. Advices from Matamoras state that during the municipal election there Saturday fighting occurred. Messrs. Morgan and Fuenetes, candidates for Mayor, were wounded, and three men and one boy were killed. Señor Fuentes, Cortina's candidate, was elected. The city is now quiet.

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

Henry C. Robinson, of Hartford, is at the St. James Hotel.

Gen. E. F. Bullard, of Saratoga, is at the Grand Central Hotel.

Ex-Gov. Horatio Seymour, of Utica, is at the Westmoreland Hotel.

Ex-Congressman Thomas Cornell, of Rondout, N. Y., is at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

John M. Douglas, President of the Illinois Central Railroad Company, is at the Brevoort House.

Prof. Nathan Sheppard, of Chicago, and Col. T. G. Baylor, United States Army, are at the St. Denis Hotel.

Thomas Dickson, President of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company; Lieut. Col. La Montagne, of Quebec, and Alfred Gaither, of Cincinnati, are at the Gilsey House.

Gen. N. P. Banks and Dr. George B. Loring, of Massachusetts; Thomas G. Alvord, J. J. Belden, and Allen Munroe, of Syracuse; Charles Bradlaugh, of England; Prof. J. Marcou, of Cambridge, Mass., and Hon. Galusha A. Grow, of Pennsylvania, are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

SPORTING INTERESTS.

NATIONAL TROTTING ASSOCIATION.

MEETING OF THE BOARD OF APPEALS—A FEW CASES HEARD.

The Board of Appeals of the National Association for the Promotion of Trotting was in session at the Fifth Avenue Hotel yesterday. There were present Col. C. W. Wooley, Chairman, and Messrs. G. H. Barnard, George Sturgis, Edwin Thorne, H. S. Russell, William Edwards, T. J. Vail, and S. T. Payson. Quite a number of cases are on the docket, and the board will doubtless remain in session all of this week. At yesterday's session but seven cases were heard, after which the committee went into executive session. One of the cases under consideration, and in which some nice questions are involved, was an ex-parte affair, wherein the Northern Ohio Fair Association, of Cleveland, asks the advice of the board as to the disposal of certain money won in a race in July last. It seems that in a race for horses which had never beaten 2:22 the horse Grafton, subsequently sold to Robert Bonner, Esq., for the large sum of $30,000, was declared the winner at the end of the fifth heat. In the same race were horses driven by Budd Doble, Charles Green, and Mr. Simmons. These parties made complaint to the judges that Grafton ran the most of the mile in the fourth heat, claiming that he should be distanced. This protest was first made verbally, and afterward in writing; but the judges ruled adversely to the protest, giving the race to Grafton. In view of the fact, however, that the parties subsequently submitted a protest in writing, the local association saw fit to withhold the money, $3,000, from Mr. R. Peniston, at that time owner of the horse. No appeal was ever made from the decision of the judges, and, except the filing of the protest, nothing has ever been done by the other drivers in the race to bring the matter before the National Board. But the Cleveland Association, wishing to pay the money over to the rightful party, has asked the board to finally decide the disputed question. From the statements made yesterday it is doubtful if the Board of Appeals has any right to consider the case; but in their judgment they have an advisory right, and consequently permitted it to be taken up. The rule governing the case is known as No. 52. A decision will be made to-day. Another interesting case heard in part was that of Alden Goldsmith, of Blooming Grove, N. Y., who appeals from a decision made by the Judges of the Syracuse Driving Park last September. From the evidence it appears that Mr. Goldsmith, who is well known as the breeder of some of the fastest trotting stock ever produced in this country, entered his mare Sister in two races at Syracuse. In the first race, which was for horses of the 2:40 class, the contest was so prolonged as to carry it over to the next day, which was the same as that on which occurred the other event wherein Sister was engaged. The track was shown to be a slow one, of only half a mile in length, with very sharp turns, and in bad condition generally. The mare was a green animal, and although speedy, was unable to make fast time on a course where Frank J., with a record of 2:23, made at Hartford the week previous, could not do better than 2.31. But the judges, at the end of the fifth heat of the second day's race, distanced the mare, for the reason, as they stated, that her driver, Mr. James H. Goldsmith had willfully pulled her. Mr. Goldsmith, Sr., appealed from this decision, claiming that under the rules the judges had no authority for so doing. It was shown that Sister had trotted eleven heats inside of twenty-six hours, and that instead of being pulled she had actually tired out. Besides she had injured herself by cutting one of her fetlocks; but when her driver undertook to state this fact to the judges he was ordered out of the stand. To further show that the judges had willfully disobeyed the rules it was shown that "Chick" Baker, the man engaged by them to weigh the drivers, received $20 from Mr. John Edgell as an inducement to have the second heat of the second race declared off. It was not shown that the judges received any portion of this stupendous sum; but it was shown that Baker had a talk with them, and that they did declare it no heat. But for the fact that his mare was distanced, Mr. Goldsmith would have received second money. The board took the matter under advisement. The case in which Moses Whipple was an interested party was not devoid of interest. It seems that Daniel De Noyelles, of Haverstraw, N. Y., owner of the bay mare Adelaide, formerly Kitty Watson, leased the animal to Mr. Whipple, by whom she was entered in a certain race which took place on the Hamilton Park track, New-Haven, Conn., and of which Clark White was proprietor. The mare won the race, and Whipple's share of the money was $300. When White demanded of Whipple his entrance fee, the latter authorized him to take not only that, but the entrance fee of the other horse, out of the money won by Adelaide; but this White refused to do. Instead he caused De Noyelles, as actual owner of the mare, to be suspended for non-payment of entrance money. The application before the Board was for a reversal of this suspension. There was some doubt in Whipple's mind as to whether he had entered Adelaide in his own or in De Noyelles' name; but the fact of White's being indebted to the former to the amount of $300, and that White was authorized to deduct the entrance money for both horses from that sum was not disputed. The question involved is whether the actual owner or the lessee of a horse is responsible for the entrance money. A young man who gave his name as Courtright, made a slangy statement concerning the horse Friday, expelled last Summer by the Judges of the Grand Rapids Trotting course. The horse, it seems, was controlled by R. Gilbert, by whom it was entered at Battle Creek, Grand Rapids, and in other western towns. During the circuit the horse was protested as being none other than Ohio Boy, whose record was much lower than that claimed for Friday. Believing this charge to be true, the judges at Grand Rapids expelled Gilbert and his horse, and what Mr. Courtright, as half owner of the animal, wants is the reinstatement of his horse. His testimony was to the effect that Friday never was Ohio Boy, and that the horse known by that name must be some other animal. A reinstatement of the horse will be money in Mr. Courtright's pocket, for the reason that in all the places where his horse was protested the park proprietors withheld his winnings. The board will be in session to-day.

LOUISIANA JOCKEY CLUB RACES.

FALL MEETING AT NEW-ORLEANS—THE WINNERS: VERDIGRIS, ELLA HARPER, AND SAM HARPER.

NEW-ORLEANS, Dec. 14.—The second day of the Fall meeting of the Louisiana Jockey Club attracted a light attendance. The weather was clear and cool, and the track in fair condition.

FIRST RACE.—Orleans Stakes, for colts and fillies then three years old; $25 entrance, play or pay, with $500 added; second horse to receive $100, and the third $50; two miles. There were thirteen nominations and four started.

STARTERS.

William Jennings' ch. c. Verdigris, by Versailles, dam Belle Brandon	1
W. T. Linck's ch. c. George Graham, by Rodgers, dam Sunshine	2
A. Wardell's s. c. Pompey's Pillar, by Uncle Vic, dam Amanda Buford	3
R. and J. Rowett's b. f. Jennie Rowett, by Uncle Vic, dam Mamona	0

Time—3:49.

Pompey's Pillar took the lead at the start. At the last quarter pole Verdigris went to the front, and retained the lead to the finish. In the pools on the track George Graham sold for $50, Verdigris for $25, and the field for $11.

SECOND RACE.—Club Purse, $300; one mile dash, to carry 100 pounds; three-year olds to carry their proper weight; $225 to first, $50 to second, $25 to third.

STARTERS.

T. A. Gay's b. m. Ella Harper, aged, by Rebel, dam by Rupee, 100 pounds	1
W. T. Linck's ch. c. George Graham, 3 years old, by Rodgers, dam Sunshine, 90 pounds	2
W. Cottrill's ch. f. Puss Broadnax, 3 years old, by Daniel Boone, dam Emeline, 87 pounds	3
M. Welch's b. g. Port Leonard, 6 years old, by Voucher, dam Prunella, 100 pounds	0
Owner's Mollie B	0
Owner's Carrie Fish	0
Owner's Startle	0

Time—1:47.

George Graham took the lead at starting, but was easily passed by Ella Harper before reaching the homestretch, and she won by two lengths, George Graham second, and Puss Broadnax third. In the betting Ella Harper was a hot favorite at even money over the field.

THIRD RACE.—Club Purse, $600 for all ages; $500 to first, $100 to second; two-mile heats.

STARTERS.

Thomas A. Gay's br. c. Sam Harper, 4 years old, by Rebel, dam by Rupee, 104 pounds	1	1
Owner's ch. g. Kilburn, 3 years old, by Ringmaster, dam Ontario, 87 pounds	2	2
E. Harrison's b. h. Falmouth, 6 years old, by Planet, dam Red Rose, 114 pounds	dis.	
W. Cottrill's b. c. Colonel Nelligan, 4 years old, by Harry of the West, dam Ernestine, 104 pounds	dis.	
Williams & Owing's ch. c. Oxmore, 4 years old, by Bay Dick, dam by Oliver, 104 pounds	dis.	

Time—3:44, 3:50.

First Heat.—Kilburn took the lead for the first mile and a half, when Sam Harper passed him and won the heat by three lengths, Kilburn second, all the others shut out.

Second Heat.—Sam Harper led throughout and won as he pleased by three lengths over his only contestant, Kilburn.

The betting before the start was largely in favor of the winner, and averaged as follows: Sam Harper, $225; Col. Nelligan, $100; the field, $60.

The meeting will continue on Thursday and Saturday of this week.

THE ONTARIO LEGISLATURE.

TORONTO, Dec. 14.—In the Legislature last night, Mr. Currie moved the second reading of his Manhood Suffrage bill, which was discussed and finally thrown out by a large majority. The bill provided that all males twenty-one years of age, subjects of Her Majesty, shall be entitled to vote for members to serve in the Legislative Assembly of this province in the electoral division of which they have been continual residents for six months.

GENERAL MISCELLANY.

THE LATE HENRY WILSON.

REPLY TO THE STATEMENT THAT HE WAS OF GYPSY ORIGIN.

The Boston *Herald*, in order to confirm its denial of the assertion that the late Vice President Wilson was of gypsy origin, addressed to an uncle of Mr. Wilson, residing in New-Hampshire, a letter of inquiry, to which the following is the reply:

Editor of the Herald:

There is a story going the rounds of the press that Hon. Henry Wilson was of gypsy descent. Now, we consider it of no importance whatever from whom he descended, as he was not consulted in the matter; and, moreover

"Honor and shame from no condition rise:
Act well your part, there all the honor lies."

But the story goes that a young gypsy, with his young daughter, emigrated to this country, and landing at Portsmouth, N. H., the home of Gov. Benning Wentworth, he was employed by Wentworth to work on his farm in Wolfboro, and that when Wentworth had to flee the country, in consequence of his loyalty to King George, he left young Colbath in charge of his farm, and that from this young gypsy descended Hon. Henry Wilson, and also the whole multitudinous race of Colbaths that are now spread from Cape Breton to San Francisco. Now, knowing Mr. Wilson as we did, we hazard nothing in saying that he would rather have been the descendant of a gypsy than of a king. But facts are stubborn things, and we propose to deal in them for a moment. Henry Wilson was the son of Winthrop Colbath, Jr., and the said Winthrop, Jr., was the son of Winthrop Colbath, Sr., who removed from Newington, N. H., to Rochester, now Farmington, N. H., in about the year 1784, and lived and died there at a ripe old age. This Winthrop, Sr., (grandfather of Henry Wilson,) was the son of James and Olive Colbath, and said James was doing business in Portsmouth, N. H., in 1750, and continued to do business there until 1765, for we have in our possession his account current with Col. John Downing and others during that period of time. In 1754 Joseph Colbath deeded to said James Colbath two and one-quarter acres of land situated in Portsmouth, and we have the deed of conveyance. In 1784 the said James Colbath (great-grandfather of Henry Wilson) conveyed to his son, Benning Colbath, the same piece of land, with three additional acres, and at the closing of the deed is this important sentence: "And I, Olive Colbath, mother of said Benning Colbath, do hereby join in said conveyance." And the consideration of said deed was love and affection.

Said James and Olive Colbath removed from Newington, formerly part of Portsmouth, to Rochester, now Farmington, in 1784, and subsequently removed to Middleton, N. H., with their son Benning, where they died at a ripe old age, in the year 1800, and they were the first tenants of the old Colbath burial ground in Middleton, where their ashes now quietly rest.

Said James and Olive Colbath were the great grandparents of Henry Wilson. Said James Colbath lived in the same locality, first in Portsmouth, then Newington, from 1750 down to 1784, and raised there a family of eight children, viz.: Leighton, Independence, Winthrop, (grandfather of Wilson,) Hunkin, Benning, Keziah, Deborah, and Amy.

Winthrop, Sr., the grandfather of Mr. Wilson, married Hannah Rollins, of Newington; and Wilson's great great grandparents were emigrants from Europe, the man an Englishman and the woman an Irish lady, but their names I have not learned. They landed, according to tradition, and as circumstances indicate, at Portsmouth, N. H.

We will rest here, for the case is clear. Henry Wilson was not a gypsy; his father was never a gypsy; his grandfather was never a gypsy, we know, for we remember him well sixty years ago; his great grandfather was never a gypsy, and his great great grandfather was an English emigrant and not a gypsy. JEREMIAH S. COLBATH.

QUICKSILVER.

The San Francisco *Alta* says: "Quicksilver is improving slowly in price, but is still so much lower than it was when many of the mines now in working condition were opened, that the closing of several of the less productive is anticipated, if a considerable rise does not come soon. The yield of the State has been increasing since 1870, but not so rapidly as the consumption, and unless improved methods of reducing silver ore, without such a loss of mercury as now occurs, can be introduced, there must be an advance. It is not improbable that we shall have to import quicksilver within a year or two, and it has been the exportation of California that has kept the price down. From 1854, when the New Almaden mine got into good running order until 1869 (with the exception of two years when the mine was closed by legal proceedings,) the annual exportation ranged from 20,000 to 44,000 flasks, averaging about 33,000. In 1870 the production fell off, and at the same time the demand increased with the opening of the great bonanza in Gold Hill, and the exports since have been: 13,000 flasks in 1870, 15,000 in 1871, 13,000 in 1872, 6,000 in 1873, and 6,700 in 1874. The California mine has opened a body of ore equal to that of the Consolidated Virginia, and before the end of next year may use 300 flasks (15,000 pounds) of mercury per month, and rumor says that Belcher and Crown Point have again struck their bonanza, and high hopes are entertained of the Ophir, Yellow Jacket, and Best and Belcher, not to mention many others. Either the quicksilver mines must increase their yield, or some method of avoiding the present great loss in amalgamation be discovered, or the export of the metal will soon be reduced to nothing. The New Almaden is producing about 900 flasks per month; the Redington, 600; the New Idria, 500; the St. Johns and the Great Western each 400, and others less. The yield of the New Almaden and New Idria, south of the bay, is equal to that of the others in Solano and Napa Counties. The smaller mines north of the bay are much more productive than those to the south of it. The St. Johns Mine is putting up a new furnace, and will contend for the second place with the Redington next year."

A TROTTER IN LITIGATION.

The Baltimore *Sun* of Monday has the following: "William C. Doyle, owner of the trotting horse Tanner Boy, valued at $10,000, now in Norfolk, Va., procured a warrant against Harry Kelley, his trainer, on a charge of embezzling the horse. During the examination of the case before Mayor Whitehead, of that city, on Friday, Doyle stated that he made an agreement with Kelley by which Kelley was to take the horse, pay all expenses, and return to him half of the earnings. A wealthy sporting man of New-York, named Pettigrew, recently deceased, by whom Kelley was employed as trainer, had agreed to give him $5,000 for the season of 1875, $3,000 of which was paid at the time he delivered the horse. Pettigrew started Kelley out with Tanner Boy and his horses, but was taken sick and died before the close of the season. Kelley, in defense, presented a bill of $1,100 for keeping, payment of fees to different turf associations, &c., and stated that he had retained the horse to secure this amount, knowing that if he took him to New-York Doyle would evade the payment of the bill by means of the gaming law. Mayor Whitehead decided that the charge of embezzlement had not been sustained, and the case was dismissed. After the dismissal of the case the plaintiff had a warrant in detinue for the value of the horse issued against Kelley. Tanner Boy trotted in several races at Baltimore Herring Run Park last Fall."

THE CONNECTICUT VALLEY TOBACCO CROP.

The Springfield *Republican* of Monday, 13th inst., says: "The valley tobacco dealers are beginning to buy some of the present year's crop. They find it not very well cured, the curing season having been too dry, though the growth was very good, the leaf being quite thin and fine. The consequence is a mottled cured leaf that burns to blackish instead of white ashes, greatly reducing its market value. The same trouble existed all through New-England and the West, and the dealers think the best crop will not bring over ten to fifteen cents per pound, while more will be sold for less than over ten cents. Farmers will be loth to accept such low prices, but they can afford it in the present methods of raising tobacco. Then, too, if the crop is not put upon the market at about these rates, the chances are that it will be sold for less in the end. The crop of last year, some of which was bought in advance of stripping at twenty-five cents per pound, will have to be largely disposed of to shippers at six or seven cents per pound, and subject to reweighing at New-York. These prices indicate the loss of some of the dealers on this crop, one of them acknowledging to being 'out' $50,000. The dealers say that the farmers have been led by some agricultural papers to think they could get more for their crops, but that the above prices are as high as will be paid for '75 and '74 crops."

FIGHT ON A LOCOMOTIVE.

The Nashville *American* of Sunday says: "Ed. Crofton and Harry Wells, engineer and fireman on the Louisville and Nashville Railroad, had a very serious difficulty on the engine of the north bound train between the Decatur shops and the Chattanooga depot last night while the train was in motion. When Conductor Dilehay reached the engine as she was coming out of the Broad street tunnel, Crofton had cut Wells with his knife. The conductor separated the parties, and when he had taken the knife found that the blade was broken off. It appears that Wells and Crofton commenced fighting on leaving the switch at Spruce street. Wells had Crofton down and was beating him on the head with a lump of coal, when they were parted by Express Messenger F. H. Brown, who also stopped the engine on finding them fighting again as the train moved out of the tunnel into the Chattanooga yard. The train remained at the Chattanooga depot until an engineer was dispatched from the Louisville depot. Wells was taken home and his wounds were attended to by Dr. Duncan Eve, who pronounced them to be not serious in their character. Crofton was arrested. He has been in the employ of the Louisville road for several years and has been associated with Wells for nearly three years."

WORK DISTASTEFUL TO TRAMPS.

The Trenton *Gazette* of Monday says: "The city authorities having resolved to try the experiment of putting the tramps at work, procured a boat-load of stone. On Friday night forty-seven tramps applied for lodgings, and were furnished with tickets. It was the intention of the committee and Overseer of the Poor to put them at work in unloading the boat-load of stone, which was then lying in Prior's Basin, but by some means they heard that this was the intention, and at 1 o'clock in the morning thirty-four of the number demanded that the doors should be opened, declaring that they would not go to work. At first this request was refused, when they threatened to break open the door. The door was opened, and they started on the road; thirteen of the number remained, and were provided with breakfast, and when they came to be marched to the Basin to unload the boat one of this number rebelled, and was taken to the City Hall and locked up. The others worked until 10 o'clock, when they were discharged. Thus was begun the experiment of setting the tramps at work, and it looks very much as if the main object will be accomplished."

THE GUIBORD CASE.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Now that the Guibord affair is ended, it may be conceded that the Roman Catholics were not without reason for their opposition to his burial. Their cemetery belonged to them, and was not a public cemetery in the sense that any one, whether a Roman Catholic, a Protestant, or a Jew, could purchase the right of burial in it. There was certainly a show of justice in their claim that they had a right to say that those whom they considered enemies of their faith should not lie in their cemetery. It so happened, however, that the courts decided that Guibord could not be legally deprived of the right of burial in the cemetery, and this decision being the law of the land, it was the duty of the Roman Catholics to obey it.—*New-York Times, Nov. 29, 1875.*

An obscure individual, who had died a member of an infidel secret society, impenitent, &c.

Guibord died out of faith.

Here lies Guibord, an impenitent apostate, who died under sentence of excommunication.—*New-York Tablet, Nov. 27, 1875.*

If I thought the above-quoted opinions had been expressed in bad faith I would not take the trouble of asking you the privilege of explaining what seems to distress two persons writing from different standpoints. First, as to THE TIMES. It is hardly acknowledging the majesty of the law to insinuate that the judgment of the Privy Council must be obeyed merely because it declared what was the law of the land, and at the same time expressing a doubt about the soundness of that judgment. From a philosopher like Jeremy Bentham any idea is always welcome about what should exist or be done. A journalist who gives his views on the solemn decision of the highest tribunal of a great country is perfectly right in criticising the law, but he cannot express a doubt on the orthodoxy of the court without striking a fatal blow at the foundation of peace and order in any part of the world. Very few law cases could be sifted to the bottom more carefully and exhaustively than our Guibord affair. It passed through four courts and was investigated by fifteen Judges of different creeds and nationalities. It would be of little interest to go over the points raised, discussed, and decided. Reading over the above quotation of THE TIMES, it is sufficient to say that no one has the right at this hour to express a doubt whether there could be a show of justice in the resistance of the Catholic authorities. Guibord was baptized and married by the Catholic Church. He lived a Catholic all his life, he died a Catholic—recognized and admitted as such by the Catholic authorities up to the hour of his death. He died suddenly, after contributing all his life to Catholic works and to the glory of the Church, by founding and maintaining Catholic institutions with his labor and money. He was the only printer in Montreal who had trained himself for publishing Catholic missionary books for Indian tribes everywhere—United States, Canada, Manitoba, British Columbia. And when that useful and good man is suddenly taken away from this world he is selected as a scapegoat for the establishment of the infallibility of every Bishop in the Catholic world! For that is the real question at issue. The cemetery in the Province of Quebec does not belong to the Bishop or Curé; it belongs to the community of the Catholics; it is bought and kept in repairs by the laity. The Bishop and the Curé who do not contribute a cent for that object claim to admit or exclude whoever they please and on whatever ground they fancy, without any control from any authority but their own or that of the Pope, if Catholics are dissatisfied with their decisions. The question was new in the United States, and it is, to a certain extent, explicable how you could ask whether a Jew or a Protestant could force upon the Catholic authorities the purchase of a lot in their cemetery. But how could you suppose that a court like the Privy Council had failed to see such obvious aspects as those you set up for a show of justice in the Catholic authorities of Montreal? The daily press has arduous duties to perform, but it has a high mission to fulfill on the fundamental principles of Christian societies. Order must prevail. The courts are more powerful than any army and navy for that object; but they cannot fulfill their call if their decisions are rendered void of moral authority—the only authority they possess—by the organs of public opinion, because the laws which are the foundation of such decisions are not consonant with certain notions of improved legislation, not yet accepted. Please be not hurt by my strong feeling on this matter. The whole world is deficient in a due respect to courts of law, the greatest, the fatal, and indispensable necessity of modern societies.

Second, as to the *Tablet*. No Catholic can write or say anything about the Guibord incubus without speaking of the poor printer as an apostate, an excommunicated impenitent, who died out of faith. The Archbishop of Toronto, with a youthful confidence in his talents, threw himself on our first file of posthumous defenders of his Montreal colleague, and he had on his flag the same words as we read in the *Tablet*. These big words are the very condemnation of all the doings of the Catholic authorities in Montreal. If Guibord was not out of faith, was not excommunicated, and was neither impenitent nor apostate, as it was proved and decided by the highest tribunal of the empire on Catholic law and record, the conclusion is faulty in every respect. The Catholics of the *Tablet* start from false facts, as the philosophers of THE TIMES start from false principles of law.

We of the Institut Canadien are right, if Catholics are to be allowed a breath of life, a thought of mind, common to other men, members of Congress, of Parliaments, of literary, natural, or other kinds of societies; if such societies have one book disapproved by the *Index Expurgatorius*—an index or catalogue unknown not only to lay Catholics, but to Bishops, as was proved in the Guibord case—we are wrong, out of faith, excommunicated unknowingly, and thrown out in the Potter's field after our death, if we have been members, not of a secret society, but of a most public and over-board library association, because such library might contain a book proscribed by the *Index*. Let the *Tablet* express its views on the case as now presented. If the editor of the *Tablet* doubts the decision of the Privy Council as to the status of Guibord as a Catholic, I beg to refer him to Mongr. I. Bourget, Roman Catholic Bishop of Montreal, who says in a pastoral of recent date that Guibord was not in a condition to pollute the cemetery by his burial therein.

A MEMBER OF THE CANADIAN INSTITUTE.
MONTREAL, Friday, Dec. 10, 1875.

TEMPERANCE IN WEST VIRGINIA.

A numerously signed call has been published in West Virginia, addressed to the friends of temperance throughout the State, asking them to meet in convention in Wheeling on the 15th and 16th of the present month. Among the prominent persons expected to be present are ex-Senator Willey and ex-Gov. Pierpoint. The object of the convention is understood to be to form a State Temperance Association, and along with it to inaugurate a plan for forming local auxiliary societies in every county in the State. The call says: "As it is desirable that all the friends of temperance throughout the State, who may be present, should be admitted as delegates, we cordially invite all temperance organizations, by whatever name known, women's leagues, religious societies, congregations, and meetings of citizens called for the purpose, to elect and send as many delegates as they may deem proper. And ministers and friends of temperance who may represent any society desiring to take part in this convention will be welcomed. Free entertainment will be provided, as far as possible, for all members of the convention. In this call it is deemed best not to outline measures and methods for the promotion of temperance. That will be left for the Committee on Programme to indicate, and the convention to discuss and mature.

We earnestly appeal to the friends of temperance throughout the State to unite with us in making this convention a grand success. By its numbers, by its practical wisdom, by its moral earnestness, by its broad and generous charity, it may give the cause of temperance a lasting impulse for good throughout our whole State. The industrial, social, and moral ruin that everywhere follow in the wake of intemperance calls loudly for unflagging efforts on the part of all good men and women to stay its fearful ravages."

A CHINAMAN'S LETTER.

A Chinese butcher who has been in California ten years, and knew no English when he went there, and knows very little now, has written a letter to a customer, which reads:

SACRAMENTO, Cal., Nov. 27, 1875.

DEAR SIR: We was received you kind letter that you said will you be so kindness to let us have sum of fifty dollars of account, which I send my partner to here please you give it for him, then we are very much oblige to you. Yours truly,
TONG WONG.

The writing is far above the average, and though the composition is somewhat at fault, not a word was misspelt.

THE MYSTERIES OF THE LAW.

The Chicago *Tribune* says that a decision was incidentally made by Judge Jameson, in the Criminal Court of that city, on Friday, which gave rise to considerable discussion in legal circles, and, if it proves to be good law, it is of the utmost importance. Frank Igo and Charles Flyn were arraigned for trial on an indictment for burglary, it being charged therein that they smashed in a store window in the city and abstracted goods to the value of about eight dollars. The counsel for the defendants made a motion to quash the indictment on the ground that while it charged burglary it set forth petit larceny, and burglary was a felony and petit larceny was not, and that the indictment for burglary showing petit larceny could not be sustained. Many authorities were cited to sustain the point taken, and the court granted the motion and discharged the prisoners. From this decision or ruling the breaking into a house is not a felony, unless it is followed by the commission of grand larceny.

THOMAS A. JENCKES AT HOME.

A personal friend pays, in the Providence *Journal*, a graceful tribute to the memory of the late Congressman Thomas A. Jenckes, describing especially his home life. We quote a brief portion of what the writer says:

"His regard for his mother's comfort and his watchfulness for her wishes were as constant as they were unobtrusive. The first time I saw the mother and son together, Mr. Jenckes drove me out to his Summer residence in Cumberland. The family had now outgrown the house, and he was building additions to it. 'Additions, not alterations,' he said, as we approached the homestead. 'You will find a peculiar house. This is my mother's house; she built it, and likes every room in it; it would disturb her to make any change in it; so I am just lifting her up into the air, and putting new rooms underneath.' In fact, the old house remained unaltered till her death; nor, I believe, did he ever allow the apartments which had been hers to be interfered with by improvements. One marked feature of Mr. Jenckes' character, as it presented itself to me, one of which I have seen no public mention, was his love of nature. I never saw him at the sea-shore, nor among mountain scenery, but I was often at his house in the country, and had opportunities of observing his knowledge of trees and shrubs, and their haunts and preferences. 'He spake of trees, from the cedar tree that is in Lebanon even unto the hyssop that springeth out of the wall.' He knew the notes and habits of the birds, where to find the nests of such or such a species, where to look for the fringed gentian or other shy flower. As he had an intimate acquaintance with every lowly plant, and a special friendship with each nobler tree, a walk with him about his farm was very pleasant, whether in the early Summer morning he made me wade through the dewy grass while we counted the different kinds of trees, (I wonder if the list we made is still in existence,) or in Autumn he gathered handfuls of ripened leaves and discoursed about their growing tints, and filled the hour with wit and wisdom and poetry. Perhaps, as I stood at the door, he would come from his library and call my attention to the play of light and shadow over the fields, or interrupt himself in some profound remark to bid me listen to the sound of the pigeons' wings as they went and came, 'like so many ladies with silk gowns rustling through the air,' he said. He knew all the traditions of the country, and would tell the story connected with the spot named 'Nine Men's Misery,' as we drove along, and why 'Robin Hollow' and 'Martin's Way' bore those names. Where some deep cutting had been made he would observe the masses of sand and speculate on the ages implied in such vast deposits. Next, perhaps, some sassafras trees would catch his eye, and he would state the fact that there were no others nearer than such or such a spot. Perhaps those who met him only as the preoccupied lawyer, or heard of him only as absorbed in public duties, might have seen him in yet another light, had they known that he was careful to have a bench placed around the large black oak, just outside the gate, that tired wayfarers might there sit and rest themselves; or that he had seats here and there in his woods, because he liked to think when he was away that rural lovers or young people from the villages above and below would come there on Sundays. There was nothing petty in his manners nor in his moods. Direct and weighty was his step in every sense. Magnanimous seems to me the one word that best describes him. I have heard a friend say, if that word were not in the English language it would have been invented for him. Indeed, these were the two things that most impressed me in my acquaintance with him—his love of nature and his magnanimity."

THE ALBANY PENITENTIARY.

The twenty-seventh annual report of the Inspectors of the Albany Penitentiary shows the doings of the institution for the year ending Oct. 31, 1875. The gross earnings have been $107,793 77, and ordinary expenditures $79,023 04, leaving a gain of $28,770 83, of which sum $7,225 65 has been expended for improvements of a substantial character. The whole number of convicts received during the year has been 1,977, and there were 824 in the prison at the close of last year. During the year, 1,848 have been discharged, 1,555 by reason of expiration of sentence, 18 pardoned by the President, and 6 pardoned by the Governor. There were 116 more commitments than in 1874. The report continues: "Of the 1,977 commitments for the year, 1,023, or a little under two-thirds, were on sentences of less than six months each. Among these we find a very large class of ten to sixty days men, whose faces have been familiar for years to the officers of the institution, and who re-enter its walls, after short intervals of absence, with a degree of regularity in point of time, quite remarkable. The individuals embraced in this class contribute nothing to their own support; and, we must add, that they derive no benefit from the discipline of the prison, beyond what may be supposed to result from abstaining periodically a few weeks from the use of intoxicating liquors. We feel bound to say, moreover, in this connection, that the convicts here referred to, besides making heavy demands on the time and attention of our physicians, convert the prison hospital, to no trifling extent, into a mere place of refuge, in which to recover from attacks of delirium tremens, or other effects of intemperance and evil habits. A word or two must be added in reference to another class of persons sent to us, in regard to whose mental and physical condition it would seem no attention has been paid by the courts or magistrates before whom they were convicted. We refer to convicts broken down in constitution or enfeebled by age or chronic disease, who may have been vagrants in a strict technical sense, but whose worst offense would appear to be poverty of means and of friends, and who are in too many cases partially demented or insane. We cannot conceal our regret and surprise, for having sent to us, for prison discipline, any of such unfortunates, who should be cared for in an almshouse or an insane asylum. The health of the prisoners during the year has been generally good, and the institution has been free from epidemic or contagious disease. Sixteen deaths have occurred, five from consumption, four from pneumonia, one from dropsy, two from delirium tremens, two from apoplexy, one from heart disease, and one from cancer."

CONSTITUTIONAL REVISION IN GEORGIA.

The Democrats of Georgia now want a new constitution for their State. Their papers approve the project, and at the last term of the Superior Court of Wilkes County the Grand Jury (who speak of themselves "as Democrats,") made the following recommendations in their presentments: "We would recommend our Representatives to use their influence in calling a Constitutional Convention to undo the work of the corrupt Radical Party which framed the unjust Constitution under which we, as Democrats, still continue to live; and especially the iniquitous Homestead law, which we consider unreasonably large for the present impoverished condition of our country, and entailing endless litigation and unnecessary taxation, and a premium for dishonesty and the violation of contracts, injuring the credit of the honest industrious planters, and crippling that of the merchants, and enforcing stagnation of the mercantile and agricultural interests of the country."

A POLICEMAN ON TRIAL.

Patrolman Patrick Kennedy, of the Seventeenth Precinct, was arraigned before President Matsell yesterday for trial on a complaint preferred by Maggie Reilly, a woman of bad character. The complainant set forth in her testimony that on several occasions, about a year ago, she had given the accused policeman various sums of money as a bribe not to arrest her, and she further testified that since she had ceased to give him money he had arrested her several times. She had no witness present to corroborate her statement, nor could she state when questioned on what dates she had given money to the officer. The latter in his defense swore that the statement made by the woman was false; that he had never received any money from her, and, furthermore, that she was a notoriously bad woman, and he had arrested her a number of times for intoxication, disorderly conduct, &c. The case was closed and referred to the board, decision being reserved.

ATTEMPTS AT SUICIDE.

Stanislaus Suwarski, a native of Poland, thirty-six years of age, yesterday made a desperate attempt to terminate his existence, while in his room at No. 102 Cannon street. He cut his throat with a razor, inflicting a fearful wound, and immediately after shot himself in the left breast with a pistol. The wounds are believed to be of a fatal nature, and Suwarski was removed to Bellevue Hospital. The motive for the act is not known.... John Hagan, aged forty, a vagrant, attempted to commit suicide yesterday morning by swallowing a quantity of Paris green, and was taken to Bellevue Hospital.

GEN. M'CLELLAN GONE TO BALTIMORE.

The Baltimore *Sun* of Monday says: "Gen. George B. McClellan and family arrived in Baltimore from New-York on Saturday, and has apartments at the St. James Hotel, North Charles street. Gen. McClellan, it is understood, will make Baltimore his permanent residence, and removes here principally that the health of Mrs. McClellan may be benefited by the healthful climate of this region."

MANY MURDERS AND FEW CONVICTIONS.

A California paper reports that Judge Reed of that State made a statement recently at Bakersfield to the following purport: That since he has been on the bench there have been 125 murder trials in his district, and out of all that number only four convictions, two of which have occurred during the present term of the District Court there.

LAW REPORTS.

THE COMMISSIONER OF JURORS.

DOUGLAS TAYLOR CONTESTING COL. DUNLAP'S RIGHT TO THE POSITION.

The question of the legality of the appointment of Thomas Dunlap as Commissioner of Jurors by Mayor Wickham in July last, although it has been brought in incidentally in various trials, was yet never passed upon directly until yesterday. Douglas Taylor, the former Commissioner, in order to test the matter, brought suit against Dunlap to recover the salary alleged to be due him since his removal. The case came up for trial before Judge Van Vorst and a jury in the Supreme Court, Circuit, Part II., yesterday. Many of the same questions heretofore raised in regard to the matter were again adverted to and urged yesterday. Mr. Taylor claimed that the act of 1847, under which he had been appointed, had not been repealed, and that the portion of the charter of 1873 under which Dunlap's appointment had been made was unconstitutional. Mr. Taylor introduced evidence of his appointment under the act of 1847. Mr. Dunlap showed his own appointment by the Mayor, and also gave evidence to the effect that immediately after his appointment he had taken charge of the books and papers of the office and had since discharged the duties of the position. Mr. Vanderpoel, the counsel for Mr. Taylor, asked the court to instruct the jury to bring in a verdict for the plaintiff. This the court declined to do. William M. Evarts, who represented Mr. Dunlap, then asked for a verdict for the defendant. The court so charged the jury, who brought in a verdict for Mr. Dunlap. Judge Van Vorst, in giving his instructions to the jury, said that he did so because, as he was sitting at circuit, he could not give the question of constitutionality the consideration it merited and which it would receive at the General Term, to which it would be appealed. The matter will be immediately brought before the General Term, and carried from there to the Court of Appeals.

THE BLEECKER STREET RAILROAD.

APPLICATION FOR THE REMOVAL OF THE TRUSTEE AND THE APPOINTMENT OF A RECEIVER.

Argument was had before Chief Justice Davis, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday, in the matter of the application of George K. Sistare vs. the Bleecker Street and Fulton Ferry Railroad Company. The plaintiff seeks to have John M. Harlowe, the Trustee of the bondholders, removed, and to have a Receiver appointed to take the management of the road. It appears that the company made, on Jan. 2, 1865, a mortgage bond to Benedict Lewis, as Trustee, to secure $700,000 of bonds issued by the company. Lewis died a short time afterward, and a majority of the bondholders, in accordance with the terms of the mortgage, applied to the court for the appointment of Mr. Harlowe, whom they wished to have as Trustee. Mr. Sistare was one of the signers of this application. Mr. Harlowe was appointed Trustee, and some time since began suit against the company for a foreclosure of the mortgage on account of the non payment of the interest due in July last. This suit has not yet been determined. In the course of the action, however, a motion was made by the Trustee before Judge Donohue, sitting in the Special Term of the Supreme Court for the appointment of Dr. John W. Ranney as the Receiver of the company in case it should be decided that a Receiver was necessary. Subsequently an offer made to withdraw the application was resisted by the company, and the matter is still pending before Judge Donohue. Mr. Sistare, who is the owner of six of the first mortgage bonds of the company, brought the present suit on his own behalf against the company for a foreclosure of the mortgage on the ground that the Trustee was improperly and irregularly appointed. He also claims that the company's property is improperly managed by Mr. Harlowe, and that the road is being run in the interest of a combination of bondholders of this and other companies, and that $50,000 was wrongfully expended in legislation. The company, in its answer, claims that it has not been guilty of any act because of which a foreclosure suit could be brought. In regard to an allegation made by Sistare that it has not paid certain taxes, the company states that the taxed property is not covered by the mortgage sought to be foreclosed. Again, they maintain that the other and similar action brought by Mr. Harlowe and now still pending is for the same purpose, and renders the present one useless. Sistare, in his application, yesterday, asked for the removal of Harlowe as Trustee, for a stay of proceedings in the action brought by him as such Trustee, for an accounting, and for the appointment of a Receiver to manage the road. Judge Davis suggested that it might be desirable to consolidate the suits now pending and have a Receiver appointed. He gave no decision, however, in the case, merely taking the papers for consideration.

MERCANTILE EMBARRASSMENTS.

The following assignments for the benefit of creditors were filed in the County Clerk's office yesterday: Julius Wilzinski to George S. Schultz; Thomas L. Brooks and Charles P. Healy to Herman F. Kanenbley; Jacob Hahn to Peter Fuchs, and Philip O'Neill, Jr., and Richard Goodwin, Jr., to Cornelius Desmond. In the Court of Common Pleas Rachel Marks, who assigned her property to Joseph, reported her liabilities at $992 72, and her real and nominal assets at $576. The assignee's bond in $700 was approved. Julius Wilzinski set forth his liabilities at $15,458 09; his nominal assets at $19,931 74, and his real assets at $9,085 69. His assignee's bond in $12,000 was also approved. In the case of John Duff, who assigned his property to Henry Hutchison, the liabilities are stated to be $4,067 34; nominal assets, $1,794 32, and real assets, $1,200. A bond of $2,000 was ordered.

HOW CITY CONTRACTS ARE LET OUT.

The Stafford Pavement Company brought suit against ex-Alderman J. A. Monheimer, and the case was tried before Judge Freedman and a jury in Part II. of the Superior Court yesterday. The defendant, it seems, obtained for himself the award of contracts from the City for the paving of Seventh, Fifteenth, Fifty-seventh, and Fifty-eighth streets, and of Seventh avenue, with the wooden pavement made by the plaintiffs. Monheimer, it is alleged agreed to pay the Stafford Pavement Company a certain percentage on the amounts received by him as a royalty. He obtained the money on his contracts, but refused to pay the percentage, and the company, therefore, brought suit for the same, with interest, amounting to $16,464 40. John H. Strahan, the counsel for Monheimer, claimed at the trial yesterday that the agreement for the percentage, being subversive of morality, was against public policy, and could not be enforced. Judge Freedman, in charging the jury, observed that the agreement was a private one, with which the City had nothing to do. The jury brought in a verdict for the plaintiffs for the full amount claimed.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Davis.

Cameron vs. Mittnacht et al.—The attorney, Frost, had no right to proceed to take the orders in the case until the former motion costs adjusted, &c., were paid. He acted in contempt of the express order of the court. The motion against him must be granted, with $10 costs; and unless that sum and the costs of former motions be paid within twenty days after service of this order on him, the plaintiff may apply for an order committing him for such contempt. Meanwhile the proceedings on part of said defendant are to be stayed if plaintiff's attorney so elect.

Ullman vs. Haas.—The plaintiff has delayed the motion so long, and as the General Term is to hear, that I think the motion may be denied. If the cause is not reached at next General Term, the motion may be renewed. No costs of motion.

Meyer vs. Wagner.—Motion denied in part and granted in part. No costs to either party.

Goodman vs. Guthman.—Motion denied without costs, and with leave to proceed as suggested. Memorandum.

Boyden vs. Allendorfer.—Motion denied; $10 costs.

Hand vs. Page.—Motion denied, with $10 costs. Memorandum.

Moorey vs. Lilienthal.—Motion denied, with $10 costs. Memorandum.

Matter of Henry.—Order confirming report and authorizing mortgage.

Smith vs. Skinner.—Court has no power to make such order as this.

Logan vs. Lacy.—Interrogatories and cross-interrogatories settled.

Orders Granted.—Remsen vs. McEverey; matter of Sterner; matter of Neidig; matter of Ludington; matter of Dyckman.

Matter of Platt.—Granted.

Jung vs. Wagstaff.—Motion denied, with $10 costs. Memorandum.

Booth vs. Kitchen.—Opinion.

By Judge Donohue.

Duncan vs. DeWitt.—Motion denied, with costs.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Van Vorst.

King vs. Livermore.—Case and amendments settled.

A DOMESTIC TRAGEDY.

The case of Theodore Reed, a youth of 20, indicted for homicide, in having caused the death of his stepfather, John Walker, in a domestic quarrel at the home of the parties, No. 19 Desbrosses street, on the 1st of May last, was upon the Calendar of the Court of General Sessions yesterday. On the case being moved by Assistant District Attorney Lyon yesterday in the Court of General Sessions, a motion was made to postpone it until Friday, on the ground that his counsel, Mr. Howe, was unable to be present, being actively engaged in the cases of the condemned murderers Dolan and Standerman, as well as in consequence of the absence of an eye-witness to the tragedy who was at present in New-Haven. Mr. Lyon opposed any further delay in the trial of the case, one of the most important witnesses for the prosecution, who had been brought into court repeatedly, being now a resident of Pennsylvania, and about to proceed to California for permanent residence. Under the circumstances Judge Sutherland felt justified in granting a reasonable delay; but set down the case for peremptory trial on Thursday.

SNOW ON RAILROAD TRACKS.

ANOTHER SUIT TO PREVENT A RAILROAD COMPANY FROM THROWING SNOW OFF BY SWEEPERS AND PLOWS.

An evil attending wintry weather which has been much complained of, and somewhat litigated, has again been brought to the notice of a court of law in the suit of William C. Prime against the Twenty-third Street Railroad Company, now on trial before Judge Sedgwick in the Special Term of the Superior Court. The complaint is against the nuisance and obstruction of the embankments of snow thrown up on both sides of the street at the curb by the use of snow-plows and sweepers, and the plaintiff is endeavoring to check such action on the part of the railroad company, and to compel it to remove the snow from the tracks in some other manner. A suit of a similar character was brought against the Eighth Street Cross-town Line in the Court of Common Pleas last year, but the complaint therein was dismissed on the ground that the clearing of snow from the tracks was a right belonging to the company by virtue of its charter, which authorized it to run along the route. In the present suit the complainant sets forth that the embankments of snow thrown up melt during the day and the overflow runs down the cellars of the residents, causing damage and annoyance. Again, the mounds of snow prevent the access of carriages to the curb, and are a great nuisance otherwise, causing accidents to vehicles and bringing danger to their occupants. The action is a test case, and is really brought by residents of Twenty-third and other streets who have combined to contest the matter and have furnished the funds to carry on the suit. A similar suit has been brought against the Forty-second and Grand Street Railroad Company.

COURT OF APPEALS.

PROCEEDINGS AT YESTERDAY'S SESSION—CALENDAR FOR TO-DAY.

ALBANY, Dec. 14.—In Court of Appeals Tuesday, Dec. 14, 1875.

DECISIONS HANDED DOWN.

Geery vs. Geery.—Remittitur ordered amended and new trial granted, costs to abide event.

The Union National Bank vs. Kupper.—Remittitur ordered amended and judgment affirmed, without costs, in pursuance of stipulations.

Geery vs. Geery.—Motion for reargument denied, with $10 costs.

Dodge vs. The Village of Ca'skill.—Motion denied, without costs.

Quincy vs. White.—Judgment reversed and new trial granted, costs to abide event, unless plaintiffs stipulate to deduct from the recovery the sum of $5,380 and interest from Aug. 1, 1870; and if they so stipulate the judgment, as so modified, affirmed without costs to either party against the other in this court.

Order Granting New Trial Reversed, and Judgment on Report of Referee Affirmed with Costs.—Bolton vs. Freeborn; Barlow vs. St. Nicholas National Bank.

Oberlander vs. Spiess.—Order of General Term reversed and judgment on report of Referee affirmed, with costs.

Order Affirmed with Costs.—In re Levy to vacate an assessment.

Judgment Affirmed with Costs.—People ex rel. Lansing vs. Harris; Bunker vs. Bunker; the Excelsior Petroleum Company vs. Lacey; Norton vs. Mallory; Dodd vs. Holmes; The Amoskeag Manufacturing Company vs. The Mayor, &c., of Albany; Selver vs. Col; Schofield vs. McGregor; Cadding vs. Newman; Fraser vs. Wyckoff.

Cox vs. the New-York Central Railroad.—Judgment reversed and cause remitted to Supreme Court with directions to proceed and hear the same upon the merits, costs to abide event.

Still vs. Little.—Order granted, new trial affirmed, and judgment absolute for defendants on stipulation, with costs.

Donovan vs. Woodruff.—Order granting new trial reversed, and judgment of non-suit of circuit affirmed, with costs.

Faulks vs. Camp.—Appeal dismissed, with costs.

The Second National Bank of Watkins vs. Miller.—Order granting new trial affirmed, and judgment absolute for defendant on stipulation, with costs.

Cushman vs. United States Life Insurance Company.—Judgment reversed and new trial granted, costs to abide event.

MOTIONS.

Rider vs. Stricker.—Motion for reargument. Samuel Hand for motion. Papers submitted on both sides.

Murphy vs. The People.—Motion to postpone argument. S. Hand for motion, Seth B. Cole opposed. Case set down by order for Monday, Dec. 20, at the head of the calendar.

The People vs. Wasson.—Motion to dismiss the appeal. E. Burlingame for motion, William Sweeney opposed. Motion suspended, the people to serve the papers.

The People ex rel. Buckley vs. The Board of Police.—Motion for reargument submitted.

APPEALS FROM ORDERS.

No. 338.—*The Mayor, &c., of New-York, respondents, vs. Henry W. Genet, appellant.*—Argued by Oliver W. West, of counsel for appellant, and by John E. Parsons for respondents.

No. 347.—*Mary T. Clark, respondent, vs. Jeremiah J. Austin, appellant.*—Argued by G. L. Stedman, of counsel for appellant, and by Mathew Hale for respondent.

No. 339.—*In the Matter of the petition of Thomas Roe to Vacate an Assessment.*—Argued by Irving Ward, of counsel for appellant, and by William Barnes for respondent.

No. 113.—*Campbell vs. Seaman.*—Argument resumed and concluded.

Proclamation made and the court adjourned.

Day calendar for Wednesday, Dec. 5, 1875: Nos. 98, 99, 105, 114, 115, 117, 72, and 73.

COURT NOTES.

The trial of the case of Wills, Edmonds & Co. against Collector Arthur was begun yesterday afternoon in the United States Circuit Court, before Judge Shipman. The question at issue is whether "jute rejections," under the act of July 14, 1862, are subject to the duty of $5 per ton, charged on jute.

James Reed, indicted for breaking into the apartments of Christian Kronneller, No. 304 Ridge street, on the 28th of August, and stealing therefrom wearing apparel valued at $50, pleaded guilty yesterday in the Court of General Sessions and was sentenced by Judge Sutherland to three years in State Prison.

In the Court of General Sessions yesterday, Thomas Millton, a blacksmith living at No. 320 East Seventeenth street, charged with stealing $27 in money, a memorandum-book, and handkerchief from the person of Dennis Daily, of No. 658 Water street, who lay asleep on the sidewalk on the 7th of November, was found guilty and sent to State Prison for one year.

The case of J. Rosenthal & Co., importers of rubber jewelry, against Collector Arthur, to recover about three hundred dollars, alleged to have been paid under protest as excessive duty, was on trial yesterday in the United States Circuit Court, before Judge Shipman. The plaintiffs claimed that this jewelry was only dutiable at the rate of twenty-five per cent. ad valorem, while the Collector had demanded thirty-five per cent., on the ground that the goods were imitations of manufactures of jet. The jury rendered a verdict for plaintiffs.

POLICE COURT NOTES.

At the Washington Place Police Court Gustave Fuller was yesterday committed in default of $2,000 bail to answer for stealing a trunk from an express wagon of the New-York Transfer Company.

At the Washington Place Police Court yesterday Justice Kasmire held John Hope, of South Fifth avenue, in default of $500 bail to answer for an alleged embezzlement of $4 50 from his former employer, William Eagle, of No. 325 West Fifty-seventh street.

At the Washington Place Police Court yesterday John Rutledge, of No. 1 1 Franklin street, was committed in default of $2,000 bail to answer the charge of having obtained $9 from Peter Walsh, of No. 333 West street, by representing himself to be one Patrick Dolan, a workman in his employ.

Margaret Curtis and Elizabeth Craig, of No. 47 Forsyth street, were yesterday committed by Justice Otterbourg, at the Essex Market Police Court, in default of $1,000 bail each, to answer for having stolen $43 from Frank Dowling, of No. 47 Mangin street. The prisoners disclaimed all knowledge of the transaction.

FIVE YEARS FOR A FIFTY-CENT BURGLARY.

On the morning of the 13th of last October Daniel Mooney, of No. 115 Washington street, was aroused by some noise in his apartment, and on awakening saw a man leave the room and escape by the front door. Mooney pursued the intruder, and caused his arrest by a Police officer who heard the alarm. The burglar, who gave his name as William Bloomfield, and said he was a tailor out of work, was disturbed in his operations before he had succeeded in stealing any property, and only carried off an old felt hat, identified by Mooney as his property, and valued at fifty cents. On being called to the bar of the Court of General Sessions yesterday, by Assistant District Attorney Herring, Bloomfield pleaded guilty to burglary in the third degree, and, in answer to the questions of Judge Sutherland, said he was drunk when he committed the offense. His Honor held that drunkenness was no excuse for the commission of crime, and sentenced the prisoner to five years in State Prison.

A NOVEL PENSION CASE.

The indictment against Cornelia A. Colbaugh, in the United States Circuit Court, criminal branch, charging her with perjury, for the purpose of obtaining a pension as the widow of a soldier, came on for trial yesterday before Judge Benedict. S. Nelson White, counsel for the accused, in the defense made, claimed that she had married a man named Colbaugh, after he had been divorced from his own wife for adultery, and he could not therefore, under the laws of the State of New-York, marry again. The marriage, then, with him was null and void, *ab initio*. When the defendant discovered that Colbaugh had been so divorced from a former wife, and that the marriage was void, she again assumed the name of Nuskey, and swore that she was his widow. The jury brought in a verdict of acquittal.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Davis, P. J.

Nos.	Nos.
181—Smith vs. Wright.	219—Nat. Photo. Chem. Co. vs. Schoonmaker.
211—Schaft vs. Hall.	243—Meyer vs. Meyer.
223—Bradt vs. Boulier.	250—Knapp vs. Bonesteel.
229—Tallman vs. Tallman, &c.	262—Miller vs. Cruger.
243—Meyer vs. Meyer.	269—Costello vs. Bissell.
353—Matter of Guar. Sav. Inst.	272—Matter of Murphy.
360—City Fire Ins. Co. vs. Raynor.	281—Matter of Striker.
366—Hand vs. Page.	306—Dietrich vs. The Mayor, &c.
369—Dennin vs. Ashley.	307—Matter of Williams.
371—Stein vs. Grossman.	311—Matter of Striker.
372—Rothschild vs. Walter.	313—Foster vs. Smyth.
114—Averill vs. Rogers.	314—Matter of Kingsbridge Road.
116—Peters vs. Little.	329—Wagner vs. ——.
119—Smileton, &c., vs. Burgess.	333—Sanderson vs. Ettinger.
139—Luepcke vs. Mormann.	342—Olena vs. Bien.
144—Decker vs. Brown.	367—Lynch vs. Kiernan.
155—Baxter vs. Drake.	373—Salmon vs. Allen.
159—Bayles vs. Kiersted.	374—Davis vs. Costello.
162—Baxter vs. Drake.	375—Pawson vs. Francis.
172—Quigley vs. Guar. M. L. Ins. Co.	376—Brennan vs. The Mayor, &c.
208—Carpenter vs. Van Pelt.	377—Hendricks vs. McAndrew.
212—Matter of Jetter.	378—Kiefer vs. Webster, &c.
213—Matter of Meyer.	379—Fitts, &c., vs. Onderdonk.
217—Foster, &c., vs. Smyth.	380—Coddington vs. Simon.
218—Nat. Photo. Chem. Co. vs. Clark.	381—Barker, &c., vs. Hoff.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART I.

Held by Donohue, J.

Nos.	Nos.
1455—Trask et al. vs. Hosford.	1055—Wann vs. Ashley.
1007—Savannah B. & T. Co. vs. Brennan, &c.	1603—Gomperts vs. Prentice et al.
843—Duncan vs. Dewitt.	807—Maillard vs. Paine et al.
1203—Billard vs. Bondy et al.	3503—Fellows et al. vs. The Mayor, &c.
1867—The Mayor, &c., vs. Wood.	3845—Genet vs. The Mayor, &c.
2819—Kelly vs. Boarey.	2161—Pacific Bank vs. Dwight.
105½—Ontario Bank vs. McNeill.	2175—Sypher et al. vs. Butler, &c.
1822—Creamer vs. The Mayor, &c.	2181—Roberts vs. Hill.
1835—Am. Nat. L. & T. Co. vs. Willard.	2189—Stephens vs. Godfrey.
1595½—Boote vs. Barstow.	2191—Husson vs. Van Raust et al.
1459—Anderson vs. Jacobs et al.	1137—Muli et al. vs. Allerton et al.
453—Richardson vs. O'Brien, &c.	2119—Bigler et al. vs. The Mayor, &c.
2558—Fitzpatrick vs. The Mayor, &c.	2195—Cauldwell et al. vs. Pearson et al.
73—Newton vs. Continental Bank.	2190—Butz vs. N. Y. Cen. & H. River R. R. Co.
3894—Sage vs. The Mayor, &c.	2213—McDonald vs. The Mayor, &c.
2089—Pulland vs. Pratt, &c.	1163—Fisk vs. Bradley.
2079—Higham vs. N. Y. & Har. R. R. Co.	407—Steinbeck vs. Brennan, &c.
2115—Weinhaus vs. The Mayor, &c.	1579—Sherman vs. Hoffman et al.
777—Phelps vs. Middleton et al.	2185—Hale vs. Talcott.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART II.

Held by Van Vorst, J.

Nos.	Nos.
2706—Cassabeer et al., &c., vs. Kalbfleisch.	1176—Lawrence vs. Cecil.
1648—Olcott, &c., vs. Maclean.	3441—Sachenudorf vs. The Mayor, &c.
3632—Imhoff vs. The Mayor, &c.	225—McIntire vs. Farley.
630½—Haligarten vs. Eckert et al.	236—N. Y. Guar. and Ind. Co. vs. Weekman.
1028—Baldwin et al. vs. Briggs.	992—Germania Bank vs. Schafer et al.
1536—Woster vs. Kellemann.	2338—Kellum, &c., vs. The Mayor, &c.
1454—Hager vs. Williamson.	982—Mathes vs. Brennan, &c.
178—Hauck vs. Craighead et al.	2802—Terry vs. Greenwich Fire Ins. Co.
698—Spratt vs. Pottier.	1522—Bailey, &c., vs. Spofford, &c.
2204½—O'Brien vs. Browning.	452½—Clark vs. Cockerill.
1284—Jessup vs. Smith et al.	2944—Halstead vs. Seaman.
1514—Diggs et al. vs. Strews.	3634—Moody et al. vs. Pell.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART III.

Held by Lawrence, J.

Nos.	Nos.
981—Cunningham vs. Martin et al.	988½—Brown vs. The Mayor, &c.
1437—Lowenstein vs. Lowenthal.	1401—Rossman et al. vs. Mahon et al.
1350—Pollion vs. Volkening et al.	4005—Seaver, &c., vs. The Mayor, &c.
831—Emmerson vs. Waddell.	3630—Corrigan, &c., vs. The Mayor, &c.
899½—Rothschild vs. G'd St. and 42d St. R. R. Co.	141—Letchford et al. vs. Brands, Jr., et al.
3587—Brennan vs. The Mayor, &c.	3936—McCulough vs. The Mayor, &c.
1119—Sloats vs. The Mayor, &c.	3039—Freund et al. vs. Imp. & Trad. Nat. Bank.
1617½—Slade et al. vs. Griffin.	363—Beck vs. Phenix Ins. Co.
823—Levi et al. vs. Morrisania & B. Co.	3001—Morange vs. Hymes et al.
3269—N. Y. B. Dock Co. vs. The Mayor, &c.	2749—Hazard vs. Conklin.
1247—Sun F. & P. Ass'n vs. Tribune Ass'n.	1221½—McKee vs. Chenery.
1675—Wemple vs. Soc. of the Ch. of the Pur's.	3377—Sardinia vs. Blanco et al., &c.
1019—Southwick vs. First Nat. Bank of N. Y.	3644—Com. Ad. Ass'n vs. The Mayor, &c.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Barrett, J.

Case on—No. 9—Amoskeag Mfg. Co. vs. Garner et al. No day calendar.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Adjourned until Dec. 31, 1875.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by Speir, J.

Case on—No. 855—N. Y. Guar. and Ind. Co. vs. Gleason, &c. No day calendar.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Held by Freedman, J.

Nos.	Nos.
1420—Davis, &c., vs. Heckman.	1702—Moore vs. Miller.
1680—O'Rourke vs. The Mayor, &c.	924—Plunkett, &c., vs. Appleton et al.
416—F. E. Feit Co. vs. Ritchie et al.	1818—Parker, Jr., vs. The Mayor, &c.
850—Lord et al. vs. Thomson.	1526—Bohle, &c., vs. H. B. M. & F. R. R. Co.
926—Stevens et al. vs. Hall.	916—Hegeman vs. Burr.
882—Weston vs. Elevated R. R. Co.	1260—Beard vs. Sinnott.
951—Thomas vs. Loaners' Bank.	1272—Dowd vs. The Mayor, &c.
	804—Fettretch vs. Slattery et al.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Adjourned sine die.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Sedgwick, J.

Same calendar as was published yesterday.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by Lawrence, J.

Case on—No. 1,078—O'Gorman vs. Kamak. No day calendar.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Held by Loew, J.

Nos.	Nos.
1178—Case on—Eisner vs. Morgan.	210—Schwartz vs. O'Brien.
1167—Browning vs. Home Ins. Co.	1212—McGail vs. Farrell.
1682—Conway vs. The Mayor, &c.	1203—Heyman et al. vs. Stevenson.
1878—Walsh vs. The Mayor, &c.	566—Hexter vs. Brennan, &c.
1814—Littlepage vs. The Mayor, &c.	2285—Whiting vs. The Mayor, &c.
2137—The People vs. The Mayor, &c.	2198—McGuinness vs. The Mayor, &c.
1224—Fogg vs. Howard et al.	1698—Mullaly vs. The Mayor, &c.
	1203—Morgan vs. Cen. P., N. & E. R. R. R. Co.

COMMON PLEAS—EQUITY TERM.

Held by Robinson, J.

Nos.	Nos.
19—Gossler et al. vs. Schapeler et al.	22—Hennessey et al. vs. Wheeler.
44—De Leyer vs. Wade.	23—Hennessey et al. vs. Cullinan.
1—Burke vs. Hope.	33—Bruckel vs. Nosser.
12—Hargous vs. Neville.	51—Fields vs. Tannerhols et al.
21—Hennessey et al. vs. Ledward et al.	52—White vs. Stout et al.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by McAdam, J.

Nos.	Nos.
2780—Carey vs. The Mayor, &c.	6051—Roe vs. Corwin et al.
5190—Josephine et al. vs. Zeiner.	2212—Gilderman vs. Bergman.
6000—Bungert vs. Cole.	6004—Koehler vs. Foran.
6082—Schwartz vs. Baringer.	6005—Same vs. Same.
5958—Grant vs. Rosenbaum et al.	6006—Koehler et al. vs. McAuliffe et al.
	4805—Hunting et al. vs. Edelsten.
	4425—Johnson vs. Barnett.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Held by Alker, J.

Nos.	Nos.
2667—Whitney vs. Duryea.	3662—Presse vs. Kempf.
3471—[illegible] & Yonkers Fire Ins. Co. vs. McClave.	3317—McCann vs. Smith et al.
3570—Fiabee vs. Dea.	4449—Storey vs. Salomon.
3615—Tomlinson et al. vs. Ford.	4450—Griffin vs. Salomon.
3640—Abrahams vs. Silberstein et al.	5002—Quinn vs. Simoney.
3656—McKenzie et al. vs. Loeschigk.	5003—Willis vs. Simoney.
	1802—Daale vs. Janeway.
	1803—Hines vs. Janeway.
	2334—Daly vs. Ryan.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART III.

Held by Joachimsen, J.

Nos.	Nos.
6015—Putnam vs. Irving.	4073—Tremeyer vs. Haverty.
5424—Hawk et al. vs. Lesquereaux.	4690—Marts vs. Koehler.
4613—Herrman et al. vs. Shayne.	4797—Klugman vs. Martin.
6041—Ahles vs. Mylius.	5422—Kimber vs. Davis.
5841—Trippler vs. The Mayor, &c.	5461—Hough et al. vs. Clapp.
5496—Crooks vs. Mathias.	5025—Brick et al. vs. Morgan.
6003—Bryant et al. vs. Board of Education.	5309—Dusenbury et al. vs. Stevens.
2716—Marsh et al. vs. Halstead et al.	

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Held by Sutherland, J.

George Stiner, felonious assault and battery.	John F. Baird and James Wood, false pretenses.
John Fitzgerald, burglary.	Oscar Fisher, petit larceny.
George Lohman and George Deniger, burglary.	Frank Hudson, burglary.
Marcus H. Alburn, rape.	John Manning, larceny from person.
William Daley and Martin Brennan, burglary.	Lucy O'Brien, alias Lucy Buchanan, larceny from person.
John Murray and William Thompson, burglary.	

THE BEST ITEMS BY MAIL.

A TENNESSEE CANDIDATE FOR CONGRESS.

Mr. H. Y. Riddle, whom the Democrats of the Fourth District of Tennessee have nominated for Congress, said in the convention that he stood "squarely upon the Democratic platform, advocated taking all unnecessary powers out of the hands of the General Government, declared his opposition to the centralization of power, and opposed all internal improvements except that of the rivers and the Southern Pacific Railroad, which he heartily indorsed." The Nashville *American* expresses his views still further, when it says: "At Springfield, a few days ago, Mr. Riddle declared himself in favor of a repeal of the specie resumption act, and advised a supplemental issue of from three to five millions of greenbacks by the General Government as a remedy for the times. In opening the canvass at Lebanon, he contended that Government should devote itself in its legislation to the exercise of the fewest possible functions of power, and that the people should be left to do everything for themselves which could possibly be done without the aid of the Government. While opposed to a protective tariff, and, in fact, to all protective legislation, and also to internal improvements by the General Government, he maintained that there were strong reasons in favor of a strictly Southern Pacific railroad as a matter of even justice and equality to the South. He advocated the repeal of the law creating the national banks, and the issuance of greenbacks to take the place of the notes of said banks, as well as the repeal of the gold resolution of March, 1869, and of the resumption law, maintaining that the last-named law was the main cause of the prostration of business and paralysis of the trade of the country. He favored the payment of the five-twenty bonds in greenbacks, maintaining that such was the proper legal construction of the law under which they were issued. Mr. Riddle further declared himself in favor of the unity and indivisibility of the Government; that the war had permanently settled the foundation principles upon which it rested; and that it was the duty of every good citizen to labor for the perpetuity of the Union."

A GAME OF CARDS AND ITS CONSEQUENCES.

A paper printed in Litchfield, Ky., narrates the following: "A gentleman and his wife who reside in this county went a short time since to visit a neighbor, with intention to stay all night. After supper the host proposed a game of cards to his guest, to which the latter assented, and they sat down to play. The wife of the visitor, being religiously inclined, raised a remonstrance against the game, but this was disregarded by her husband. She then became much excited, and threatened to burn the cards if they continued to play. At last her husband turned to her and said: 'If you don't want to see me play and can't behave yourself, just get your bonnet and go home at once.' She took him at his word, and all that night her lonely pillow was wet with tears of bitter anguish, called forth by the knowledge of her husband's wickedness. Next morning the husband, who in the meantime had been nursing his wrath, went home and told his wife that she had disgraced him, and she could pack her traps and leave him forever. Remonstrance was in vain, and she sorrowfully departed. That night the husband retired to his widowed bed—to think, not to sleep. Visions of the past happiness and regret for his hasty expulsion of his companion passed through his mind. Presently he heard a gentle tap at the door. 'Come in,' said he. The door opened, and his wife stood upon the threshold. 'Betsey,' said he, 'what are you doing out this time o' night?' 'Oh, nothing,' said she. 'Make me some coffee,' said he. This she proceeded to do with more than her usual alacrity, and nothing more was said of their disagreement. Now a deck of cards adorns the mantelpiece in their home, and every night, after the supper dishes are cleared away, that husband and wife set down to a cheerful game of 'old sledge.'"

COPYRIGHT IN NEWSPAPER ARTICLES.

Lord Curriehill has given judgment in the action by Mr. Charles Reade against the *Glasgow Herald*, so far as regards the plea of irrelevancy set up by the defendants. The plaintiff claims damages for infringement of copyright by the publication of his sketch called "A Hero and Martyr," which appeared originally in the *Pall Mall Gazette*, and which the *Herald* had transmitted daily from London by its special wire for the next day's paper. In a note his lordship says: "The defenders maintain that, as the London newspaper is not registered as copyright, they are entitled to copy and publish in their journal anything which appears in it, and that even if its proprietor might have a title to sue for damages for such appropriation of matter published, the author, who has been paid by the proprietors for the right to publish such matter, has no action against the journal so appropriating. This raises a question of great importance both to authors and journalists. I am of opinion that the defense is not relevant, and that the counter-issues proposed by the defenders must be disallowed. I know of no principle or authority holding that the author loses his copyright by permitting third parties to print and publish his work. To hold such a doctrine would, I think, be analogous to holding that a patentee loses his monopoly on licensing a third party to manufacture his patented invention."

NARROW ESCAPE FROM DEATH.

The New-Haven *Journal* of Monday has the following: "Rowland Phelps, of East Granby, seventy-three years old, possesses remarkable vitality for one of his years. His son Clinton, the town and parish clerk, besides filling other public offices, occupies a part of the same house, but the old man keeps house by himself and attends to the care of his stock and his farm-work with the energy of twenty years ago but little reduced. Having business in Hartford Wednesday, he arrived at Windsor Locks too late for the train, and continued his journey with his team. As he approached the railroad crossing two freight trains were coming from opposite directions. Becoming confused, he drove upon the track, escaping each train by two or three feet only, and got safely across, though in a bewildered state of mind, and expecting to be run over. In the reaction that ensued his horse turned sharply, snapping the shafts off and tipping the wagon bottom side up, and throwing Mr. Phelps out and breaking the wagon. When assistance arrived the horse was upon the track, with Mr. Phelps trying to disentangle the broken shafts, and another train approaching which he was utterly oblivious of. It was not for some time afterward that he was able to give an account of the affair, but he was not injured, and continued his attempted trip to Hartford from Windsor Locks the next day."

JAPANESE PERSIMMONS.

The San Francisco *Alta* says: "When the attempt was made to establish a Japanese colony and the cultivation of the tea-plant in California, we heard much of the Japanese persimmon, which was praised as a valuable fruit. Many young tea and persimmon plants were set out, but the tea experiments were abandoned, and we heard nothing for years of the Japanese persimmon; but several of the trees, fortunately, fell into the possession of W. W. Hollister, of Santa Barbara, and they have now commenced to bear, producing a fruit shaped like a tomato, three inches in diameter and two inches deep, with five faintly-marked lobes, brilliant orange in color, with a skin as smooth and glossy as glass. The appearance and flavor are so fine that when numerous enough to be sold in the market—and that may not be for years—many will be bought for curiosity and ornament. The Virginian persimmon, about which there has been some talk of late, cannot compete with the Japanese species."

THE NEWS OF HENRY WILSON'S DEATH IN BERLIN.

At a meeting of American residents in Berlin, held at the American Chapel, on Thanksgiving Day, Nov. 25, 1875, Mr. Nicholas Fish in the chair, it was resolved unanimously:

That we have heard with the most profound sorrow of the death of the Vice President of the United States, Henry Wilson, and, as a tribute to his memory, we desire to record our appreciation of the high qualities which distinguished him as a man, and of the eminent and faithful services which, in a long public career, he has rendered the country by his undeviating devotion to the cause of the Union, and adherence to the great principles of human liberty.

That copies of these resolutions be transmitted to the President, and to the Senate of the United States.

(Signed,) H. Kreismann, Chairman; William C. Eastlacke, Herman Rose, Joseph P. Thompson, A. H. Sylvester, the Committee on Resolutions.

PACIFIC COAST PROSPECTS.

The San Francisco *Alta* of the 6th inst. speaks thus encouragingly: "After three weeks of storm, with a rain-fall of about eight inches in San Francisco, we have clear weather again. The prospects are excellent for the farmers, gold miners, silver miners, and speculators in real estate and stocks. The tone of the letters from the Eastern States induces the belief that the emigration to the Pacific side of the continent will be as lively next year as it has been in the one just closing, with probably a greater relative increase in Oregon and Washington. The people who have gone to the northern coast are not enthusiastic in their letters to their relatives in the East; but they say they can live in comfort, with a good prospect for the future. Those who go under such influences will have moderate expectations, but they are an excellent class of people, capable and ready for hard work."

RAVAGES OF DIPHTHERIA.

The Hartford *Times* of Friday evening has this sad statement: "A large number of gentlemen assembled at the residence of Mr. William Meggat, in Wethersfield, yesterday afternoon, to attend the funeral services of his three children, who were all taken away within twenty-four hours. It was an impressive scene. The services were conducted by Rev. Howard Clapp. The three little ones lay side by side, in rosewood caskets, covered with flowers. They were borne from the house in one hearse, taken to Cedar Hill Cemetery, where they were all deposited in the receiving tomb. Neither the father nor mother was able to attend the service. They, with three children and a nephew—six in all—are confined to their beds by the same terrible disease (diphtheria) which robbed them of their children."

SCENES IN THE EAST.

A LEVEE OF EASTERN CHIEFTAINS.

THE VICEROY'S RECEPTION—HOW ORIENTAL PRINCES ARE HONORED—GOLCONDA RENEWED—CURIOUS CEREMONIES—BOYISH STATELINESS—THE JEWELS OF THE GUICOWAR.

Bombay (Nov. 8) Correspondence of the London Daily Telegraph.

And now let me describe another scene, more imposing and more important, more interesting also, as being exactly similar to one in which the Prince of Wales himself will have to take part next week. It was late on Tuesday night when I received an invitation from the courteous and indefatigable Secretary of the Viceroy, Capt. Evelyn Baring, to breakfast at Malabar Point, the temporary residence of Lord Northbrook, on the following morning There was, however, in the note even more than this, for it contained a postscript with the information that his Excellency would receive the principal chieftains at present in Bombay in the audience-room of Government House at 7 A. M. Such a summons could not be lightly valued, and I hastened to acknowledge the missive and prepared to obey. The daylight had not appeared when I found myself in a gharry driven by an ill-tempered Mohammedan—ill-tempered because awakened early—toward the beautiful bay which fronts Malabar hill. Now and then a streak of sunshine would dart across the sky and the sea, telling of the close proximity of day. The surf was breaking on the land with a sullen roar, but not a breath of air could be felt on that sultry morning. On went the grumbling driver, until at length long lines of troops were descried, native infantry, with arms at the "present," native cavalry with lances held aloft, pennons dangling in the air, and English constables clad in white clothes, all drawn up in regular order, waiting the arrival of the great personages who were presently to come to visit his Excellency. A few moments more, when the sun was up, scorching everybody, I was hastening up the steps of Malabar House. On seeing a place for the first time, the eye naturally wanders all around. Let us glance at the building before us. On the broad staircase on either side are soldiers of the Viceroy's body guard. Some bear halberds, some lances, some swords; they are broad, strong men—few of them less than six feet in height, and look magnificent in their small striped turbans, their long scarlet coats and golden waistbands. Better soldiers than these cannot be found. In the mutiny Lord Canning held to his native body guard, and refused the guard of English troops; and Lord Northbrook still refuses to believe that anything can be safer than the watch that is kept by his stalwart Punjabees. On arriving at the top we are at once on a broad covered veranda, extending all round the house—a delightful retreat from the rays of the sun, and just now full of a welcome breeze which has suddenly sprung up, and is coming in from the sea. Here, again, are soldiers of the body guard marking the entrance to the State room, which opens on to the veranda. A few steps bring us into the very centre of the Viceregal Court, all ready as that court is for the reception of the Rajah of Kholapore, who is momentarily expected. The scene is extremely impressive. A lofty audience chamber, with two marble pillars at one end, cutting off, say, a fourth of the space, and thus forming a kind of recess for the throne; this throne just now occupied by Lord Northbrook is constructed of enamel and gold, having a golden lion for one arm and a golden bull for another, bearing a purple and golden crown about a foot above the back, and altogether forming one of the finest State chairs ever designed. This also is placed upon a dais one step high. On the right hand a long row of empty arm-chairs, running down half the length of the room; on the left an equal number of chairs, not empty, but filled by officers in brilliant uniforms. Capt. Baring, mentioned before; Col. Earle, the admirable Military Secretary; Mr. C. U. Aitchison, the Foreign Secretary; Major Henderson, acting as assistant Foreign Secretary—the Viceroy's personal staff. Behind the throne are gathered an array of servants picturesquely attired in bright red uniforms and gold and white turbans, holding scarlet fans, golden umbrellas, and other insignia of Eastern royalty. Round the room at regular intervals are more of these attendants bearing maces with crowns, and elephants' heads in silver, and halberds. But by far the most important item in the whole room next to the Viceroy himself has as yet been unnoticed, although upon it depends more than would be conveyed in the strongest letter of approval or dissatisfaction that was ever penned at Calcutta and sent to a native Prince. At first glance there is nothing very extraordinary about it either. It is a long oval piece of crimson with a golden border, the royal arms being in the centre. Yet how far the Viceroy may advance on that carpet when about to meet a guest is matter for serious deliberation and special notice in the *Gazette*. Beyond the line *Dieu et mon droit*, in presence of a Nawab, and his Excellency would raise a thousand jealousies, make said Nawab insane with delight, and lay the foundation for a series of troubles the end of which could not be predicted. Stop but six inches from the edge when a Guicowar or a Maharana enters, and a rebuke would be conveyed and received of profound importance and meaning. Even the number of steps the Viceroy may take on that wonderful rug work are defined by a decree in council, and he must no more take five when three are ordered than the officer in charge of yonder artillery battery just preparing to fire may let off twenty-one guns in honor of the Chief of Jamkhundee. He may let off two less than that number in honor of the Rajah of Kholapore, and, indeed, is now preparing to do so, for his Highness, attended by nine of his principal sirdars and an escort of cavalry, preceded by Capt. Jackson, is just now being driven at a great rate along the pathway to the house. The troops are presenting arms, and the band is playing. Bang go the guns, with a deafening sound. Two officers ran down the steps, and the ruler of Kholapore is assisted from his carriage and conducted to the audience-chamber without delay. As the sound of approaching footsteps is heard the Viceroy rises and stands upon the dais, till the faces of his guests are seen in the anteroom. The *Gazette* order for the day states that Lord Northbrook will receive his Highness "at the edge of the carpet and conduct him to a seat on his right hand," and nobody knows all this better than the Lilliputian Highness now entering the doorway. Perhaps it is the experienced Government of Mr. Aitchison, perhaps the jealous eye of the boy-Prince, which regulates the steps of the Kholapore party. Anyhow, the youth only arrives at the outer edge of the carpet at the precise moment when the Viceroy's toe touches the inner edge, and the Viceroy's extended hand reaches into uncarpeted space. With a rapid bow the little Rajah grasps his Excellency's fingers and is then led to the chair covered with golden cloth—which stands next the dais on the right, and is to be used for all Princes who come—followed by the English officer resident at his Court, and his sirdars, all of them portly men, in singular costumes. As soon as the Rajah is seated we are at liberty to criticize his dress. I think there are, if possible, more diamonds round that little neck than on the previous day—larger pearls for bracelets and finer rubies as ear-rings. The diamond aigrette in the gold turban is, moreover, supplemented by another tuft of brilliants, and the finger-rings on the royal hands are more costly than before. The pale-faced child can scarcely weigh five stone—diamonds, clothes, sword, and all; yet there he sits, coolly chatting with the Viceroy, and now and then sending a glance of ineffable contempt round the room, as though it was not a bit more ornate than it should be, considering that so important a personage as himself is in it as a guest. So a few minutes pass, and then Major Henderson rises, and, with a bow, introduces the sirdars to the Viceroy. One by one these portly chieftains rise, and, advancing to the throne, make a low obeisance, and hold out a bag of gold to his Excellency. In times gone by the gold would scarcely have been held out with safety. An Emperor of Delhi in the olden time would probably have not only taken that, but demanded a good deal more. In these enlightened times the Viceroy only touches the money, the sirdar shuffles back into his place, and, as coin-carrying is not pleasant to an indolent person, and one bag of money, which is only to be touched and not used, is as good as twenty, he simply transfers the bag from his own yellow handkerchief to the red one of his successor in homage, and so the money goes round. "Attar and pan will then be given to the Rajah by the Viceroy himself," runs the circular. Attar and pan are given in consequence. Two bearers, clad in scarlet, enter the room from a side door, the one carrying a glass bottle on a silver stand, the other some gold and silver-leaved packets on a salver. Slowly advancing in Indian file, they stand at length before the Viceroy, who rises, and, taking from the bottle a silver stick, conveys a drop of attar of roses to the extended handkerchief of his chief guest. Next a gilded packet—it contains the leaf called pan, some betel-nut, a clove, and a little quicklime, all admirably adapted for chewing, says the Hindoo—is transferred by Lord Northbrook to the right hand of the Rajah, who, after making a profound bow, hands both handkerchief and packet to an attendant. The sirdars are now treated in similar fashion by the Foreign Secretary and his assistant, according to their rank, and then at a signal all rise, the Viceroy extends his hand to the Rajah, and, leading him to the very edge of the carpet, once more shakes hands with him, and bids him adieu.

But a greater than he is close at hand. In a few minutes fresh artillery salutes announce the new comer, and the guard of honor has scarcely stacked its arms before it has to present them once more. And the promptitude is not without reason. Chamrajendra Hadur Bahadoor, Maharajah of Mysore, is driving up the pathway—a Prince entitled to a salute of twenty-one guns, to be met on the edge of the carpet, to receive attar and pan from his Excellency's own hands, and to be treated with profoundest respect as one of the principal rulers of India. Strange to say, out of all the armed retainers who accompany his carriages only one ascends the broad staircase with the Prince and his guardian, (Col. Malleson,) and this a fat old gentleman in a starched petticoat and stockings, wearing a curious turban of yellow calico, and carrying a big bag of money as "nuzzar" for the Viceroy. His Highness is dressed just as he was on the previous day—in black velvet, with the same turban and aigrette of brilliants, the same splendid necklace and the same rings; on his left arm, however, a sparkling armlet of diamonds, and on his ankles more pearls than before. He is a stately little fellow, this Maharajah, only thirteen years old though he may be, and he stops at the edge of the carpet till the Viceroy reaches it with all the dignity of a great sovereign, takes his place in the chair of honor as though it were the throne of Southern India, and converses with the Viceroy with all the affability and ease of an accomplished man of the world. I am told he is a good cricketer, that he can ride and drive well, that he can even be punctual, that he is receiving a sound education, and that he shows a disposition to learn. His reception is of the same kind as that of his predecessor; he takes the attar and pan, and is gone. The next guest is the Maharana of Oodepore. I do not know how many books have been written to prove that this gentleman is the greatest Prince in India. He claims to rank above the Guicowar of Baroda and Prince of Mysore, and to receive, like them, a royal salute instead of only a welcome of nineteen guns. He is the head of the Rajpoots—the purest race of Hindoos—a sacred person in his own right, and the representative of the only dynasty that successfully withstood the victorious Emperors of Delhi, and lesser warriors, for 800 years. For the rest, he is a stately young man of about twenty-three summers, somewhat badly marked by small-pox, but, for all that, kingly in demeanor, and not unpleasing in countenance. He, too, is received at the edge of the carpet, and led by the right hand to the place of honor by Lord Northbrook. His followers, indeed, hold their heads as high and stride along as proudly as though they were all Kings in their own right, instead of tributary Princes. Their wonderful costumes of bright green and gold, their white turbans, and their jewels, as they follow their master—who wears nothing but white linen, and boasts only two or three large diamonds—are extremely picturesque; and when they come forward one after another, and are presented to Lord Northbrook, bowing to the earth and kissing the tips of the fingers just touched by his lordship, their appearance is not less effective. They thought, it appears, that the Viceroy would rise to receive them; but England's power has grown while theirs has decreased, and since they last saw the Queen's representative times have changed, and they now only obtain a gracious nod, and have to be satisfied. The same ceremony which dismissed the brethren of Kholapore send them away, and the Rana of Oodeypore is succeeded by the Rao of Kutch. This good gentleman, despite his brigand-like appearance, is a very estimable person, rules a large State wisely, and generally steers clear of difficulties with the Government. At first glance he gives one the impression of a very lordly individual indeed—one, in fact, who might be met at the edge of any carpet in the world, with great propriety. But not so. The line in the middle, which says, "Dieu et mon droit," might, so far as he is concerned, read, "Kutch et mon droit," for it is just there that the Viceroy awaits him, and not an inch nearer. Moreover, the guns outside are only firing seventeen rounds, and one almost imagines that the band left off playing a little sooner than before. But never mind, Rao Pragmul, you are bravely attired in your dark green velvet habit and light blue riband over the heart; your red and gold turban is exceedingly becoming, and your step is very creditable. It is a pity that you are only allowed five attendants, however, for more of such dresses might easily be seen with an untired eye. The hundred and one gold mohurs which the Rao presents being touched, and a short conversation over, his Highness is led down to the centre of the carpet once more, and thence to the doorway by the Foreign Secretary. He is not long gone before an unusual stir is noticeable. Arms! Present arms! Make way for the Guicowar's horsemen and carriages, for, to the sound of a royal salute and a royal march, the protégé of Sir Richard Meade is coming along the pathway. Men of the bodyguard stiffen in position, the Viceregal suit is in its place, and the Viceroy is already past the middle of the carpet ere the little Prince is through the doorway. Led by his guardian, he steps cautiously forward, so as to time his footsteps to those of the Governor General; and just as his Excellency's feet are at the edge this royal waif and stray, this little King by accident, stretches out his hand, and with complete calmness thus salutes the Viceroy. His stride along the carpet to his chair of state is as remarkable as his dress, which is indeed striking. More jewels than ever glitter round that little neck. Nearly four hundred thousand pounds' worth of diamonds, pearls, rubies, and emeralds adorn the person of this little boy; such an aigrette was never seen in any other turban. Some English ladies whom I know and who take delight in jewelry and find pleasure in brilliants, would have been almost beside themselves with joy at such a spectacle; even among men accustomed to such sights there was a perceptible murmur of applause. I need scarcely say that twenty-one guns saluted this important item of sovereign humanity; that attar and pan were handed him by the Viceroy with all respect, and then at length he was led to the very edge of the carpet, before being handed over to the Foreign Secretary, and taken to his carriage. Next came Sir Salar Jung, the guardian of the Nizam of Hyderabad. So remarkable is this man that, although he is only an "Excellency," and by no means royal, he is honored with twenty-one guns, and received in the centre of the carpet. His business here is to represent the Nizam, who is actually too ill to come. The resident English physician has declared against the young Prince's journey, a prolonged illness supports the plea, and Sir Salar Jung is here to render homage for him. Take a good look at his Excellency as he sits by the side of the Viceroy, clad in simple white, with only a light blue ribbon across his breast. In appearance, closely cut hair, and short mustache, he is very like Prince Bismarck. He has the broad forehead and quick eye of the German Chancellor, and is apparently as frank as he. Men who know him will speak in admiring tones of his grasp of European politics. His administration of the wild population of Hyderabad shows his force of character and strength of will. If Madava Rao is the first of Hindoos, Salar Jung is the premier Mohammedan, and as such is esteemed by the Government.

TRAITS OF THE POPE.

THE OLD MAN FOND OF HIS JOKE—HOW HE REGARDS THEATRES—A GREAT SNUFF-TAKER.

The Roman correspondent of the *Constitutionnel* gives some curious and interesting details of the inner life of the Pope. It is well known that Pius IX. is fond of his joke. He cracks his wit on all occasions. In 1872, Mgr. de Mérode broke his leg while inspecting some houses he was having built. The Holy Father paid him a visit in his apartment in the Vatican, whither the Bishop had been conveyed. After condoling with him on his misfortune, the Pope, on leaving, recommended him to be more prudent in future, otherwise the *maladie de la pierre* which tormented him, might play him false. This was a sly poke at the Bishop's mania for building stone houses. On another occasion a homeopathic doctor demanded his benediction for a new hospital. The Pope at once granted it, but in his letter he stipulated that the blessing should be given, not only to the doctors, but also to the assistants, nurses, and everybody connected with the establishment—that is to say, it was not to be a benediction *à dose homéopathique*. It has hitherto been thought that Pius IX. holds theatres and actors in the utmost abhorrence. It the correspondent in question is to be believed, his Holiness is nothing like so intolerant in the matter as he is represented. The Pope, it appears, has often given proofs of his good will toward the sock and buskin. When a celebrated local comedian, named Domenilone, gave his farewell at the Valle Theatre, the Holy Father sent him fifty crowns for a box, which, however, he did not occupy, much to the regret of the actor. The Pope is an excellent musician, and plays well on the violoncello. He possesses a good baritone voice, which he exercises on all festive occasions. He is very particular about the getting up of all religious fêtes, and on one occasion introduced a novelty which caused much surprise. It was apropos of the *prise de possession* of St. Jean de Lateran. During the procession round the confessional, the Pope, instead of marching to the right, went to the left. The master of the ceremonies was stupefied, and, rushing up, exclaimed, "Santità, this is the way," pointing to the right. The Pope took no notice, and continued his route. Again the master of the ceremonies advanced and said, "I beg your pardon. Santità, but this is the way." The Holy Father turned his head and replied, "I beg your pardon also, but this is the way," pointing to the left. "Oh, very well," rejoined the master of the ceremonies, "if you wish to make innovations I have nothing more to say—but this is the way, all the same. *Si va per di qui.*" We are next treated to some details of the Pontifical wardrobe. His Holiness, who is a great snuff-taker, wears out five cassocks a year; each cassock costs £20. His red cope costs £32; it lasts him about a twelve-month. His silk stockings, which are made by a Belgian house, cost £4 a pair. His shoes vary in price, according to the nature of the embroidered cross on them; one pair is decorated with crosses of brilliants, worth £4,000. The Pope's old clothes are eagerly sought after by devotees, who keep them as religious relics, and many are the faithful who write to him to beg the gift of an old slipper or pocket-handkerchief; but the Holy Father, as a rule, leaves the matter in the hands of his valet, who naturally makes fine pickings.

WADDELL'S BIG PROJECT.

If we may credit the correspondent of the Chicago *Times* the City of San Francisco narrowly escaped a demand for tribute from a rebel privateer just after the close of the war. This correspondent sends an account of an interview with Capt. Waddell, who was commander of the rebel pirate Shenandoah, and represents him as saying: "After destroying the whaling fleet I headed south, intending to make a raid on San Francisco. I had full information regarding the condition of that port. There was but one naval vessel there; that was inferior to the Shenandoah. I knew her commander well. He was an old shipmate of mine. I knew the harbor well; had been stationed there seven months, waiting the completion of the Saginaw, building at Mare Island, and had full knowledge of the channels, currents, and all features of the harbor. I had no fear of the forts. It would have been easy to elude them in the night. My plan was to run in after dark, passing inside of the forts, where they could not harm me; run alongside the Federal war vessel before he recognized me, demand her surrender or blow her out of the water. Then I should have had the harbor at my mercy. I proposed then to levy a contribution of $500,000, gold, from the City of San Francisco, and if it were not paid shell the town. It no doubt would have been paid. When within 200 miles of port I met the British bark Baraconta, which gave me satisfactory information of the fall of the Confederacy. I at once dismantled the Shenandoah and sailed for Liverpool, where I surrendered to the British Government. But for meeting the Baraconta on Aug. 2, 1865, San Francisco would have been at my mercy."

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—DEC. 14.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

$10,000 B. H. & E., G. 19	300 North-western.... 39⅝
30,000 Dis. C. 3.65s.. 67	200 do........ 39½
200 Erie Railway...... 16⅜	200 do......s3. 39½
400 Western Union.... 76¼	200 do........ 39⅝
200 do......b3. 76¼	100 North-west. Pref. 56⅛
1500 do......b3. 76⅛	150 do......s3. 56
600 do........ 76⅛	20 Pittsburg........ 90
700 do......s3. 76⅛	100 Rock Island...s3. 104½
500 do......c. 76⅛	100 Pacific R. of Mo.. 12⅛
100 Pacific Mail....c. 40½	300 do........ 12
400 do......b3. 40½	200 Mich. Cen.....s3. 60¾
200 do........ 40½	500 Ohio and Miss.... 17⅛
300 do......s3. 40⅜	100 do........ 17
100 St. Paul......... 35⅞	200 do........ 17
400 do........ 35¾	1200 do........ 16⅞
100 Lake Shore....... 61½	100 Union Pacific.... 76⅝
1600 do........ 61⅜	100 do......s3. 76⅝
10 do........ 61¼	100 do........ 76⅛
500 do......s3. 61¼	100 do......b3. 76
1300 do......s3. 61¼	100 do........ 76
300 do........ 61⅛	100 do........ 76¼
	200 do........ 76

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 AND 11:30 A. M.

$5,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65........120⅝	$39,500 U. S. 5-20 C., '67........12.122⅞
5,000 do.........12.120⅝	6,000 do....b. c. c.122⅞
20,000 U. S. 5-20, R., '65, N....b. c.117⅛	5,000 U. S. 5s, '81, C.........12.117⅜

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

$5,000 S. C. 6s, new, non-fund..... 5	100 Mich. Cen....b. c. 60⅝
3,000 D. of C. 3.65s. 67½	200 do......s3. 60½
10,000 do......b. c. 67	100 do......... 60½
5,000 Brook.6s,W.L.104	200 Panama............125
3,000 R.&Sar.1st.b.c.111½	500 L.S.& M.S..b.c.s3. 61
3,000 C.,B.& Q.C.7s.110¼	600 do......... 61⅛
7,000 do.........110½	20 do......c. 60¾
1,000 M. & St. P. 8s, 1st.........113	400 do......... 61⅛
10,000 M.&St.P.C.S.F. 81⅝	2000 do......s3. 61
5,000 M. & St. P., I. & M. Div.,b. c. 86	2000 do......... 61
60,000 C. & N.W. C. C. G. B.......... 85⅜	1600 do......s3. 60⅞
5,000 L. B. & W. 1st. 27	600 do......... 60⅞
1,000 Long Dock B.101½	1600 do......b3. 61
1,000 do......b3.102	100 do......... 61⅛
3,000 H.&St.Jo.8s,C. 82	1300 do......... 61
2,000 do......... 81½	100 do......s3. 60⅞
3,000 do......... 81⅝	200 C. & P.G'd.b. c.s6. 89¾
1,000 C.,P. & A.,old.106	100 C. & N. W.b. c.s3. 39⅝
1,000 N. Y. C. 1st., C.123	200 C.&N.W.Pf.b c.b3. 56
7,000 Cen. Pac. G. B.106⅞	100 do......... 56⅛
4,000 Union Pac.1st.104⅝	200 do......b3. 56
1,000 U. Pac. S. F...... 93½	200 do......... 55⅞
5,000 do......... 93¾	26 Mor. & Es..b.c. c.104
5,000 Tol. & W. 2d... 51	150 Union Pac....b. c. 75⅞
1,000 G. W. 1st, '88. 80	500 do......... 76
4,000 D.&H.R.R.'94.108	200 do......... 75¾
5,000 N. J.Cen.,Con.104⅛	100 do......... 76
5 Fourth Nat.Bank 97	100 do......s3. 75⅞
20 Metropolitan Bk.131	900 do......... 76
600 W. Un.Tel.b. c.s3. 76⅛	700 do......s3. 76
200 do......... 76⅛	100 do......... 75⅞
8 do......... 76½	100 do......s3. 75¾
1900 do......s3. 76	100 do......... 75¾
2400 do......... 76	100 do......... 75⅞
200 do......b3. 76	300 C. & R. I...b. c.s3.104½
40 do......... 76¼	100 do......... 104½
800 do......... 76⅛	100 do......s3.104⅝
800 do......s3. 76	200 C., M. & St. P.b. c. 35½
1700 do......... 76	100 do......... 35⅝
100 do......s5. 75⅞	100 do......b3. 35¾
700 do......... 75⅞	100 do......s3. 35⅝
7 Del. & H. Canal..122⅞	100 do......... 35½
400 Erie Railway.b.c. 16¼	40 do......... 35⅝
300 do......b3. 16¼	100 do......... 35⅝
1700 Pac. Mail...b. c.. 40⅝	100 do......... 35½
200 do......s3. 40⅜	500 C.M.& St.P.Pf.b.c. 65¾
200 do......c. 40⅜	100 do......s3. 65¾
100 Canton Co....b. c. 40	100 Chic. & Alton...... 97¼
5 Adams Ex....b. c.102⅝	200 do......... 97⅜
15 Wells-Far.Ex b.c. 84	72 do......... 97½
310 N. Y. C. & H. b. c.105¾	20 do......... 97¼
200 do.........105⅝	10 C. & Alt. Pf...b. c.105⅛
100 do.........105¾	30 Rens. & Saratoga.117
75 do.........105⅞	100 H. & St.Jo.b. c.s3. 21⅞
16 Cen. R. of N. J...105	100 Pac. R. of Mo.b. c. 11¾
15 do.....b. c.105	100 do......... 11⅞
	50 do......... 12
	700 Ohio & Miss.b. c. 16⅞
	100 do......... 17
	200 do......s3. 16⅞
	100 do......b3. 17

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12:30 P. M.

$1,000 S. C. 6s, n., A. and O.... 36	100 Lake Shore....s3. 60⅞
5,000 U. Pacific S. F. 93¼	1600 do......... 60⅞
100,000 N.W.C.C.G.B. 85⅜	700 do......s3. 60¾
50,000 do.....b30. 85½	100 do......c. 60¾
15 Metropolitan Bk. 131	200 do......... 60⅞
200 North-western Pf. 56⅛	800 do......... 61
20 do......c. 55¾	300 do......... 61⅛
100 West. Union..b3. 75⅞	200 Pacific Mail....s3. 40⅜
1600 do......s3. 75¾	300 do......... 40⅜
1100 do......... 75¾	300 do......... 40⅜
600 do......s3. 75⅝	100 Erie Railway....... 16¼
1300 do......... 75¾	200 Toledo & Wabash 5
200 do......s3. 75¾	300 Pacific R. of Mo.. 11⅞
100 Michigan Central 60½	200 Ohio & Miss....... 16⅞
100 do......b3. 60½	300 do......b3. 17
100 do......s3. 60⅜	100 Han. & St. Jo..... 21¾
100 do......s3. 60⅛	300 do......s3. 21½

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—2 P. M.

$50,000 U. S. 6s, R., '81...........119⅜	$10,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67...........123
10,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '65......b. c.116	25,000 do.....b. c.123
25,000 do..........116⅛	20,000 U. S. 5s,R.,'81.117
	9,000 U. S. 5s, C., '81....b. c.c.117½

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$2,000 C. Pac. G. bs..106⅞	50 Adams Ex...b. c.102¾
24,000 C. & N.W. Con. Coup. G. bds. 85½	10 N.Y.C.& Hud.b.c.105⅝
3,000 do.......... 85⅝	28 do..........106
1,000 Chi. & N.W. C. 99¼	100 Erie Railway.b.c. 16⅜
4,000 West. Pac. bs. 98	100 Erie R. Pf....b. c. 32
2,000 Del.& H.R.'91.113	200 Harlem...........134¼
10,000 Harlem 1st 7s, Coup....b. c.113½	100 Mich. Cen.b. c.b3. 60½
5 Del. & H.C.b.c.s3.122½	100 do.......s3. 60½
200 Quick.Min.b.c.s3. 18	400 Chi. & N. W..b. c. 39⅞
100 do.......... 18	3000 do.......... 40
100 Quick. Min. Pf... 24	300 do.......b3. 40
200 do......b. c. 23¾	100 do.......s3. 40⅛
100 do.......... 23⅝	200 Ill. Cen...b. c.s3. 96
800 W. Un. Tel...b. c. 75¾	100 C., C. C. & I.b. c. 59¼
500 do.......... 75⅞	300 Chi.,M.& St.P.b.c. 35⅞
100 do.......b3. 76	300 Han. & St. Jo..... 21½
100 do.......... 76	300 H. & St. Jo.Pf.b.c. 28
300 do.......s3. 75⅞	500 St.L.,I.M.&So.b.c. 16
100 do.......... 75⅞	1000 L. Sh. & M. S.b.c. 61⅛
200 do.......b3. 75⅞	1300 do.......b3. 61¼
100 do.......b3. 76	100 do.......... 61¼
25 U. S. Ex......b. c. 55½	600 do.......... 61⅛
100 Pac. Mail..b. c.b3.40½	100 do......s10. 61
200 do.......s3. 40⅜	1100 do.......... 61¼
1500 do.......b3. 40½	1000 do.......b3. 61⅜
700 do.......... 40½	100 do...u. r. c. 61¼
	200 Un. Pacific...b. c. 76⅛

SALES FROM 2:30 TO 3 P. M.

$40,000 U. S .5-20 C. '68...........123	500 Lake Shore...... 61¼
5,000 N.W.C.O.G.bs. 85⅞	100 do.......b3. 61⅜
1,000 do.......... 86	100 do.......s3. 61⅝
11,000 do.......b3. 86	1100 do.......... 61⅜
5,000 Un. Pac. S. F.. 93	500 do.......b3. 61½
400 West. Union...... 76	400 St. Paul Pf....... 66
100 do.......s5. 75⅞	100 North-western... 40
200 do.......b3. 76	1500 do.....b60. 40⅛
100 do.......s3. 75⅞	100 do.......b3. 40⅛
100 U. S. Ex.......... 55½	3300 do.......... 40⅛
100 Pac. Mail....b30. 40⅝	100 do.....b30. 40⅛
600 do.......... 40½	100 do.......s3. 40⅛
70 N. Y. C. & Hud...106	100 do.......s3. 40
100 Erie Railway..... 16½	100 North-west. Pf... 56¼
10 Erie Railway Pf.. 32	100 Tol. & Wab....s3. 4⅞
100 Panama............125	200 Del., Lack. & W..119½
100 C., C. & I. C...... 4¼	100 Han. & St. Jo..... 21¾
	100 Han. & St. Jo. Pf. 28

TUESDAY, Dec. 14—P. M.

Speculation on the Stock Exchange during the early hours of the day was characterized by weakness, and a lower range of prices prevailed. There was no special pressure to sell, however, and the decline was only ¼ to ¾ ⅌ cent. This condition of affairs lasted until about 1 o'clock, when a firmer feeling set in and a general recovery ensued, under a brisk buying movement. In the late dealings Chicago and North-western was conspicuously strong, advancing to 40⅛ for the common and to 56¼ for the preferred, the transactions for the day footing up 11,000 shares. Lake Shore, which figured for 26,000 shares, declined from 61½ to 60¾, and afterward recovered. Union Pacific fell off to 75¾, and closed at 76⅛. Western Union declined to 75⅝, St. Paul common to 35½; preferred to 65¾, Ohio and Mississippi to 16⅞, Michigan Central to 60⅛, Hannibal and St. Joseph common to 21½, and Missouri Pacific to 11¾; but at the close prices rallied ¼ to ½ ⅌ cent. Pacific Mail was firm at 40⅜@40½, and Erie at 16¼@16½. Harlem advanced to 134¼. New-York Central sold at 105⅝@105¾, Panama at 125, Delaware, Lackawanna and Western at 119½, and Illinois Central at 96.

The paragraph appearing in the morning papers to the effect that the Government had commenced a suit against the Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway Company is stated to be devoid of foundation, on the authority of President Mitchell, who telegraphs from Milwaukee that the company has settled with the Government for all taxes for the sum of $86,000.

There was a good demand for money during the early hours of business, but borrowers had no difficulty in supplying their wants at 5@6 ⅌ cent. Toward the close there were liberal offerings at 4 ⅌ cent. on stock collaterals. Some of the banks are still shipping currency to the South and South-west, but at the same time are receiving moderate amounts from their correspondents in the West. The outward movement is less important than of late, however. The local demand for money, as usual during December, has shown an increase of late, but the banks are fully prepared to meet the enlarged wants of borrowers, and the annual settlements, from present appearances, will be made without any serious disturbance to the market. In discounts, prime mercantile paper is still quoted at 6@8 ⅌ cent. The amount of national bank notes received at Washington for redemption to-day was $200,000.

The foreign advices reported the withdrawal of £11,000 sterling from the Bank of England on balance to-day. The rate for money at the London Stock Exchange on Government securities is 2¼ ⅌ cent. Consols were steady and United States bonds firm. Ten-forties advanced to 106¼ and closed at 106@106¼. The other changes were slight. To-morrow is fortnightly settling day at the Stock Exchange. The sterling exchange market was firm, business having been on the basis of $4 84¾@$4 85¼ for long and $4 88¾@$4 89¼ for demand bills. The nominal asking rates remain at $4 85½ and $4 89½. Gold was firm at 114⅜@114½, but the market lacked animation. The closing price was 114⅜—the same as yesterday. Gold loans were made flat and at 1@2 ⅌ cent. interest for carrying.

Government bonds were strong and higher, the investment demand having been active throughout the day. Holders were firm, and in some issues an advance of ⅛@⅜ ⅌ cent. took place. 1867s and 1868s, coupon, rose to 123, and new 5s, coupon, to 117½. In railroad mortgages the largest transactions were in Chicago and North-western consolidated coupon gold 7s, which opened at 85⅜, and subsequently advanced to 86, at which the last sales were made. Some round amounts changed hands. New-York Central coupon firsts advanced to 123, Harlem do. to 113½, and Long Dock bonds to 102. Union Pacific sinking funds declined to 93, and Hannibal and St. Joseph convertible to 81½. State bonds were exceedingly dull and without important change, except for District of Columbia 3.65s, which advanced to 67½.

The exports of domestic produce and miscellaneous goods for the week ending this date from the port of New-York are $6,540,980, against $6,541,813 for the corresponding week in 1874, and $5,375,915 in 1873. The total exports of produce from the port since Jan. 1 this year amount to $244,914,897, against $275,863,773 for the corresponding period in 1874, and $287,725,024 in 1873.

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 14, 1875.

Gold receipts	$318,513 82
Gold payments	202,935 63
Gold balance	42,861,180 39
Currency receipts	330,545 05
Currency payments	782,440 82
Currency balance	40,755,844 49
Customs	247,000 00

CLOSING QUOTATIONS—DEC. 14.

	Monday.	Tuesday.
American gold	114⅜	114⅜
United States 5s, 1881, coupon	117¼	117¼
United States 5-20s, 1867, coupon	122¾	123
Bills on London	$4 85@$4 85¼	$4 85@$4 85¼
New-York Central	105¾	105¾
Rock Island	104½	104⅝
Pacific Mail	40⅜	40½
St. Paul	36	35⅞
St. Paul Preferred	66⅜	66
Lake Shore	61½	61½
North-western	39¾	40⅛
North-western Preferred	56¼	56¼
Western Union	76⅛	76
Union Pacific	77	76⅛
Wabash	4⅞	4⅞
Delaware, Lackawanna & Western	119⅞	119½
New-Jersey Central	105	104⅛
Panama	125	125
Erie	16⅜	16½
Ohio	17⅛	17
C. C. and Indiana Central	4¾	4¼
Harlem	134	134¼

The extreme range of prices in stocks and the number of shares sold are as follows:

	Highest.	Lowest.	No. of Shares.
New-York Central	105¾	105¾	783
Harlem	134¼	134¼	200
Erie	16½	16¼	110
Erie Preferred	33	32	26,400
Lake Shore	61½	60¾	300
Wabash	5	4⅞	10,300
North-western	40⅛	39½	920
North-western Preferred	56¼	55⅞	700
Rock Island	104⅝	104⅜	700
Chicago and Alton	97⅜	97¼	392
Milwaukee and St. Paul	35⅞	35½	1,500
Milwaukee and St. Paul Pref.	66	65¾	1,000
C., C., C. and I.	59½	59¼	100
Del., Lack. and Western	119½	119½	200
Michigan Central	60¾	60⅛	1,200
Illinois Central	96	96	200
Union Pacific	76⅝	75¾	2,500
C., C. and Ind. Central	4¼	4¼	100
Hannibal and St. Joseph	21⅞	21½	900
Han. and St. Joseph Pref.	28	28	400
Ohio and Mississippi	17⅛	16⅞	3,700
Missouri Pacific	12⅛	11¾	950
Panama	125	125	300
Western Union	76¼	75⅝	22,800
Pacific Mail	40½	40⅜	6,900
Quicksilver	18⅛	18	300
Quicksilver Preferred	24⅛	23⅝	400
Iron Mountain	16	16	500
Canton	40	40	100
United States Express	55½	55½	150
Total sales			85,725

The following were the closing quotations of Government bonds:

	Bid.	Asked
United States Currency, 6s	122½	123
United States 6s, 1881, registered	119¼	119½
United States 6s, 1881, coupons	124⅞	125¼
United States 5-20s, 1862, registered*	115	..
United States 5-20s, 1862, coupons*	115	..
United States 5-20s, 1864, registered*	115	..
United States 5-20s, 1864, coupons*	115	..
United States 5-20s, 1865, registered	115⅞	116⅛
United States 5-20s, 1865, coupons	116	116¼
United States 5-20s, 1865, new, regist'd	116⅞	117¼
United States 5-20s, 1865, new, coupons	120⅝	120¾
United States 5-20s, 1867, registered	119	119½
United States 5-20s, 1867, coupons	122⅞	123⅛
United States 5-20s, 1868, registered	119⅜	120
United States 5-20s, 1868, coupons	122⅞	123¼
United States 10-40s, registered	117¼	117½
United States 10-40s, coupons	117⅞	118⅛
United States 5s, 1881, registered	116⅞	117
United States 5s, 1881, coupons	117¼	117½

* Called.

The Sub-Treasury disbursed in coin $10,000 for interest, and $136,000 for called bonds.

The following table shows the transactions at the Gold Exchange Bank to-day:

Gold cleared	$29,150,000
Gold balances	1,040,500
Currency balances	1,195,592

The following is the Clearing-house statement:

Currency exchanges	$65,598,715
Currency balances	3,109,786
Gold exchanges	2,820,494
Gold balances	552,248

The following were the bids for the various State securities:

Alabama 5s, 1883.... 25	New-York R. B. L'n.104
Alabama 5s, 1886.... 25	N. Y. Coup. B. L'n..107½
Alabama 8s, 1886.... 25	N. Y. 6s,Gold L'n,'91.117
Ark. 6s, Funded.... 35	N. C. 6s, old, J.& Ju. 15
Ar.7s,L.R.&Ft.S.iss. 10	N. C. 6s, April & Oct. 15
Ar. 7s, Mem. & L. R. 10	N. C. 6s,N.C.R.,J&J. 50
A. 7s,L.R.P.B.&N.O. 10	N. C.6s,N.C.R.,A.&O. 50
Ar. 7s, M. O.&R.Riv. 10	N.C6s,NCR c.offJ&J. 35
Ark. 7s, Ark. C. R.. 10	N.C6s,NCRc.offA&O. 35
Connecticut 6s......107	N.C.6s, Fund.Act '66. 9
Georgia 6s.......... 92	N.C.6s,Fund.Act,'68. 8½
Georgia 7s, n. bds...103	N. C.6s, new bs,J&J. 8
Georgia 7s, indorsed.100	N. C.6, n. bds, A.&O. 8
Georgia 7s, G. bds... 99¾	N. C. 6s,Spl.Tax, cl.1. 3¼
Indiana 5s..........103½	N. C. 6s,Spl.Tax,cl.2. 3¼
Illinois coup. 6s,1877.103½	N.C. 6s, Spl.Tax,cl.3. 3
Illinois coup. 6s, 1879.103½	Ohio 6s, 1875........102⅝
Illinois, War Loan..103½	Ohio 6s, 1881........105
Kentucky 6s........104	Ohio 6s, 1886........108
La. 6s.............. 40	Rhode Island 6s.....107¼
La. 6s, new bonds... 40	South Carolina 6s... 35
La. 6s, new Fl'g D't. 40	S. C. 6s, Jan.& July. 36
La. 7s, Penitentiary. 40⅛	S. C. 6s,April & Oct. 35¾
La. 6s, Levee bonds. 40	S.C. 6s,Fund.Act,'66. 35
La. 8s, L. bs. of 1875. 40⅛	S.C.6s, L.C.,'89, J&J. 35
Michigan 6s, 1878-9..104	S.C,6s, L.C.,'89,A&O. 35
Michigan 6s, 1883....106	S. C. 7s, of 1888...... 36
Michigan 7s. 1890...108	S. C. Non-fund. bds.. 4⅞
Mo. 6s, due in 1876..101¾	Tennessee 6s, old.... 46¼
Mo. 6s, due in 1877..101¾	Tenn. 6s, new bds... 44
Mo. 6s, due in 1878..101¾	Tenn. 6s, new series. 44
Mo. 6s, due in 1879..101¾	Texas 10s, of 1876...102
Mo. 6s, due in 1880..102	Virginia 6s, old...... 37
Fdg. Bs., due 1894-5..102½	Va. 6s, new bds, '66. 38
L.B.,due'81to'91,incl.102½	Va. 6s, new bds, '67. 38
Asy.or Univ.due '92.101½	Va. 6s, Con. bds..... 76½
Han.& St. Jo.due '76.101½	Va. 6s, ex-mat. coup. 71⅜
Han.& St. Jo. due '86.101½	Dist. of C. 3.65s,1924. 67
Han.& St. Jo. due '87.101½	

And the following for railway mortgages:

Albany & Sus. 1st bs.115	Buf. & Erie new bds.100
Boston. H. & E. 1st.. 19	Buf. & St. Line 7s...102½
B., C. R.&M.1st,7s,G. 35½	Lake Shore Div. bds.101½
C. & Ohio 6s, 1st..... 29	Lake Shore C. C. 1st.104
C. & Ohio ex-coup... 24	Lake Shore C. R. 1st.102
C.,B. & Q. 8 p. c., 1st.118	Lake Shore C. R. 2d. 94
C., B. & Q. Con., 7s.110	Marietta & Cin. 1st.106
C., R. I. & P. 1st, 7s.110⅝	Mich. Cen. C. 7s,1902 101
C.,R.I.&P.s.f.,i.,6s,'95 99¾	M. C. 1st 8s, '82, S.F.114
C. R. of N. J. 1st, n.113	N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83....101½
C. R. of N. J. 1st, C.108⅛	N. Y. Cen. 6s, '87....103½
C. R. of N. J. C......104	N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. E..100
L. & W. B. C. G..... 95½	N. Y. Cen. 6s, Sub...100
Am. D. & Im. bs....101¼	N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76....102⅝
M.& St.P.1st,8s,P.D.112	N. Y. C. & H. 1st C..123¼
M.&St.P.2d,7 3.10P.d. 94	N. Y. C. & H. 1st R.118
M.&St.P.1st,7s,g.R.d. 92	H. R. 7s, 2d S. F.,'85.112½
M.& St.P.1st,LaC.D. 96¾	Harlem 1st 7s, C.....113
M.&St.P.1st,I.&M.d. 85½	Harlem 1st 7s, R.....112¾
M. & St.P.1st,C.&M. 87¼	North Missouri 1st.. 89¼
M. & St. P. S. F.... 81	Ohio & Miss. C. S. F. 94¼
M. & St. P. 2d....... 85	Ohio & Miss. Cons., 93
Chi. & N. W. S. F..105	Ohio & Miss. 2d C... 69½
Chi. & N.W. Int.bds.100⅛	Central Pacific G.bs.106⅞
Chi. & N.W.Con,bds. 99	Cen. Pac., San Jo. B. 90¼
Chi. & N.W.Ext.bds. 90	Cen. Pac., C. & O. 1st. 92
Chi. & N. W. 1st....101	Cen. Pac. L. G. bds.. 90
Chi.& N.W. C.G.bds. 85¼	Western Pacific bds. 98
Chi.& N.W.R.G.bds. 84	Union Pacific 1st bs.104½
Galena & Chi. Ex...105¾	Union Pac. L. G., 7s. 99¾
Peninsula 1st Con... 98	Union Pacific S. F.. 93½
Chi. & Mil. 1st......100	South P.R.bs. of Mo. 58
Win.& St. Peters 1st. 70	Pac. R. of Mo. 1st... 82½
Win. & St. Peters 2d. 55	Pac. R. of Mo. 2d ... 68
C.,C.,C.&I.1st 7s,S.F.105½	Pac. R. 7s,g'd by Mo.102¾
Morris & Essx 2d...109	P., Ft. W. & Chi. 1st.115
Mor. & Es. bds.,1900.102	P., Ft. W. & Chi. 2d.108¼
Mor. & Es. Const'n.102	P., Ft. W. & Chi. 3d 101
Mor. & Es. 7s of '71.107	Cleve. & Pitts.C.S.F.106
Mor. & Es.1st Con.G.104	Clev.& Pitts.4th, S.F.102⅝
Erie 1st Ex..........103¼	St. L. & Iron M. 1st. 93
Erie 2d 7s, '79.......102	St. L. & Iron M. 2d.. 53¼
Erie 3d 7s, '83....... 95⅜	Alton & T. H. 1st....107
Erie 4th 7s, '80...... 93¼	Alton & T. H. 2d Pf. 85
Erie 5th 7s, '88...... 92½	Alton & T. H.2d Inc. 68
Long Dock bds.......101½	Tol., P. & W., E. D. 79½
B., N. Y., & E. 1st, '77. 86½	Tol., P. & W., W. D. 68
Dub. & S. City 1st..108	Tol., P. & W. 2d.... 34
Dub. & S.City 2d div.108	Tol., P. & W. Con.7s. 34
Cedar F. & Min. 1st. 83	Tol. & Wab. 1st ex.. 80
Ind., Bl. & W. 2d.... 10¼	Tol.& W.1st,St. L.D. 56
Mich. So. 7 ⅌ ct. 2d.100¾	Tol. & Wab. 2d...... 50
M.So. N.I.S.F.,7⅌ct.105¼	Tol.& W. Cons. conv. 27
Clev. & Tol. S. F....107¾	Han. & Naples 1st... 29
Clev. & Tol. new bs.102	Gt. Western 1st, '88. 78½
C., P. & A. old bds..105¼	Gt. Western 2d, '93 . 50½
C., P. & A. new bds.102	

And the following for City bank shares:

America..........154	Import. & Traders'..197
American Exch....114	Manhattan..........150
Central National....102½	Mechanics'.........136
Chatham..........140	Mercantile..........105
City.............300	Merchants'..........123
Commerce.........124	Metropolitan........130
Continental....... 86	Nassau.............103
Corn Exchange....133	New-York...........134
First National.....200	New-York County...230
Fulton............150	Ninth National..... 80
Gallatin National...132	Phenix..............100¼
Hanover.......... 85	Republic............ 85

PHILADELPHIA STOCK PRICES—DEC. 14.

Telegraphed to Messrs. Randolph, Bickley & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, new	105½	105¾
Camden and Amboy Railroad	134½	135
Pennsylvania Railroad	51	51⅛
Philadelphia and Reading Railroad	55	55⅛
Lehigh Valley Railroad	62	62⅛
Philadelphia and Erie Railroad	19⅝	19¾
Northern Central Railroad	32⅝	33⅛
Lehigh Navigation	49⅝	49¾
Lehigh Navigation Gold Loan	106½	108

The Board of Directors of the Western Union Telegraph Company have declared a quarterly dividend of *Two ⅌ cent.* on the capital stock from the net earnings of the three months ending Dec. 31 inst., payable at the office of the Treasurer, on and after the 15th day of January next.

Messrs. Winslow, Lanier & Co. give notice that they will pay, without rebate, on and after Dec. 15, the coupons maturing Jan. 1, 1876, on the New Louisiana State Consolidated Bonds.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILROAD. Holders of the first mortgage Six per Cent. Gold Bonds of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad Company are notified that by sending their address to the Committee, at the office of Perkins, Livingston, Post & Co., No. 59 Liberty st., a copy of the plan of reorganization will be forwarded to them.
C. L. PERKINS,
JESSE HOYT,
L. H. MEYER,
Committee of First Mortgage Bondholders.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 2, 1875.

☞ ELIZABETH CITY BONDS WANTED.—PAR AND interest paid for bonds due in 1876.
AARON G. CRANE, No. 135 Broadway.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Dec. 14, 1875.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pks	6	Spirits Turp., bbls	290
Broom-corn, bales	31	Crude Turp., bbls	216
Bees-wax, pks	4	Resin, bbls	4,087
Cotton, bales	5,680	Oil-cake, pks	4,133
Copper, bbls	90	Pork, pks	5,267
Dried Fruit, pks	32	Beef, pks	919
Eggs, bbls	1,317	Cut-meats, pks	3,225
Flour, bbls	25,717	Grease pks	95
Wheat, bushels	51,750	Lard, pks	2,909
Corn, bushels	32,980	Butter, pks	4,760
Oats, bushels	14,714	Cheese, pks	8,878
Rye, bushels	2,872	Tallow, pks	739
Malt, bushels	6,080	Lard-oil, bbls	50
Barley, bushels	1,000	Dressed Hogs, No	98
Grass-seed, bags	238	Pea-nuts, bags	91
Beans, bbls	502	Pecans, pks	45
Peas, bushels	10,700	Rice, pks	131
Corn-meal, bbls	75	Sugar, bbls	415
Corn-meal, bags	4,028	Starch, bxs	4,105
B. W. Flour, pks	380	Tobacco, hhds	220
Hops, bales	234	Tobacco, bxs and cs.	111
Hides, bales	509	Whisky, bbls	666
Leather, sides	40,420	Wool, bales	848
Moss, bales	54	Skins, bales	8
Lead, pigs	520		

ASHES—Have been in slack request at $5@$5 50 for Pots, and $7 for Pearls, ⅌ 100 lb.

BEESWAX—There has been less call noted for Yellow at from 31½c.@33c. ⅌ lb. Supplies of prime to choice limited.

COFFEE—Very quiet on the basis of yesterday's (nominal) figures. Sales reported of 1,003 bags Rio by the King Arthur and 600 bags do. by the Mimosa, both at Baltimore, on private terms. An auction sale of 4,016 bags Santos, by the Mette, is announced for to-morrow (Wednesday.)

COTTON—Has been in moderate demand for early delivery at steady prices for the better grades, but at a reduction of 1-16c.@⅛c. ⅌ lb. for the low grades.... Ordinary now quoted at 11c.; Low Middling, 12⅞c.@13⅛c.; Middling, 13 5-16c.@13½c. ⅌ lb.... Sales were officially reported, for prompt delivery, of 1,600 bales, (of which 609 bales were on last evening,) including 954 bales to shippers, 612 bales to spinners, and 34 bales to speculators.... A sale of 100 bales Low Middling was reported late at 13 3-16c., ex ship.... The business for forward delivery has been fair, and prices have been quoted stronger. Sales have been reported since our last of 16,100 bales, (of which 6,200 bales were on last evening, and 9,900 bales to-day,) with 600 bales on the calls, on the basis of Middling, with December options closing at 13¼c.; January, 13 11-32c.; February, 13 9-16c.@13 19-32c.; March, 13 25-32c.@13 13-16c.; April, 14c.@14 1-32c.; May, 14 7-32c.; June, 14 13-32c.; July, 14 17-32c.@14 9-16c.; August, 14 19-32c.@14 21-32c. ⅌ lb., showing an advance of 1-32c.@3-32c. ⅌ lb.... The receipts at this port to-day were 5,680 bales, and at all the shipping ports were 30,672 bales, against 28,902 bales same day last week, and thus far this week 99,781 bales, against 94,556 bales same time last week.... The receipts at all the shipping ports since Sept. 1, 1875, have been 1,861,401 bales, against 1,730,729 bales the corresponding time the preceding Cotton year.... Consolidated exports (three days) to Great Britain from all the shipping ports, 33,370 bales; to the Continent, 19,090 bales.... stock in New-York to-day, 106,143 bales; consolidated stock at the ports, 675,194 bales.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in rather better request, and quoted generally steady. Low grades have been offered much less freely. Desirable lines of shipping Extras scarce, and held confidently. Export call mostly for the West Indies and South America. Sales have been reported since our last of 15,850 bbls. of all grades, including unsound lots, at $4 25@$5 75, mainly at $4 65@$5 10; very inferior to choice No. 2 Flour, $3 50@$4 25, mainly at $3 90@$4 25; poor to choice Superfine and Western at $4 30@$4 75, chiefly at $4 45@$4 65; inferior to choice Extra State, $4 85@$5 35, mainly at $5 10@$5 25; choice to fancy do., $5 35@$5 85, mainly at $5 50@$5 65; City Mills Extra, $5@$6 65, chiefly at $6 15@$6 50; poor to choice shipping Extra Western at $4 85@$5 35; round-hoop Ohio at $4 85@$5 35 for small lots and lines; very poor to very choice Minnesota Extras, plain, $5 15@$7 15, mainly at $5 50@$6, and patent at $6 50@$9 50, chiefly at $7 10@$7 60; Western trade and family Extra, Spring Wheat stock, $5 40@$7, chiefly at $6@$6 50; fair to very choice Western trade and family Extra, Red and Amber (Winter) Wheat stock, at $5 30@$7; Western White do., Extras, $5 65@$8 40; St. Louis Extras, $5 65@$8 75, with very fancy do. at higher figures; Extra Genesee, $5 85@$7 ⅌ bbl.... Included in the sales have been 7,900 bbls. shipping stock, mainly City Mill Extras and Minnesota Extras, on the basis of our quotations.... Southern Flour quiet at previous prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 1,070 bbls., in lots, at $4 35@$4 75 for inferior to choice Superfine, $4 90@$6 50 for very poor to choice shipping Extras, $6 60@$8 75 for ordinary to very choice trade and family Extras.... Rye Flour has been more active and quoted firm.... We quote at from $4 25@$5 40 for poor to very choice Superfine. Sales, 550 bbls., chiefly at $5 10@$5 40 for Superfine.... Corn-meal has been in fairly active request and quoted steady, within the range of from $3 15@$3 65 for poor to very choice Yellow Western; $3 15@$3 60 for White do; $3 30@$3 65 for Jersey and Pennsylvania, and $3 90@$4 for Brandywine, from dock and delivered. Sales have been reported of equal to 1,250 bbls., including 450 bbls. Brandywine, at $4, delivered, and 800 bbls. Yellow Western, low grades, mainly at $3 25@$3 35 ⅌ bbl.... Corn-meal, in bags, in request at $1 20@$1 70 ⅌ 100 lb.... Buckwheat Flour has been in fair demand at from $2 15@$2 65 for poor to fancy, State, and $2 35@$2 65 for Pennsylvania, ⅌ 100 lb.

FRUIT—The market has been quoted generally steady, with a fair degree of animation apparent in the leading kinds. Sales, 2,800 bxs. Layer Raisins at $2 80@$2 85; 1,000 half bxs. Valencia Raisins at 10½c.; 10 cases Citron at 22½c.; 400 bbls. Currants at 7c.; 100 cks. Turkey Prunes, 5¾c.@6c.; 200 kegs French Prunes, 200 frails Dates, 100 cases Figs, 100 cases Naples Walnuts, on private terms.

GRAIN—Wheat has been very quiet, since our last, yet quoted about steady; export demand limited, and mainly for low grade Spring. Sales reported of only 54,000 bushels at $1 12 for No. 3 Milwaukee Spring, afloat, (for milling); $1@$1 02 for Rejected and inferior Spring, chiefly at the latter rate; $1 05@$1 18 for ungraded Spring, car-lots; $1 24@$1 25 (nominally) for No. 2 Milwaukee Spring; $1 30@$1 32 (nominally) for No. 1 Milwaukee and Minnesota Spring.... Corn has been moderately active, with old quoted a shade stronger, and new a trifle lower. Sales have been reported since our last of 69,000 bushels at 74c.@74¾c. for good to prime sailing-vessel Mixed Western, chiefly at 74½c.@74¾c., closing with 75c. asked for prime, afloat, and 74½c. bid; 73½c.@74c. (nominally) for steamer do., afloat; 75c. for High Mixed Western; 75c. for Yellow Western; 60c.@70c. for very damp to very choice dry new Mixed Western, mostly at 65c.@69½c. for fair to choice, and 60c.@62½c. for poor; 67½c.@70c. for new Yellow Western; 65c.@68c. for new White Southern; 65c.@67c. for new White Western.... Included in the sales have been 5,000 bushels new Mixed Western, inspected under the new grading rules, and classed as "no grade," at 61c. ⅌ bushel.... Rye dull on the basis of 95c. for prime State and 90c. for Canada, (in bond.).... Barley quiet and quoted easier in price; 7,500 bushels choice No. 2 bay (in store) sold at $1 20, and 500 bushels poor four-rowed State at 85c.... Barley Malt inactive within the previous nominal range of $1 35@$1 45 for Canada, $1 20@$1 25 for four-rowed State, and $1@$1 12½ for two-rowed do. Sales 2,500 bushels prime two-rowed State reported at $1 12.... Canada Peas dull; prime in bond quoted at $1 07 ⅌ bushel.... Buckwheat in more request, with State quoted at 66c.@67c.... Oats have been in good demand, with prime to choice quoted stronger in price. Sales reported of 64,000 bushels at 50½c. for strictly choice Mixed Milwaukee, (14,500 bushels,) afloat; 43c.@48½c. for poor to very good Mixed Western, car lots, (with 48c. reported bid and up to 50c. asked for strictly prime Mixed Chicago;) 47c.@51½c. for poor to prime White Western; 48c.@52c. for ordinary to strictly prime White State, mainly at 51½c. for prime and 50½c. for good, afloat, and 48c.@50c. for car lots, and 42c.@48½c. for very poor to about prime Mixed State, car lots.... Hay, Straw, and Feed without important alteration.

GUNNY BAGS AND BAGGING—Domestic Cloth has been in moderate request at steadier prices. Sales, 400 rolls Domestic Cloth at 12½c., and, reported, 500 rolls do. at 12¾c. Market otherwise dull.

HEMP—In addition to the recent free sales, a further brisk movement has been reported in Jute Butts, including sales of 1,000 bales, per Royal Alfred, at 2⅝c., gold, in bond; 1,000 bales do., to arrive, at Boston, 3c., currency; 300 bales do., per Knowsley Hall, at 3¼c., currency; 800 bales do., per John o'Gaunt, at 2⅝c., gold, in bond; 600 bales do., per Queen of the East, at 3¼c., currency; 1,000 bales do., per British King, on private terms; 600 bales do., per Conqueror, at 2⅝c., gold, in bond, and 3¼c., currency; 200 bales do., per Garibaldi, at 2⅝c., gold, in bond, and 1,000 bales do., January shipment, at 2 15-16c., currency, ⅌ lb. Market otherwise inactive; quotations nominally as before.

HIDES—Have been moderately active, but quoted rather easier in price, with sales of 1,000 Montevideo, 21 lb., at 20½c., gold, less 3 ⅌ cent.; 1,700 do., 20½ lb., at 20¼c., gold, 4 months; 2,000 do., 19¼ lb., at 20c., gold, 4 months; 1,100 Montevideo seconds, at 17c., 4 months; 1,300 Truxillo, 3,222 Dry Texas, 700 City Slaughters, and 400 Mexican Kips on private terms.

LATHS, LIME, AND LUMBER—The demand for Laths has been good and prices have been quoted firmer, closing at $1 50@$1 60; sales, 1,000,000 Eastern at $1 50 ⅌ 1,000. Lumber has been quiet at about former prices; 300,000 feet Eastern Spruce sold at $13@$14 50.... Market otherwise without important alteration.

METALS—Ingot Copper has been in fair request at full prices; sales, 200,000 lb. at 23⅜c.@23½c. ⅌ lb.... Iron has been generally quiet within the previous range; 500 tons No. 1 American Pig sold on private terms.... Lead, Spelter, and Zinc quoted as before on a slow movement.... Of Tin Plates, 1,500 bxs. assorted Charcoal sold at $7 37½, gold, for I. C., and 1,000 bxs. Charcoal Terne at $6 87½@$7, gold, ⅌ box. Market otherwise about as last quoted.

MOLASSES—New-Orleans, new crop, has been fairly active, within the range of 55c.@62c. for good to very choice. Sales, 550 bbls., part to arrive.... Other kinds generally dull on the basis of late quotations. A lot of 50 bbls. St. Domingo reported sold on private terms.... Syrups in fair request, within the range of 40c.@62c. for Sugar, and 30c.@45c. for Molasses.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been in very moderate demand, within the range of $1 70@$1 75 for Strained to good Strained; $1 85@$2 for No. 2; $2 25@$3 25 for No. 1; $3 75@$7 for Pale to Extra Pale and Window Glass ⅌ 280 lb. Sales, 100 bbls. good Strained at $1 75; and 400 bbls. medium and fine at $2 87½@$4 25 ⅌ 280 lb.... Tar inactive at $2 12½@$2 25 ⅌ bbl.... City Pitch at $2@$2 12½.... Spirits of Turpentine has been in light demand, with merchantable for prompt delivery quoted at 37c. ⅌ gallon. Sales, 60 bbls. at this rate.

OILS—Whale and Sperm have been in request and quoted firm in price; Linseed has been salable in a jobbing way at former rates; Lard, Red, Olive, Palm, Resin, and Neatsfoot Oils quiet at previous quotations; Cotton-seed and Menhaden held more confidently, but without notable animation.... We quote: Crude Whale, 62½c.@70c.; Unbleached Whale, 72c.@75c.; Bleached do., 75c.@80c.; Crude Sperm, $1 60@$1 65; Unbleached Sperm, $1 85; Bleached Sperm, $1 90; Lard-oil, $1 02½@$1 10, for fair to strictly prime, and 82½c.@95c. for No. 1; Red Oil, 65c.@67½c.; Saponified do., 65c.@67½c.; Linseed-oil, 62c.@63c., in cks and bbls.; Olive-oil, $1 15@$1 25, in cks. and bbls.; Menhaden, 42c.@45c.; Bleached do., 55c.; Crude Cotton-seed, 52½c.@55c.; Yellow do., 57½c.@60c.; Refined Yellow, 57½c.@60c., and White, 60c.@62½c.; Paraffine, 25c.@30c.; Palm-oil, 8¼c.@8¾c.; Resin-oil, 15c.@21c.; Tallow-oil, 87½c.@92½c.; Cod, 52½c.@65c.; Neatsfoot, 82½c.@$1 15; Rape-seed Oil, $1 10@$1 20; Cocoanut, 11c.@13½c.; Tanners' Oils, 44c.@47c.

PETROLEUM—Crude has been inactive and quoted at 7c. in bulk, and at 10½c. in shipping order, for early delivery. Sales 1,500 bbls., in bulk, at 7c.... Refined has been slow of sale, with early delivery quoted at 12½c.@12⅝c.... Refined, in cases, 16½c.@19c.... Naphtha at 8½c.@9½c. for City.... Refined Petroleum at Philadelphia, early delivery, quoted at 12½c.@12¼c.... At Baltimore, Refined, for early delivery, at 12½c. ⅌ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been held more confidently, but has been very quiet. Sales for early delivery have been reported of 100 bbls. new Western Mess, in lots, at $21 50.... Western Prime Mess quoted at $19 50@$20; City do. at $21 75@$22; Extra Prime, $15@$16; sales, 50 bbls. City Prime Mess at $21 75.... And for forward delivery, of Western Mess, December option has been quoted at $21 50, and February option at $20 75@$21 ⅌ bbl.; sales, 1,000 bbls. February (last evening) at $20 75 ⅌ bbl.... Dressed Hogs continue in good demand; City quoted at 9½c.@9¾c. for heavy to light; and Pigs up to 9⅝c.... Cut-meats have been in request at about steady rates.... Sales have been reported of 25,000 lb. Pickled Bellies, in bulk, at 10⅝c.@12½c., the latter rate for very light, and sundry small lots of City bulk stock within our range.... We quote Pickled Shoulders at 8c.@8½c.; Smoked Shoulders at 10c.; Pickled Hams at 12¼c.@13c.; Smoked Hams at 13½c.@15c.; Pickled Bellies, in bulk, 10½c.@12½c.; Western Dry-salted Shoulders, in bxs., at 8½c. for prompt and 8¼c. for December and January deliveries, without transactions.... Western Pickled Hams, in tcs., 13 lb. average, quoted at 12½c.; Dry-salted Short-cut Hams, in bxs., nominal at 11c.@12¼c. for heavy to light.... Bacon has been more sought after and quoted firmer. City Long Clear quoted at 10⅜c.@11c.; Western Long Clear at 10⅝c.; Short Rib, 11⅜c.; sales, 300 bxs. City Long Clear at 10¾c.@11c.... Western Long and Short Clear, January and February delivery, quoted at 10⅜c., and Short Clear, December and January delivery, at 11⅜c. And for Western delivery, Long and Short Clear quoted at 10c. bid, and up to 10⅜c. asked.... Western Steam Lard has been more sought after, especially for forward delivery, at rather variable prices, closing barely steady.... Of Western Steam, for early delivery, sales have been reported of 1,450 tcs. old (for refining) at 13c.; 150 tcs. choice new at 13 1-16c.... And for forward delivery, of Western Steam, 1,750 tcs. seller December, at 13c.@13 1-16c., closing with 13c. bid; 2,250 tcs., seller January, at 13⅛c., and 4,000 tcs., seller February, at 13¼c.@13 5-16c., closing at 13 5-16c., with March quoted at 13 7-16c. asked.... And of City Lard, 160 tcs. Steam and Kettle at 13c., and 50 tcs. No. 1 at 12⅜c. ⅌ lb.... Refined Lard has been in fair request for export; quoted for the Continent at 13¼c.@13 5-16c., and for the West Indies at 12⅞c. ⅌ lb.... Beef has been in more demand, mostly for home use, with new quoted at $12@$12 50 for Extra and $11@$11 50 for Plain Mess; $15 50@$16 50 for Packet ⅌ bbl.; sales, 200 bbls.... And Tierce Beef thus: Prime Mess, $23; India Mess, $25; City Extra India Mess, $31 50@$32 50. Sales, 50 tcs.... Beef Hams quiet and less firm at $21 50@$23 for Western.... Butter, Cheese, and Eggs without important changes.... Tallow has been fairly active at buoyant prices, with sales of 125,000 lb. good to prime at 9⅞c.@10c., with choice City held, ⅛c.@¼c. ⅌ lb. higher.... Stearine quiet, with prime Western, in tcs., held at 13¼c.; choice City, in hhds., 13⅜c.@13½c. ⅌ lb.; sales, 43 tcs. Western at 13¼c.

SOAP—Has been in fairly active demand since our last, with Castile at 8½c.@9c.; Colgate's Family, 8½c., currency; Eureka, 7c.@7½c., and W. F. Taylor's Family, 7c., less discount, on a fairy inquiry.

SUGARS—Raw quoted easier in price, or down to 8⅛c.@8⅜c. for fair to good refining, with a less urgent call from refiners for supplies. Sales reported to-day of 1,343 hhds. and 520 bxs., including 143 hhds. Centrifugal at 8⅞c.; 370 bxs. do. at 8⅝c., and 1,200 hhds. and 150 bxs. refining Cuba, fair to about good fair, at 8¼c.@8¾c. ⅌ lb. Refined moderately sought after within the previous range.

TEAS—Quiet, but stiffly held; 800 half-chests Green sold on private terms.

TOBACCO—Has been comparatively quiet at previous prices, with sales reported of 300 hhds. Kentucky Leaf at 7c.@17c.; 100 cases 1874 Connecticut and Massachusetts Seed Leaf at 7¾c.@8c.; 80 cases 1873 do. on private terms; 100 cases sundry growths at 7c.@25c., and 200 bales Havana at 88c.@$1 15 ⅌ lb.

WHISKY—Quoted steady but dull at $1 18½; sales, 50 bbls. And of Alcohol, 50 bbls. at $1 14½ ⅌ proof gallon.

WOOL—Has been in moderate demand since our last, at essentially unaltered quotations. Manufacturers have been operating with reserve. Trade call light. Sales have been reported of equal to 41,000 lb. domestic Fleece, part at 45c.@48c.; 22,000 lb. domestic Pulled, 9,000 lb. California Spring, and 7 bales Maracaibo on private terms; 2,500 lb. Unwashed Indiana Combing at 45c.; 21,000 lb. Texas, part at 23c.@27c.; 2,800 lb. Australian Delaine at 50c.; 7,000 lb. Donskoi at 28c., (gold;) 10 bales Mexican at 22½c., and 6,000 lb. Domestic Nils at 29c. ⅌ lb.

FREIGHTS—Berth freights have been moderately active since our last, on a generally steady basis as to rates. Grain room most sought after. The chartering movement has been moderate at about late figures. Tonnage for Petroleum attracted most attention. Some call noted for vessels for Cotton, Tobacco, and Lumber. Tonnage for Grain and Coal in light request. Refined Sugar movement less satisfactory.... For Liverpool, the engagements reported since our last have been, by sail, 50 tons Logwood and 20 tons Oxide of Zinc at 30s. ⅌ ton, and, by steam, 300 bales Cotton at ⁵⁄₁₆d. ⅌ lb., as it runs; 24,000 bushels Grain at 10¼d. ⅌ 60 lb.; 4,000 bushels Peas at 10½d. ⅌ bushel; 330 pks. Provisions, part at 55s. ⅌ ton, and 6,500 Staves on private terms.... For London, by sail, 1,000 bbls. Flour, reported at 3s. ⅌ bbl.; 28,000 bushels Grain at 10d. ⅌ bushel; 5,000 Staves on private terms; and, by steam, 24,000 bushels Grain at 10½d.@11d. ⅌ bushel; 100 bales Merchandise, at 30s. ⅌ ton measurement; also, a British steam-ship, 1,595 tons, net, and an Italian bark, 707 tons, placed on the berth, hence, for general cargo, and a British bark, 813 tons, hence, with Walnut, &c., reported on private terms, (with option of Liverpool or Hamburg.).... For Glasgow, by steam, 16,000 bushels Grain, reported at 10d. ⅌ bushel; 650 pks. Provisions, part at 50s. ⅌ ton, and 500 bbls. Apples at 4s. ⅌ bbl.... For Bristol, by steam, 1,000 bbls. Flour at 3s. 9d. ⅌ bbl., and 400 tons Oil-cake at 31s. 3d. ⅌ ton; also, an American bark, 459 tons, hence, with about 2,800 bbls. Refined Petroleum at 5s. ⅌ bbl.... For Penarth Roads, a British brig, 314 tons, hence, with about 1,000 quarters Grain at 7s. ⅌ quarter, and Oil-cake (to complete cargo) at market rates; also, a British bark, 373 tons, hence, with about 2,400 quarters Grain (one-third of cargo in bags) at 7s. ⅌ quarter.... For Havre, a Norwegian bark, 303 tons, hence, with about 1,700 bbls. Crude Petroleum or Naphtha, reported on private terms.... For Hull, by steam, 350 bxs. Bacon at 50s. ⅌ ton.... For Rotterdam, by steam, 16,000 bushels Grain at 10d. ⅌ bushel.... For Cork and orders, a bark, with about 2,500 quarters Grain, from Baltimore, reported at 7s. 6d. ⅌ quarter.... For Alicante, a British bark, 314 tons, hence, with equal to about 2,000 bbls. Refined Petroleum, reported at 5s. 9d. ⅌ bbl.... For Oporto, an American bark, 349 tons, hence, with about 15,000 bushels Grain on private terms.... For Genoa, a British brig, 483 tons, hence, with about 2,800 bbls. Refined Petroleum at 5s. 6d. ⅌ bbl.... For Venice or Trieste, a British bark, 700 tons, with equal to about 4,500 bbls. Refined Petroleum, from Philadelphia, at 7s. ⅌ bbl., (or with privilege of cases, at 5 cases to the bbl.).... For the Adriatic, a German brig, 129 tons, hence, with about 5,000 cases Petroleum at 35c., with option of the Levant at 40c. ⅌ case.... For a French Windward Island an American schooner, 138 tons, hence, with general cargo, at 65c. ⅌ bbl.... For Havana, by steam, 700 tons Lard, (of recent engagement,) reported on private terms.... For Cuba two American brigs, 304 and 277 tons, with general cargo, from Philadelphia, reported on private terms.... For Portland, a schooner, with Coal, from Philadelphia, at $1 60 ⅌ ton.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Dec. 14.—Cattle—Receipts to-day, 1,598 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 6,375 head, or 375 cars, (178 cars through consignments, balance on sale here,) against 471 cars for same time last week, and 261 cars for same week last year; market slow, dull; bulk of operations made in common and medium grades to city and local trade; only fair attendance of buyers present, Eastern dealers generally holding off; general quality of offerings poor; bulk of best shipping Cattle shipped through; prices of medium to fair shipping grades generally ⅛c. and on some lots ¼c. off, and on common Cattle fully ¼c.@⅜c. off last week's quotations; 2,000 head disposed of. Sales of Indiana Steers averaging 977, 1,049, 1,054 and 1,860 lb. at $4, $4 65, $4 90, and $7 50; Illinois Steers averaging 1,100, 1,137, 1,201 and 1,225 lb. at $4 50, $4 75, $4 85, and $5 25; Ohio Steers averaging 832, 1,013, 1,180 and 1,302 lb. at $3 25, $4 20, $5 35 and $5 50; Michigan Steers ranging 912 to 1,170 lb. at $4 30@$4 62½; Missouri Steers ranging 1,071 to 1,075 lb. at $4 35@$4 75; Texan Steers, but few offering; ranging 860 to 1,276 lb. at $4@$5; Kentucky Steers averaging 1,236 lb. at $4 95; Cows and Heifers, $3 20@$4 75 for common to good lots. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts to-day, 3,800 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 10,600 head, against 11,200 head for the same time last week and 4,800 head for the same time last year; market moderately active; 5,000 head were disposed of, mostly for the Eastern trade; the prices were the same as those of last week; attendance of purchasers good; quality of Western Sheep a fair average with that of last week; Canada stock in fair supply; quality very good; some fine lots of Christmas stock sold; sales of Michigan Sheep, averaging 108 lb., at $6 25; 92 lb. at $5 20; 95 lb. at $5 40; 82 lb. at $5; 94 lb. at $5 62½; 80 lb. at $4 75; 127 lb. at $6 50; 86 lb. at $4 50; 91 lb. $5 20; 93 lb. at $5 37½; Illinois Sheep, averaging 88 lb., at $4 25; 95 lb. at $5 40; Canada Lambs, ranging from 89 to 93 lb., at $7 25; averaging 85 lb. at $7 12½; 88 lb. at $7; 95 lb. (extra lot) at $6 25; 98 lb. at $8; Canada Sheep, averaging 154 lb. at $6; 130 lb. at $5 75; 196 lb. at $7 75; 147 lb. at $5 50. Hogs—Receipts to-day 1,400 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 9,800 head, against 18,700 head for the same time last week, and 8,800 head for the same week last year; market brisk; all offerings sold; light receipts and demand fair; Yorkers, $7 10@$7 25; heavy Hogs, $7 15@$7 30.

WATERTOWN, Mass., Dec. 14.—Cattle—Receipts, 1,691 head; dealers from the country were in hopes to raise the prices a shade, but they found it difficult work; the offers indicate no improvement upon last week; trade was dull from the start, and largely in small lots; sales of choice at $10; extra, $8 75@$9 50; first quality, $7 25@$8 50; second quality, $6@$7; third quality, $5 50@$5 75. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts, 4,867 head; the advance of last week was held to-day, and trade was quite lively; sales, in lots, at $2@$3 50 each; extra, $3 75@$6 75.

CHICAGO, Ill., Dec. 14.—Cattle—Receipts, 4,100 head; market, dull, slow, and heavy; Butchers', $2 25@$3; Stockers, $2 75@$3 50; Shipping held at $4 50@$6 75; shipments, 950 head. Hogs—Receipts, 23,000 head; active, very firm, and a shade higher; Culls, $6@$6 50; light Bacon grades, $6 95@$7 10; Eastern grades, $7 10@$7 40; shipments, 2,750 head. Sheep—Receipts, 3,000 head; active, but buyers offering lower prices; sales, common, $3@$4; medium, $4 50@$4 75; best, $5@$5 75.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

CHICAGO, Ill., Dec. 14.—Flour quiet and weak. Wheat active, but lower, closing firm; No. 1 Chicago Spring, $1 01; No. 2 do., 96⅝c., spot; 97⅛c., seller January; 98⅛c., seller February; $1 06½, seller May; No. 3 do., 78¼c.@78¾c.; Rejected, 64½c.@66¼c. Corn dull and prices a shade lower; No. 2 Mixed, old, 48½c., spot; 47¾c., seller December; 44½c., seller January; 43⅝c., seller February. Oats dull and lower; No. 2, 29¾c., spot; 30c., seller January. Barley quiet and weak at 86c., spot. Rye steady and firm at 65c. Pork—Demand active and prices have advanced; sales at $19 45, spot; $19 45, seller January; $19 62½@$19 65, seller February. Lard very firm; holders are asking higher rates; sales at $12 37½@$12 40, spot; $12 45 seller January; $12 52½@$12 55, seller February. Bulk Meats—Demand fair, and prices have advanced; Shoulders, 7⅜c.@7½c.; Short Rib Middles, 10⅜c.; Short Clear Middles, 10⅝c. Whisky—Fair demand, but at lower rates; sales at $1 10. Receipts—Flour, 12,000 bbls.; Wheat, 82,000 bushels; Corn, 31,000 bushels; Oats, 16,000 bushels; Barley, 27,000 bushels; Rye, 3,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 6,000 bbls.; Wheat, 10,000 bushels; Corn, 14,000 bushels; Oats, 5,000 bushels; Barley, 3,000 bushels; Rye, 392 bushels. At the afternoon call of the board: Wheat higher at 97¼c., January; 98¼c., February. Corn unchanged. Oats ⅛c. higher. Pork higher at $19 45@$19 50, cash; $19 72½@$19 75, February. Lard firmer at $12 47½@$12 50, December; $12 62½, February.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 14.—Petroleum nominally 12⅛c. for Refined and 10⅛c. for Crude. Bark—$32 for No. 1 Quercitron. Clover-seed in active request and sells at 12c.@12¼c. for prime. Timothy is active at $2 62½@$2 75, and Flax-seed at $1 60. Flour dull and prices weak; sales, 600 bbls., including Iowa, Wisconsin, and Minnesota Family, at $5 75@$6 75; Pennsylvania, Indiana, and Ohio do. at $6 25@$6 75, and high grades at $7@$8 50. Rye Flour quoted at $5@$5 12½. Wheat quiet but steady; Pennsylvania Red, $1 37@$1 40; Western do., $1 03@$1 18; Amber, $1 25@$1 43; White, $1 42@$1 50. Corn inactive; old Yellow, 71c.@72c.; new, 56c.@65c.; old Mixed, 69c.@71c. Oats firmly held; White, 48c.@54c.; Mixed, 40c.@44c. Whisky held at $1 14. Butter—Market steady but quiet; New-York and Bradford County Extras, 33c.@35c.; do. do., Firsts, 30c.@32c.; Western Extras, 30c.@31c.; do. Firsts, 26c.@28c.; Rolls, Western Extras, 27c.@29c.; do. Firsts, 25c.@26c. Cheese dull and unchanged; New-York Fancy, 13⅜c.; do. Prime, 12¾c.@13¼c.; Western Fine, 12½c.@13c. Eggs—Demand steady and receipts light; Pennsylvania, New-Jersey, and Delaware Fresh, 32c.; Western do., 30c.@31c.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Dec. 14.—Flour quiet and weak; very little doing. Wheat dull and drooping; No. 2 Red Winter, $1 42¼, cash; $1 45@$1 46, January; No. 3 do., $1 25, bid. Corn firmer at 42⅝c.@42⅞c., cash, closing at 43¼c.@43½c., other side of the river; 43⅝c.@43⅞c., December. Oats firmer at 34c.@34¼c., cash. Barley and Rye—No transactions. Pork quiet and unchanged at $20. Lard higher at 12⅝c. Bulk Meats higher; Shoulders, 7¼c.@7⅜c.; Clear Rib Sides, 10¼c.@10⅜c.; Clear Sides, 10½c.@10⅝c., closing firm at outside figures. Green Meats—Demand light and holders firm; Shoulders, 7c; Sides, 10c.@10¼c.; Hams, 10¼c. Bacon firm and unchanged. Whisky steady and unchanged at $1 12. Hogs—Demand good at full prices; Shipping, $6 50@$6 75; Packing, $6 90@$7 25; Extra, $7 30@$7 35. Cattle dull and nominal; buyers demanding concessions; very little doing. Receipts—Flour, 2,000 bbls.; Wheat, 7,000 bushels; Corn, 6,000 bushels; Oats, 3,000 bushels; Barley, 1,000 bushels; Rye, 1,000 bushels; Hogs, 1,800 head; Cattle, 900 head.

BALTIMORE, Md., Dec. 14.—Cotton quiet and a shade easier; Low Middling, 12⅞c. Flour quiet, steady, and unchanged. Wheat—Southern firm; Pennsylvania and Western dull; No. 2 Western Red, $1 35; Pennsylvania Red, $1 35; Maryland Red, $1 15@$1 45; do. Amber, $1 47@$1 50; do. White, $1 15@$1 45. Corn quiet and steady; Southern White, new, 50c.@58c.; do. Yellow, 53c.@60c.; Western Mixed, old, 68c.; new, 65½c. Oats—Western firmer; Southern nominal; Western White, 45c.; Mixed, 44c. Rye quiet and steady at 80c.@86c. Hay steady and unchanged. Provisions quiet and heavy. Pork—New, $22@$22 25. Bulk Meats, loose, nominal; packed, fairly active; Shoulders, 8⅜c.@8½c.; Clear Rib Sides, 11¼c.@11½c. Bacon firm but quiet; Shoulders, 10¼c.@10½c.; Clear Rib Sides, 13½c.@14c. Hams, 15½c.@16c. Lard steady and unchanged. Butter steady, firm, and unchanged. Petroleum nominally unchanged. Coffee dull and nominal. Whisky quiet but firm at $1 17.

BOSTON, Mass., Dec. 14.—Flour dull and scarcely anything doing on account of the election, the Corn Exchange having adjourned over Wednesday; small sales Western Super at $4 25@$4 75; Common Extras, $5 25@$5 75; Wisconsin Extras, $5 75@$6 25; Minnesota Extras, $6 25@$7 25; Winter Wheat, Ohio, Indiana, and Michigan, $6 25@$7 25; Illinois, $6 25@$8 50, and St. Louis, $7@$9; Fancy Minnesota, $8 50@$9 25. Corn quiet at 70c.@74c. for new Mixed and Yellow, and 72c. for new Southern; old nominally 78c.@80c. Oats in moderate demand at 46c.@50c. for Mixed and White No. 2; 41c.@44c. for Rejected, and 54c.@55c. for No. 1 White. Rye, 95c.@$1. Shorts, $20@$20 50. Fine Feed, $21@$22. Middlings, $23@$24. Receipts—Flour, 9,875 bbls.; Corn, 41,924 bushels; Oats, 9,100 bushels; Shorts, 7,192 bushels; Barley, 8,224 bushels.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Dec. 14.—Railroad receipts—Flour, 5,600 bbls.; Wheat, 25,000 bushels; Corn, 27,000 bushels; Oats, 32,000 bushels; Barley, 20,000 bushels, all through shipments. Flour dull, unchanged. Wheat inactive. Corn dull; sales of two cars new on track at 56c.; two cars do. in store at 60c. Oats and Rye neglected. Barley in good demand; sales of five cars two-rowed State at 82c.; two cars Canada at 90c; 6,500 bushels bright Canada at $1 05. Malt quiet; 2,000 bushels choice Canada on private terms. Peas dull and nominal. Beans in fair demand; no sales. Pork dull; Heavy Mess, $21 25. Lard dull at 13c. High-wines nominally $1 15.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 14.—Wool active and firmer; supply reduced; tendency toward higher prices; Ohio, Pennsylvania, and West Virginia XX and above, 46c.@50c.; X, 47c.@48c.; medium, 50c.@54c.; coarse, 46c.@49c.; New-York, Michigan, Indiana, and Western fine, 42c.@43c.; medium, 49c.@54c.; coarse, 46c.@49c.; Combing, Washed, 58c.@62c.; do., Unwashed, 42½c.; Canada Combing, 63c.; fine, Unwashed, 30c.@32c.; coarse and medium, Unwashed, 35c.@38c.; Tub-washed, 49c.@56c.; Colorado, Washed, 25c.@30c.; do., Unwashed, 22c.@24c.; Extra and Merino Pulled, 38c.@42c.; No. 1 and super. Pulled, 38c.@42c.; Texas, fine and medium, 25c.@28c.; Texas, coarse, 21c.@23c.

MILWAUKEE, Dec. 14.—Flour dull and nominal. Wheat firm; No. 1 Milwaukee, $1 02¾; Hard do., $1 08½; No. 2 do., $1 18; January, 98⅝c.; February, $1; No. 3 do., 85c. Corn scarce and firm; No. 2, 54c. Oats lower, demoralized; No. 2, 32¼. Barley in good demand, but at lower rates; No. 2 Spring, January, 99⅛c.; No. 3 do., 64½c. Rye—No. 1, 71⅛c.; No. 2, 70c. Provisions quiet, but firmer. Mess Pork, $19 37½@$19 50. Lard, 12⅞c.@13c. Sweet Picked Hams, 10½c.@11c.; Dry-salted Shoulders, 7c., loose; Middles, 10¼c.@10¾c., boxed. Receipts—7,000 bbls. Flour, 100,000 bushels Wheat. Shipments—13,000 bbls. Flour, 2,000 bushels Wheat.

NEW-ORLEANS, Dec. 14.—Cotton firm and unchanged; Middling, 12⅝c.; Low Middling, 11⅞c.; Good Ordinary, 10⅞c.; net receipts, 9,409 bales; gross, 9,858 bales; exports to Great Britain, 9,000 bales; to the Continent, 1,472 bales; sales, 6,000 bales; last evening, 650 bales; stock, 219,609 bales.

LOUISVILLE, Dec. 14.—Flour and Wheat quiet and unchanged. Corn quiet but steady at 45c.@56c. Oats quiet and unchanged. Provisions dull; nominally unchanged. Whisky quiet and and unchanged at $1 10. Bagging quiet and unchanged.

NEW-ORLEANS, Dec. 14.—Corn-meal dull at $2 60. Pork dull and lower; new Mess, $21. Lard—Packers' Tierce, 12½c. Market for other articles unchanged. Exchange—New-York Sight, ¼ discount; Sterling, $5 47@$5 48 for Commercial. Gold, 114.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Dec. 14—12:30 P. M.—The rate for money at the Stock Exchange on Government Securities is 2¼ ⅌ cent. United States Bonds, 10-40s, 106¼; new 5s, 104¾. Erie Railway Shares, 14¾.

3 P. M.—The amount of Bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance to-day is £11,000.

FRANKFORT, Dec. 14.—United States Bonds, new 5s, 99⅞.

PARIS, Dec. 14.—Exchange on London, 25f. 13½c. for short sight. Rentes, 66f. 50c.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 14—12:30 P. M.—Cotton—The market is steady; Middling Uplands, 7d.; Middling Orleans, 7¼d.; sales, 12,000 bales, including 2,000 bales for speculation and export; receipts, 15,400 bales, of which 11,000 bales were American. Cotton to arrive weaker; sellers at last night's prices. Breadstuffs—The receipts of Wheat for the past three days have been 37,000 quarters, of which 26,000 quarters were American.

1 P. M.—Cotton to arrive partially 1-16d. cheaper. Sales of Middling Uplands, Low Middling clause, shipped December and January, (per sail,) at 6⅞d. Provisions—Pork, 88s. ⅌ bbl. for Mess. Bacon, 53s. 6d. ⅌ cwt. for Long Clear Middles.

2 P. M.—Breadstuffs—Corn, 32s. 9d.@33s. ⅌ quarter for Mixed Western. Peas, 41s. ⅌ quarter for Canadian. Wheat, 10s. 8d.@11s. ⅌ cental for average California White; 9s. 2d.@10s. for Red Western Spring; 9s. 10d.@10s. 3d. for Red Winter, and 11s.@11s. 6d. for California Club.

3 P. M.—Cotton—Of the sales to-day 5,900 bales were American.

5:30 P. M.—Trade Report.—The market for Yarns and Fabrics at Manchester is steady. Produce—Spirits of Petroleum, 8½d. ⅌ gallon.

4 P. M.—Cotton—Sales of Middling Uplands, Low Middling clause, shipped January and February, (per sail,) at 6 15-16d.; do. do., February and March delivery, at 6⅞d.

6:30 P. M.—Provisions—Bacon, 56s. 6d. ⅌ cwt. for Short Clear Middles.

LONDON, Dec. 14—3 P. M.—Produce—Sugar, 23s.@23s. 6d. ⅌ cwt. for No. 12 Dutch standard, on the spot, and 22s. 9d.@23s. for do., afloat.

5:30 P. M.—Tallow, 53s. ⅌ cwt.

Evening.—Spirits of Turpentine, 25s. 3d. ⅌ cwt. Linseed-oil, 24s. 9d@25s. ⅌ cwt.

ANTWERP, Dec. 14.—Petroleum, 28¾f. for fine Pale American.

HAVANA, Dec. 14.—Spanish Gold, 213½@214. Exchange dull; on the United States, 60 days, Currency, 92@93 premium; Short Sight, 96@97 premium; 60 days, Gold, 120@121 premium; Short Sight, 123@124 premium; on London, 148@149 premium; on Paris, 119@120 premium. Sugar dull.

THE STATE CENSUS.

The Albany *Argus* prints a statement by counties, furnished by Secretary of State Willers, of the results of the State census, but the figures are still liable to be changed by the final official revision which the tables are now being subjected to. The total population of the State is shown by these tables to be 4,704,205, and the number of voters 1,138,393. The total population of the State by the Federal census in 1870 was 4,382,759, and in 1865, by the State census, 3,831,777. The number of voters in 1865 was 823,426. Of the voters now 743,078 are natives of this country and 395,245 are naturalized citizens. In 1865 there were 583,594 native voters and 239,832 naturalized voters.

FORTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION—Dec. 14.

SENATE.

A large number of petitions for the appointment of a commission to inquire into the traffic in alcoholic liquor were presented by Messrs. Conkling, of New-York; Hamlin, of Maine; Frelinghuysen, of New-Jersey; Sargent, of California; Morrill, of Vermont; Morrill, of Maine; Howe, of Wisconsin, and others, all of which were referred to the Committee on Finance.

THE ALABAMA CLAIMS COURT.

Mr. Edmunds, of Vermont, from the Judiciary Committee, reported back the Senate bill to extend the duration of the Court of Commissioners of Alabama Claims, with several verbal amendments. He said it was desirable to have this bill passed by both Houses of Congress before the holiday recess. It merely provided for continuing the court six months, and did not touch the disputed question connected with that court. The bill was passed.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Bills were introduced to transfer the Indian trust funds to the Treasury of the United States; providing for the completion and location of the Naval Monument; to aid the Winnebago Indians of Wisconsin to obtain subsistence by agricultural pursuits, and to aid in their civilization; to amend the act granting pensions to soldiers and sailors of the war of 1812, and the widows of deceased soldiers, and to restore to the pension rolls the names of those persons stricken therefrom on account of disloyalty; granting pensions to certain soldiers and sailors of the war with Mexico, and the widows of deceased soldiers; to regulate the pay of officers of the Navy; to amend section 10 of the Indian Appropriation bill, approved March 3, 1875, in regard to bonds of Indian agents; extending the time for the redemption of lands held by the United States under the several acts levying direct taxes; to repeal the last clause of the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill for the year ending June 30, 1874, relating to Customs, commerce, and navigation in the Territory of Alaska; for the relief of the officers of the Fourth and Fifth Indiana Regiments; to survey the Austin Topolovampo Pacific route railroads; for the relief of William G. Ford.

THE SOUTH PASS JETTY IMPROVEMENT.

The Chair laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of War, transmitting the report of Major C. B. Comstock upon the jetty improvement of the South Pass of the Mississippi River, which gives a detailed technical description of the work accomplished up to last November. Secretary Belknap invites attention to the importance of an early appropriation by Congress to carry on explorations, surveys, and inspections required by the Jetty act of last year, and for which no means were provided by that law.

UNSETTLED ACCOUNTS OF GOVERNMENT OFFICERS.

The unfinished business being the resolution submitted by Mr. Davis, of West Virginia, yesterday, in regard to the unsettled accounts of Government officers and defalcations, was called up, the pending question being the motion of Mr. Sherman to refer the resolution to the Committee on Finance, and it was agreed to. Yeas, 35; nays, 25.

THE M'MILLAN CREDENTIALS.

The Chair then laid before the Senate the motion submitted by the Senator from Louisiana, [Mr. West,] last week, to grant the request of W. L. McMillan to withdraw his papers claiming a seat in the Senate as a Senator from Louisiana.

Mr. Saulsbury, of Delaware, said he had no particular objection to the withdrawal of these papers, but it seemed to him a rather strange proceeding, and he would like to know something of the reasons therefor.

Mr. Edmunds, of Vermont, inquired whether the credentials of Mr. McMillan came to the Senate from the Governor of Louisiana according to law, or whether they had been submitted by Mr. McMillan himself.

The Chair [Mr. Ferry] replied that the credentials were presented by the Senator from Kentucky, [Mr. McCreery.]

Mr. Edmunds said he had no objection to their withdrawal.

Mr. Thurman, of Ohio, said it was a matter of no consequence whether these credentials be withdrawn or not. Undoubtedly their withdrawal would put an end to the claim of Mr. McMillan for a seat in this body, but that would have no effect whatever on the claim of Mr. Pinchback for a seat. The committee of the Senate had reported that neither the body which elected Mr. Pinchback nor that which elected Mr. McMillan was the legal Legislature of the State.

Mr. Davis, of West Virginia, inquired if there were not two sets of credentials for Mr. McMillan.

The Chair replied that there were two sets—those presented by the Senator from Kentucky and others sent directly to the Senate.

Mr. Morton, of Indiana, said there never was any such body as the McEnery Government. This whole McEnery Government was a sham and a fraud.

Mr. Stevenson, of Kentucky, said in a personal aspect this matter amounted to very little; but the Senate should be very careful about fixing a precedent. He thought that when credentials properly authenticated by the Governor of a State were laid upon the table it became more than a personal matter, and the claimant had no right to withdraw them. He took issue with the Senator from Indiana [Mr. Morton] as to the McEnery Government being a fraud. He [Mr. Stevenson] believed it was the true Government of Louisiana, and the Kellogg Government a fraud, a bribery, and a corruption. The Committee on Privileges and Elections had reported to the Senate that the Kellogg Government was a fraud, and the record would show it. He argued that the Senate was estopped by the report of the committee from recognizing the Kellogg Government.

Mr. Howe, of Wisconsin, denied that the Senate was estopped by the report of the committee. He would not consider himself estopped by the report of any committee.

Mr. Whyte, of Maryland, said it occurred to him that the credentials of any person after once being placed in the custody of the Senate could not be withdrawn. They came to the Senate from a sovereign State, and it was the right of a State to lay before the Senate of the United States a certificate that she had exercised her sovereign power by electing a Senator of the United States, without reference to the question whether McEnery or Kellogg was elected Governor of Louisiana. He argued that Mr. McMillan had no right to come here and ask to withdraw his papers. He moved that the motion to grant the request to withdraw be referred to the Committee on Privileges and Elections. Rejected without a division.

Mr. Bayard, of Delaware, inquired in whose custody these credentials were to be delivered in case the Senate acceded to the request. They come from the State of Louisiana, and could not be delivered to Mr. McMillan. He read from the record to show that Mr. McMillan's credentials were also presented by Mr. West, and referred to the Committee on Privileges and Elections.

Mr. Howe, of Wisconsin, said he did not desire to raise the issue with any Senator on the other side as to the custody or value of these precious papers. Undoubtedly they came before the Senate in such a shape as to place them on the Journal and make them part of the record. He argued that it had always been the practice of the Senate to allow papers in regard to claims to be withdrawn. There were papers in regard to the foundation for a seat in the Senate. The man who preferred the claim had become sick of it and disgusted, and he [Mr. Howe] thought it was highly creditable to him. No injustice would be done by allowing the claim to be withdrawn, and he was in favor of it.

Mr. Bayard said he believed in his soul that Mr. McEnery was the legal Governor of Louisiana and had been kept from his place by usurpation and Federal power. [Slight applause in the gallery, which was promptly checked.]

The question being on the motion of Mr. West to grant the request to withdraw the credentials, it was agreed to, yeas 30, nays 28, as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Allison, Boutwell, Bruce, Burnside, Cameron of Wisconsin, Christiancy, Clayton, Conkling, Conover, Cragin, Edmunds, Ferry of Michigan, Frelinghuysen, Hamlin, Harvey, Hitchcock, Howe, Ingalls, McMillan, Morrill of Vermont, Morton, Paddock, Patterson, Robertson, Sargent, Sherman, Spencer, West, Windom, Wright—30.

Nays—Messrs. Bayard, Bogy, Caperton, Cockrell, Cooper, Davis, Dawes, Eaton, English, Goldthwaite, Gordon, Johnston, Jones, Kelley, Kernan, Key, McCreery, McDonald, Merrimon, Norwood, Randolph, Ransom, Saulsbury, Stevenson, Thurman, Wallace, Whyte, Withers—28.

A CLAIM FOR DESTRUCTION OF A SHIP BY REBEL CRUISERS.

Mr. Kernan, of New-York, presented a memorial of Theodore Boreman, late master of the ship Arcole, for indemnity for the loss of said ship out of the Geneva award, the ship having been destroyed on the highseas by the Confederate cruiser Tallahassee. Referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

PENSION FOR MRS. GEN. THOMAS.

Mr. Robertson, of South Carolina, presented the petition of Elizabeth B. Thomas, widow of the late Gen. Lorenzo Thomas, asking to be granted a pension. Referred to the Committee on Pensions.

A WAR CLAIM.

Mr. Wright, of Iowa, presented the memorial of Christopher S. Tucke asking compensation for property taken and destroyed by the United States Army in Ascension Parish, La., in 1863. Referred to the Committee on Claims.

THE FOX RIVER IMPROVEMENT.

Mr. Windom, of Minnesota, presented a memorial of citizens of Wisconsin for an appropriation for the completion of the Fox River improvement and for the construction of a canal along the bank of the Wisconsin River from Portage City, Wis., to the Mississippi River. Referred to the Committee on Transportation Routes.

A NATIONAL GARDEN OF FLORA.

Mr. Jones, of Florida, presented a memorial of the Florida Fruit Growers' Association, asking the location of a national garden for the concentration and perfection of tropical and semi-tropical flora in that State. Referred to the Committee on Agriculture.

The Senate then, at 1:40, on motion of Mr. Frelinghuysen, proceeded to the consideration of Executive business.

At 2:15 the doors reopened, and the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The Speaker proceeded to call the States for bills and resolutions, under which call bills, &c., were introduced and referred as follows:

THE PUBLIC SCHOOL AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION.

By Mr. Blaine, of Maine—Proposing an amendment to the Constitution providing that no State shall make any law respecting the establishment of religion or prohibiting the free exercise thereof, and that no money raised by taxation in any State for the support of public schools, or derived from any public fund therefor, or any public lands devoted thereto, shall ever be under the control of any religious sect, and that no money or lands so devoted shall be divided among religious sects or denominations.

OTHER BILLS.

By Mr. Hale, of Maine—To provide for United States vessels hailing from places where they are owned.

By Mr. Eames, of Rhode Island—To reduce postage by providing that after March 1, 1876, postage shall be charged on domestic mailable matter of the first class, embracing all correspondence, wholly or in part in writing, except book manuscript and corrected proof-sheets passing between authors and publishers, and including home or drop letters at the uniform rate of one cent for each half ounce or fraction thereof.

By Mr. Starkweather, of Connecticut—To extend the duration of the Commission on the Alabama Claims.

By Mr. Monroe, of Ohio—To amend the act creating the Alabama Commission.

By Mr. Chittenden, of New-York—To fund the United States legal-tender notes and to prepare the way for resumption of specie payments as soon as practicable, directing the Secretary of the Treasury to sell for legal-tender notes, which are to be immediately canceled and destroyed, 3,000,000 in four and one-half per cent. twenty-year bonds on the first Tuesday of every month.

By Mr. Bliss, of New-York—To provide for the sale or exchange of part of the Brooklyn Navy-yard property.

By Mr. Ely, of New-York—Directing the Secretary of War to transmit copies of the orders and instructions under which Quartermaster General Meigs is acting for the Government during his absence from the United States.

By Mr. Willis, of New-York—For the improvement of Harlem River between Ward's Island and the Hudson.

By Mr. Randall, of Pennsylvania—Proposing an amendment to the Constitution providing that after the next Presidential election the President of the United States shall hold his office for six years, and that neither the President, nor the Vice President when the office of President devolves upon him, shall be eligible to re-election.

By Mr. Townsend, of Pennsylvania—To abolish stamps on bank checks. Also, to fix the rates of Postage on third-class matter.

By Mr. O'Brien, of Maryland—Calling on the Secretary of the Treasury for information as to when the Internal Revenue Bureau may be absorbed by the bureau under the charge of the Commissioner of Customs.

By Mr. Douglass, of Virginia—To limit the sinking fund of the District of Columbia, as provided under the act of June 20, 1874. Also to reopen and settle the claims of States against the United States for advances made during the war of 1812. Also to establish a port of entry and delivery at West Point, Va.

By Mr. Felton, of Georgia—To prescribe and establish a form of oath or affirmation to be taken by members of Congress.

By Mr. Darrell, of Louisiana—To amend the act of the 3d of March, 1871, incorporating the Texas Pacific Railroad Company.

By Mr. Morey, of Louisiana—To remove political disabilities from all citizens of the United States, and to prescribe an oath of office.

By Mr. Southard, of Ohio—To repeal the act of Jan. 14, 1875, for the resumption of specie payments.

By Mr. Jones, of Kentucky—A bill for the same purpose.

By Mr. Bright, of Tennessee—A bill for the same purpose. Also a bill to restore the franking privilege for the *Congressional Record* and public documents.

By Mr. Davis, of North Carolina—To repeal the law forbidding payment of accounts, claims and demands of Southern citizens for quarter-master's stores, &c., and appropriating $500,000 to pay for the same.

By Mr. Whitthorne, of Tennessee—To modify the tax on tobacco; also, to pay the claims of certain mail contractors in Tennessee.

By Mr. Thornburgh, of Tennessee—To equalize soldiers' bounties.

By Mr. Landers, of Indiana—Relative to the repeal of the resumption act of 14th January, 1875.

By Mr. Baker, of Indiana—Relative to mileage of members of Congress; also, against subsidies and the grant of land to railroads.

By Mr. Cason, of Indiana—To amend the law respecting third-class mailable matter; also, in relation to counties; also, to extend the time for filing claims for additional bounties.

By Mr. Holman, of Indiana—To repeal the act for the resumption of specie payment; also, to repeal the Bankrupt law; also, to equalize soldiers' bounties.

By Mr. Farwell, of Illinois—For the resumption of specie payments.

WOUNDED UNION SOLDIERS AS OFFICERS OF THE HOUSE.

Mr. Fort, of Illinois, offered the following resolution, and demanded the previous question on its adoption.

Resolved, by the House of Representatives, That in all subordinate appointments under any of the officers of this House, it is the judgment of the House that wounded Union soldiers who are not disabled from the performance of duty should be preferred.

A standing vote on seconding the previous question, showed 97 Republicans voting in its favor, and 104 Democrats against it.

The vote was then taken by tellers with the like general result, the report of the tellers being yeas 99, nays 126. So the previous question was not seconded.

Mr. Cox, of New-York, then offered the following, as an amendment to the resolution, and moved the reference of both resolutions to the Committee on Accounts, and demanded the previous question.

Resolved, That inasmuch as the union of the States has been restored, all the citizens thereof are entitled to consideration in appointment to offices under this Government.

Mr. Hale, of Maine, inquired whether Mr. Cox's resolution was offered as a substitute to Mr. Fort's.

The Speaker replied he understood it to be offered as an amendment.

Mr. Starkweather, of Connecticut, made the objection that as the State of New-York had been already called the gentleman (Mr. Cox) could not put in a resolution now.

The Speaker ruled that it was too late to make the objection.

Mr. Fort said that he had tried to make the objection as soon as the resolution was offered.

Mr. Hale, of Maine, inquired whether the House had acted on the amendment.

The Speaker—It has not. That would be acting on the subject matter of the resolution now, which is not the purpose of the gentleman from New-York. His purpose is to refer both resolutions to a committee.

Mr. Cox—The original resolution was an *ad captandum* affair. My resolution is in the nature of an amnesty. [Laughter.]

Mr. Reagan, of Texas, made a point of order that neither the original resolution nor the amendment was in order. Neither of them proposed anything which the House was authorized or required by law to do.

The Speaker overruled the point of order, stating that if it was ever tenable it came too late.

The vote was taken by yeas and nays, and resulted—yeas, 168; nays, 102, (a strict party vote.) So both resolutions were referred to the Committee on Accounts.

INTRODUCTION OF BILLS RESUMED.

The call of the States was resumed, and bills were introduced and referred as follows:

By Mr. Harrison, of Illinois—To amend the Constitution by fixing one term for the President, and making him ineligible for future election, but making him a Senator for life from the United States at large at the expiration of his office as President.

By Mr. Springer, of Illinois—A resolution directing the Committee on Military Affairs to inquire into the expediency of reducing the regular Army to 10,000 men, or to such number as will insure an efficient public service at an expense not exceeding $20,000,000 yearly. Adopted.

By Mr. Morrison, of Illinois—To amend the Constitution by fixing the Presidential term at six years, and making the President ineligible in any term of twelve years.

By Mr. Sparks, of Illinois—Authorizing the payment of import duties in legal-tender notes.

By Mr. Campbell, of Illinois—To provide a national currency, and for the collection and disbursement of the public revenue.

By Mr. Wells, of Missouri—To establish a mint in St. Louis for the coinage of gold and silver.

By Mr. Stone, of Missouri—To establish a department of commerce; also various concurrent resolutions of the Missouri Legislature.

By Mr. Debolt, of Missouri—Establishing rates of postage on third-class matter; also to regulate the tax on dealers in and producers of tobacco; also granting indemnity to States for swamp lands sold by the United States.

By Mr. Rea, of Missouri—To amend existing revenue laws.

By Mr. Buckner, of Missouri—Granting legal titles to all New-Madrid locations in Missouri.

THE REMOVAL OF HENDERSON IN ST. LOUIS.

He also offered the following resolution, which he asked to be put on its passage:

Resolved, That the President of the United States be requested to transmit to the House all correspondence in reference to the dismissal of ex-Senator John B. Henderson, of Missouri, as one of the special counsel of the United States in the prosecution of whisky fraud cases before the United States Court at St. Louis.

Mr. Lawrence, of Ohio, suggested that the words "if not incompatible with the public interests" be inserted in the resolution. Voices on the Democratic side, "No, no."

Mr. Buckner declined so to modify the resolution.

Mr. Kasson, of Iowa, made the point of order, that, under the rules, resolutions calling for Executive information, when objected to, must lie over one day.

The Speaker sustained the point of order, and the resolution went over.

FURTHER INTRODUCTION OF BILLS.

Bills were further introduced and referred as follows:

By Mr. Conger, of Michigan—To revise, amend, and consolidate the laws relating to the security and property on steam vessels.

By Mr. Waldron, of Michigan—For appropriation for Michigan Ship Canal; also, to admit gilling twine free of duty.

By Mr. W. B. Williams, of Michigan—To amend act relating to reports of railroad companies.

By Mr. Hubbell, of Michigan—To divide the State of Michigan into three judicial districts, and to establish the Northern District of Michigan.

By Mr. Hancock, of Texas—To amend the act granting pensions for the War of 1812, and to restore to the pension list the names of persons stricken therefrom on account of disloyalty.

By Mr. McCrary, of Iowa—Concerning international arbitrations; also, proposing an amendment to the Constitution.

REGULATION OF INTER-STATE RAILROADS.

Mr. Wilson, of Iowa, offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That it is the duty of Congress to regulate inter-State railroads by appropriate legislation, so that the agricultural, commercial, and other industrial interests of the country may be protected from extortion and discrimination.

Objection being made, the resolution went over for one day.

The previous question was not seconded and the resolution was referred to the Committee on Roads and Canals.

DECIMAL WEIGHTS, MEASURES, AND COINS.

Mr. Oliver, of Missouri, offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Coinage to inquire what proceeding should be taken on the part of the United States with a view to the establishment of a uniform decimal of weights, measures, and coins throughout the civilized world. Referred.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Bills were further introduced and referred as follows:

By Mr. Kimball, of Wisconsin—For the construction of a pontoon bridge across the Mississippi River between Buffalo County, Wis., and Winona County, Minn.

By Mr. Luttrell, of California—For the sale of desert lands in two counties of California. Also, to remove all internal revenue taxes from brandy made of apples, peaches, grape, or fruit. Also, for the payment of import duties one-half in legal-tender notes or national bank notes; also, repealing the duties on grain sacks and bagging used for grain, on cotton and wool, and on burlaps and gunny cloth; also, for the sale and pre-emption of the grazing lands in California; also, for the improvement of harbors at Humboldt Bay and Crescent City, Cal.

By Mr. Piper, of California—For the construction of a Post Office building at San Francisco, Cal.; also, for the reimbursement of California, Oregon, and Nevada for expenses incurred during the late rebellion; also, for the transfer of Indian affairs from the Interior Department to the War Department.

By Mr. Wigginton, of California—For the improvement of the harbors of San Diego, San Luis Obispo, and Wilmington, Cal.

By Mr. Page, of California—To forfeit certain public lands granted for railroad purposes from Missouri and Arkansas to the Pacific coast; also, for the sale of lumber lands in California, Oregon, and Washington Territory; also, relating to placer mining on public lands in California.

By Mr. Dunnell, of Minnesota—To amend the act relating to naturalization.

By Mr. Lane, of Oregon—To indemnify Oregon for expenses incurred in suppressing Indian hostilities in 1872-3; also, for the construction of a canal at Cascades of the Columbia River, Oregon.

By Mr. Phillips, of Kansas—For the equalization of bounties; also, to amend Pacific Railroad acts; also, to confirm pre-emptions within limits of railroad grants; also, to define and limit claims of certain railroad companies to certain land grants; also, to provide for Government buildings in Leavenworth City.

By Mr. Brown, of Kansas—For sale of Kansas Indian lands in Kansas to actual settlers.

By Mr. Wilson, of West Virginia—To repeal act prohibiting payment for Quartermaster stores taken during the late war; also a resolution directing the Secretary of the Treasury to furnish the names of all persons or officers whose accounts have not been settled or who have become defaulting to the Government since March, 1865. Laid over under the rules.

By Mr. Faulkner, of West Virginia—For holding United States District Court at Martinsburg, West Va.; also, a resolution instructing the Committee on the Judiciary to inquire into the expediency of repealing all provisions of law that allow United States District Attorneys extra fees and compensation for professional services.

By Mr. Crounse, of Nebraska—For settlement of lands of the Fort Kearney Military Reservation in Nebraska; also, for a branch mint in Omaha; also, for the construction of a pontoon railway bridge across the Mississippi River.

By Mr. Cannon, of Utah—Relating to approval of bills in Utah; also to enable the people of Utah to form a constitution and State Government, and to admit Utah into the Union as a State.

By Mr. Steele, of Wyoming—For the election of Governors and Territorial officers by the people; also for a military road to the Wyoming National Park.

By Mr. Harris, of Virginia—To aid the Washington, Cincinnati and St. Louis Railroad Company to construct a narrow-gauge railroad from tide-water to St. Louis and Chicago.

By Mr. Hoskins, of New-York—To encourage the production of new and valuable fruits and plants.

By Mr. McDougall, of New-York—Relating to appointments and promotions in the Pay Department of the Army.

By Mr. Harris, of Massachusetts—To provide compensation to the owners of certain lands ceded by the United States to Great Britain under the treaty of July 9, 1842.

By Mr. Packer, of Pennsylvania—To define the postal revenues on which commissions to Postmasters shall be allowed; also, to regulate the manner of bidding for and awarding mail contracts; also, to reduce the rate of postage on mailable matter of the third class.

By Mr. Payne, of Ohio—Resolutions calling for the report of Lieut. Maynard and other information on the Alaska seal fisheries. Agreed to.

By Mr. Elliott, of South Carolina—Resolutions relative to the peddling of spirituous liquors within the limits of South Carolina.

By Mr. Hunton, of West Virginia, and Mr. Douglass, of Virginia—Removing the political disabilities of Samuel Cooper, Jr., and Robert Tansell, of Virginia. Passed.

PETITIONS.

Petitions were presented as follows:

By Mr. Ward, of New-York—Petition of Mrs. Martha E. Fitz, of St. Louis, for reimbursement for cotton taken by the United States, and for damages for the abduction of her slaves.

By Mr. Cox, of New-York—Memorial of the New-York Chamber of Commerce for a signal station on Block Island, to be connected with the main shore by telegraphic cable; also, a memorial of the Centennial Commissioners.

By Mr. Sayler, of Ohio—A memorial of the City Council of Cincinnati in reference to the Centennial.

THE WHISKY PROSECUTIONS.

Mr. Randall, of Pennsylvania, offered a resolution directing the Secretary of the Treasury to transmit copies of all letters, telegrams, orders, and instructions relating to the organization and prosecution of the present movement against Whisky Rings at St. Louis, Chicago, and Milwaukee.

Mr. Kasson, of Iowa, objected to the present consideration of the resolution, and asked that, under the rule, it lie over for one day. He wished to see that it was carefully worded.

Mr. Randall asked him whether he objected to the resolution.

Mr. Kasson replied that he made no objection to anything that was consistent with the successful prosecution of the pending proceedings.

Mr. Randall said that the object of the resolution was to have the House fully informed of what was being done in the matter by the Government.

Mr. Hoar, of Massachusetts, intimated that the effect of it would be to expose to the Whisky Rings the purposes of the Government.

Mr. Randall replied that the resolution contemplated no such purpose. The resolution then went over till to-morrow.

Mr. Randall presented a very numerously-signed petition for the repeal of the check stamp act.

REGENTS OF THE SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION.

The Speaker appointed as Regents of the Smithsonian Institution, Messrs. Clymer, of Pennsylvania; Hill, of Georgia, and McCrary, of Iowa.

THE ALABAMA CLAIMS COURT.

The Senate bill extending the duration of the Alabama Commission was taken up and passed.

The House then at 3:10 adjourned till to-morrow.

THE TROUBLES OF AN AGED COUPLE.

An aged couple appeared yesterday at Castle Garden and told a pitiful tale to Mr. Jackson, the Secretary to the Emigration Commissioners. Their names are James Hughes, aged sixty, and his wife Agnes, aged fifty-nine years. About two months ago they were induced by false representations made to them by their daughter, who lives near New-Brunswick, N. J., to leave their home in Glasgow and to come to this country, expecting to live with their daughter, who represented to them that she was "well married" and in good circumstances. The daughter never intended that her parents should leave home, and never expected that they would do so. They came here, however, and going to the address given by her found, as they say, that she was "well married" to a full-blooded negro. The old couple are now imploring Mr. Jackson to send them back to Glasgow. They have no money and no friends. Mr. Jackson said he would have the woman sent back free, but that the old man would be required to pay half fare to Glasgow.

"GETTING EVEN."

On Monday night last, while Officer Butcher, of the Sixteenth Precinct, was passing along Eighth avenue, near Twenty-fifth street, his attention was arrested by a sudden crash of glass. He immediately saw that the show-windows of J. Sulzburger's dry goods store, No. 291 Eighth avenue, had been smashed by several young men, who were running away. The officer pursued them and captured four, who were yesterday arraigned before Justice Kasmire at the Washington Place Police Court. At the latter place, a clerk of Mr. Sulzburger identified one of the young fellows as one John Murphy, whom he had detected in the act of throwing a stone at the window. There being no evidence against the other three, they were discharged, while Murphy was put under $300 bonds to keep the peace for six months. It was subsequently ascertained from Officer Butcher that the prisoner was one of about fifteen members of the Dry Goods Clerks' Early Closing Association, who on the night of the arrest had broken the plate-glass windows of the complainant's store because he had refused to comply with the rules of the organization.

MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS.

CITY LEGISLATION.

THE MUNICIPAL COMMISSION—HOW IT WAS CREATED—ITS LONG-DEFERRED APPOINTMENT.

Section 9 of article 8 of the State Constitution is as follows:

"It shall be the duty of the Legislature to provide for the organization of cities and incorporated villages, and to restrict their powers of taxation, assessment, borrowing money, contracting debts, and loaning their credit, so as to prevent abuses in assessments and in contracting debt by such municipal corporations."

The present population of the cities and incorporated villages of the State is about 2,500,000, the property valuation $1,750,000,000, the aggregate local taxation $40,000,000, the county and State taxation $15,000,000, and the aggregate debt nearly $200,000,000, the taxation averaging about $25 per head, and the debt over $75.

Gov. Tilden, in a special Message, on the 11th of last May, recommended the appointment of a commission to report to the next Legislature the forms of such laws or constitutional amendments as might be required to correct the abuses connected with municipal legislation in this State, and on the 22d of the same month the following act was passed by the Senate and Assembly:

Whereas, The Governor, in his special Message of May 11, 1875, called the attention of the Legislature to the evils arising from our present unstable municipal systems, and the necessity of adopting a permanent and uniform plan for the government of the cities of the State; therefore

Resolved, (if the Assembly concur,) That the Governor be and hereby is authorized to appoint a commission of not more than twelve persons, whose duty it shall be to consider the subject referred to in the said Message; to devise a plan for the government of cities, and report the same to the next Legislature.

Resolved, That the Committee on Ways and Means report a suitable appropriation to defray the actual expenses of the commission, to be audited by the Controller, provided that the commission shall receive no compensation for their services.

On the same day, the present Senate Investigating Committee, which has so long been at work, was appointed.

After six months' delay, Gov. Tilden appointed the commission, and it is to meet to-day to organize; but the private duties of its members are so urgent and exacting, and the time is so brief, that it is more than doubtful whether it can present its conclusions for the action of the incoming Legislature; and if it cannot its action will be of no effect, as the law creating it requires it to report "to the next Legislature."

THE CITY'S HEALTH.

SUGGESTIONS FOR THE IMPROVEMENT OF THE PLUMBING ARRANGEMENTS OF DWELLING-HOUSES—THE MORTALITY RECORD.

At the meeting of the Board of Health yesterday Dr. Day, the Sanitary Superintendent, presented the following report:

I beg respectfully to return the communication from the Department of Buildings referred to me by the board at its meeting Dec. 7, 1875, with the following remarks: Excepting the care of contagious diseases, the most useful work of this bureau has been and still is the inspection of house plumbing and drainage. The inspectors, with all their experience, find often the greatest difficulty in determining the existence of traps and the location of house drains. It is indisputable that much disease and many deaths are due to defects in that part of the house which should be safe beyond a peradventure. These defects, difficult of detection, and expensive to correct in a house already built, can be readily avoided at an inconsiderable outlay during the construction of the building. I would most respectfully propose that the Department of Buildings be requested to insist, in accepting a specification, upon the following particulars, viz.:

First—That the iron soil-pipe and the waste-pipe be extended through the roof for two feet, at their maximum calibres, and that the waste-pipe be independent of the soil-pipe.

Second—That every basin, sink, and bath-tub be properly trapped.

Third—That the pipe connections be lead-calked or otherwise securely sealed.

Fourth—That the location and direction of the house-drain be accurately indicated by a diagram with measurements, or by measurements from walls or other permanent landmarks, so that it may be readily reached when necessary.

Fifth—That the department forbid the use of brick drains or wooden, as substitutes for pipe drains, and that separate sewer connection be required when practicable; and

Sixth—That the house-drain be trapped under the area, or near the cellar wall, in addition to all other traps whatsoever.

The report was accepted and the following resolution adopted:

Resolved, That the report of the Sanitary Superintendent upon the communication from the Department of Buildings in respect to plans and specifications for plumbing in new buildings, be and is hereby accepted and approved, and that the Department of Buildings be respectfully requested to carry out and enforce the recommendations contained therein, in case the same meet the approval of that department.

The following was received from Dr. Harris' Register of Vital Statistics:

"There were 539 deaths reported in this City during the week ending on Saturday, the 11th inst., against the 503 verified for the previous week. The increase is found in the mortality of old age. From various diseases, 49; in deaths from phthisis, 88; bronchitis and pneumonia, 84, and puerperal diseases, 13; 64 more deaths having been reported under these heads in the last than in the previous week. There was a decrease in the number of deaths of children under five years of age, and only 13 deaths were caused by diarrhœal diseases. The fatality of diphtheria decreased so that only 37 deaths from this cause were reported, against 71 reported in the previous week.

The mean temperature was at 36° Fahrenheit in the Central Park, or 12.6° warmer than in the previous week. The alternations of temperature last week ranged from 29° to 42°, and in the previous week from 5° to 46°.

The death rate was equal to 24.76 in the 1,000 inhabitants per annum in week ending Dec. 4, and last week the reported deaths gave a rate of 26.43 in the 1,000. Some other cities in this country report higher death rates than these, but the immense influx of homeless poor and sickly persons in New-York increases the mortality in public institutions. In the last four weeks there have been 346 deaths reported in the public charities, and 97 of the dead over 17 years of age have been consigned to pauper burial on Hart's Island."

Dr. Day reported the following comparative statement of contagious diseases for the past two weeks:

Week ending Dec. 4, typhus fever, 0; typhoid fever, 33; scarlet fever, 46; cerebro spinal meningitis, 1; measles, 29; diphtheria, 127; small-pox, 39.

Week ending Dec. 11, typhus fever, 0; typhoid fever, 17; scarlet fever, 47; cerebro spinal meningitis, 2; measles, 30; diphtheria, 144; small-pox, 46.

THE BOARD OF APPORTIONMENT.

In the Board of Apportionment yesterday a communication was received from the Commissioners of Charities requesting an appropriation of $20,000 for the relief of the outdoor blind. Mr. Wolf, who appeared at a previous meeting in behalf of the adult blind of this City, urged their claims, and said that the law authorizing the board to furnish them relief provided that any unexpended balance to the credit of a department should be used for the purpose. The matter was then referred to the Controller. A communication was received from the Fire Department requesting the board to transfer a balance of $5,000 from the fund to their credit in 1874 to the account for the repairs and construction of buildings of the department of Public Works in 1876. Controller Green said the resolution should not be adopted. The Fire Department had a fund to repair their own buildings, and it ought not to be taken from them and given to the Department of Public Works. He thought some competent person should be put in that department, especially as its expenditures amounted to millions of dollars. The resolution was then adopted, Mr. Green voting in the negative. The sum of $5,000 was transferred from the Fire Department fund for 1874 to the account for repairs to hydrants for 1876, under the supervision of the Department of Public Works. A communication was received from the Commissioners of the Third District Court-house requesting the board to make an appropriation for their salaries. It was laid over. The board then adjourned.

HOME FOR THE AGED.

The celebration of the third anniversary of the Home for Old Men and Aged Couples, No. 487 Hudson street, was yesterday made the occasion of a series of pleasant exercises, consisting of singing by the choir of St. Luke's Episcopal Church and Trinity Chapel, and addresses by the Trustees of the Home and others. The exercises were concluded by an inspection of the Home. The third annual report of the Trustees gives the expenses for the year as $5,952 53, and the receipts from subscriptions and other sources as $5,977 16. Although the permanent fund of the Home has increased during the past year, the fact that this resource can only be drawn upon for building or furnishing purposes, still renders the institution entirely dependent upon voluntary charity for the means to sustain and prosecute its commendable work.

TRAVEL BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND WASHINGTON.

An important change in the running of the through trains between Washington and this City, via the Baltimore and Ohio and Pennsylvania Railroads, went into effect on Monday. Since the settlement of the railroad war there have been four trains run each way, those from Washington starting from the depots of the two roads in that city and Baltimore at the same time. On reaching Bayview Junction, a few miles outside the city limits, the cars of each company were combined into one train, and thus mixed proceeded to New-York. Trains from this City for Baltimore and Washington were divided at Bayview Junction, the cars of the Pennsylvania Company proceeding on via the Union and Baltimore and Potomac Roads, and those of the Baltimore and Ohio via the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore and the Washington branch of the Baltimore and Ohio. This arrangement was the cause of inconvenience and delay to the passengers. One portion of the mixed train would frequently have to wait at Bayview, and then it would take about fifteen minutes besides to effect the combination. The matter has been satisfactorily arranged now by the officials of the roads in question, and the following rules in regard to through trains have been adopted: The Baltimore and Ohio Road now has one solid train each way between Washington and New-York; that is to say, the train runs through without stoppage at Bayview. The train from Washington is the first that leaves there for New-York, the hour of its departure being 8 A. M. It starts from the President Street Depot of the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Road at 9:25 A. M. The solid Baltimore and Ohio train from New-York leaves at 8:35 A. M. and Baltimore at 4:10 P. M. To each of these trains a parlor car is attached. The solid train of the Pennsylvania Company is the "Limited Express," consisting of parlor cars, and leaves Washington at 9:23 A. M., and the Union Depot, Baltimore, at 10:35 A. M. The solid Pennsylvania train from New-York is also the "Limited Express," and leaves at 9:30 A. M. and Baltimore at 2:55 P. M. In addition to these trains there are each way two mixed trains, or those in which the cars of both companies combine at Bayview Junction.

THE ROBBERS' RECORD.

THE WORK OF BURGLARS AND SNEAK THIEVES.

The store of A. Simonson, dealer in human hair, on the second floor of the premises No. 863 Broadway, was visited by burglars some time between Saturday evening and Monday morning last, and robbed of property valued at upward of $2,500. The place was closed on Saturday evening at 6 o'clock, and the robbery was not discovered until 8 o'clock on Monday morning, when Mr. Simonson arrived and opened the store. Capt. Steers, of the Twenty-ninth Precinct, was at once notified, and proceeded to make an investigation. It was apparent that the burglars had entered through the front hall door, which was fastened with a patent night-latch, and which they unlocked with a duplicate key. On ascending to the second floor the burglars forced their way into a closet, the door of which was fastened with a common spring lock, and by breaking through a window made their way into the store of Mr. Simonson. It was evident that the objective point of the burglars was the store on the first floor, to which they attempted to gain access by boring through the planks forming the flooring of the second story of the building, with a view of removing a section of this flooring, leaving an aperture sufficiently large to lower themselves through to the ground floor. This project was, however, abandoned after a number of holes had been bored in the floor. The burglars then overhauled the stock in Mr. Simonson's store and selected about seventy-four pounds of raw and prepared human hair, fifty long braids, and six dozen short braids, valued in all at $2,549, which they made up into bundles and carried away, making their escape without discovery or molestation. The operations of the burglars must have been conducted very quietly as the people living on the upper floors of the building state that they did not hear any noise except on Sunday afternoon when they heard some persons talking in the store, but they supposed that the proprietor was there. The burglars left behind them a coil of rope, a brace and bit, and two pieces of table oil-cloth. No clue to their identity or to the whereabouts of the goods has been obtained by the Police.

On Monday morning, Mr. Felix J. Rosenberg, dry-goods dealer, on the second floor of No. 62 Church street, reported to Capt. Sanders, of the Twenty-seventh Precinct, that his store had been robbed of $1,000 worth of goods in a very mysterious manner. The store was closed at 6 o'clock on Saturday evening, and when he arrived there on Monday morning he found that the store had been broken into and robbed. An investigation by the Police showed that immediately after Mr. Rosenberg had closed up his place and left an express wagon drove up to the door of the building and two men got out, while a third remained in charge of the horse. The two men went up stairs, forced open the door leading from the hallway into Mr. Rosenberg's store, carried the goods down stairs, loaded them on the wagon, and drove off. The operations of the thieves were witnessed by a number of persons, but from the boldness and businesslike manner in which the robbery was carried on their suspicions were not aroused, and the thieves escaped with their booty.

Sneak thieves entered the residence of Mr. Joseph Jochum, No. 225 East Fifty-eighth street, and carried off jewelry valued at $136.

The apartments of Soloman Katz, at No. 63 Avenue C, were entered by sneak theives on Sunday evening, and robbed of silverware valued at $23.

The liquor store of Edward Bolton, No. 443 West Sixteenth street, was broken into by burglars on Monday night, and robbed of $30 worth of liquors and cigars.

Sneak thieves visited the rooms of Robert Grady, at No. 8 Bond street on Sunday evening, and walked off with $22 worth of clothing.

The stable of Patrick Halloran, No. 14 Watts street, was broken into by burglars on Monday night, and robbed of blankets, harness, &c., valued at $40.

A bundle of skirts valued at $12, was stolen on Monday from the express wagon of S. Cohen while it was standing at the corner of Broadway and Franklin street.

DIFFICULTY WITH A CITY MARSHAL.

Yesterday afternoon an altercation took place between a lawyer and one of the City Marshals in Printing-house square. They passed on to the City Hall Park, where they were soon surrounded by a crowd of about two hundred persons. The lawyer accused the Marshal, who is attached to one of the up-town courts, of making a levy upon the clothing of a young girl to satisfy a debt of $50 which she owed a dress-maker. He said that although two attachments against his client had been vacated, the Marshal still refused to restore the property to her, but he added that he would make a complaint against him before the Mayor. The Marshal subsequently promised to give up the goods, and his disappearance for that purpose, led the crowd to disperse.

CHIEF JUSTICE WAITE'S LETTER.

The Norwich (Conn.) *Courier*, speaking of the letter of Chief Justice Waite, declining to be considered a candidate for the Presidency, says: "The letter was a private communication from Judge Waite to his friend and kinsman, Col. John T. Waite, of this city. It was in response to one addressed to him by Col. Waite, calling his attention to the fact that his name had been mentioned with great favor, in different sections of the Union, and that there was a strong probability, if he would yield to the apparent public desire, that he would receive a nomination from the Republican National Convention in 1876. The letter, which we have read, is too decided in its language and tone to admit of any recalling of his decision by the writer, and accepting a nomination for the position of President, under any ordinary circumstances."

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

The following business was transacted at the Exchange yesterday, (Tuesday,) Dec. 14:

Richard V. Harnett, by order of the Superior Court in foreclosure, A. W. Spier, Esq., Referee, sold a three-story mansard roof brown-stone front house, with lot 20 by 102.2, situate on East Seventy-first street, north side, 160 feet east of Fourth avenue, for $16,350, to H. J. Armstrong, plaintiff in the foreclosure suit. The same auctioneer also sold, by order of the Supreme Court, in foreclosure, John Hays, Esq., Referee, two story and basement brick house, with lot 16.8 by 102.2, on East Seventy-fifth street, south side, 200 feet west of Avenue A, for $3,325, to Addison Fowler, a party in interest.

E. A. Lawrence & Co., under a Supreme Court foreclosure decree, E. D. Gale, Esq., Referee, in one parcel, disposed of two lots, each 25 by 100, one on West Fifty-sixth street, north side, and the other on West Fifty-seventh street, south side, (rears adjoining,) 325 feet west of Ninth avenue, for $9,304, the purchaser being Frederick Coudert, plaintiff in the legal action.

Hugh N. Camp, also by order of the Supreme Court in foreclosure, T. H. Baldwin, Esq., Referee, sold two lots, each 25 by 100, one on One Hundred and Forty-first street, north side, and the other on One Hundred and Forty-second street, south side, (rears adjoining,) 225 feet east of Willis avenue, for $1,046 each, the buyer being George Harrison, plaintiff.

The remaining auctions noticed for the day were disposed of as follows: Sale by E. H. Ludlow & Co. of the house and lot No. 279 Fourth avenue, adjourned to the 27th inst.; sale by Lawrence & Co. of a house and lot on East Thirtieth street, west of Second avenue, adjourned to Jan. 4; sale by James M. Miller of the house and lot, No. 104 West Fourth street, adjourned to Jan. 16, and sale by A. H. Muller & Son, of nine lots on One Hundred and Thirty-eighth street and the Mott Haven Canal, property withdrawn on a bid of $1,800 per lot.

TO-DAY'S AUCTIONS.

The sales announced for to-day, all at the Exchange, are the following:

By A. H. Muller & Son, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, J. A. Beall, Esq., Referee, of the building, with plot 102.6 by 100, Nos. 92, 94, 96, 98, and 100 Cannon street, east side, 75 feet south of Stanton street. Also, similar sale, John A. Goodlett, Esq., Referee, of one house, with lot 23.9 by 50, on Broome street, south-east corner of Thompson street.

By A. J. Bleecker, Son & Co., public auction sale of the five-story brick house, with lot 19 by 35 by 22.6 by 47.7, No. 29 Stuyvesant street, west side, 167.2 feet north of Ninth street.

By Richard V. Harnett, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, H. C. Gibson, Esq., Referee, of the house, with lot 24.8 by 100, No. 169 Madison avenue, east side, 24.8 feet north of Thirty-third street. Also, similar sale, N. Jarvis, Jr., Esq., Referee, of a plot of land on West Ninety-fourth street, south side, extending through to Apthorp's lane, 325 feet east of Tenth avenue, having a frontage on the street of 220.4 feet, and on the lane of 220.7 feet. Also, similar sale, S. T. Freeman, Esq., Referee, of an individual one-third interest in the plot of land, 195 by 261.6 by 38 by 319.4, bounded by West Sixty-first street, Eighth avenue, the Circle, and the Grand Boulevard.

By George H. Scott, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, G. P. Haws, Esq., Referee, of one lot, 24.11 by 110, on Fifth avenue, north-east corner of One Hundred and Twenty-seventh street.

By James M. Miller, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, W. S. Kelley, Esq., Referee, of one house, with lot 18.9 by 99.11, on West One Hundred and Twenty-seventh street, south side, 191.3 feet east of Sixth avenue, (as widened.) Also, similar sale, A. H. Joline, Esq., Referee, of one house, with Astor lease of lot 18.9 by 100.5, on West Forty-sixth street, south side, 181.3 feet west of Eighth avenue; lease dated Nov. 1, 1869, for a term of twenty-one years six months.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, by order of the Court of Common Pleas, R. B. Roosevelt, Esq., Referee, of one house, with lot 20 by 100.11, on East One Hundred and Twenty-fourth street, north side, 247 feet west of Second avenue. Also, similar sale, S. H. Olin, Esq., Referee, of one house, with lot 17 by 98, on West Twenty-third street, north side, 72 feet west of Ninth avenue.

By E. A. Lawrence & Co., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, E. D. Gale, Esq., Referee, of one house, with Astor lease of lot 20 by 100.5, on West Forty-fifth street, north side, 260 feet west of Eighth avenue, lease dated May 1, 1872, for a term of twenty years. Also, similar sale, same Referee, of a plot of land, 302.11 by 183.4 by 230.5, on Parecott avenue, south-west corner of Nichols place, known as lots Nos. 479 to 486, part three of the Dyckman estate; also, four lots, together in size 51.9 by 202 by 54.7 by 230.5, on Nichols place, south side, adjoining above, known as lots Nos. 477, 478, 487, and 488 of the same estate.

By Oliver Bryan, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, A. T. Brown, Esq., Referee, of a tract of land containing 17 114-1000 acres, with buildings, situated on the road leading from West Farms to Hunt's Point, adjoining lands of Francis Barretto, West Farms, Twenty-third Ward; also, another tract on the same road, adjoining lands of Lewis B. Brown.

EXCHANGE SALES—TUESDAY, DEC. 14.

NEW-YORK.

By R. V. Harnett.

1 three-story Mansard roof, 65 ft. front, house and lot, East 71st st., n. s., 160 ft. e. of 4th av., lot 20x102.2 .... $16,350

1 two-story and basement brick house and lot, East 75th st., s. s., 200 ft. w. of Avenue A, lot 16.8x102.2 3,325

By E. A. Lawrence & Co.

1 lot, West 56th st., n. s., and 1 lot West 57th st., s. s., (rears adjoining,) 325 ft. w. of 9th av., each 25x100, sold in one parcel $9,304

By Hugh N. Camp.

1 lot, 141st st., n. s., and 1 lot 142d st., s. s., (rears adjoining,) 225 ft. e. of Willis av., lots each 25x100, $1,046 each $2,092

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Monday, Dec. 13.

Pierce st., e. s., to Division st., irregular, 23d Ward; John Martin to William Maher and wife $1,200

Avenue B, s. e. corner of 12th st., 23.3x82; also, Avenue B, e. s., 23.3 ft. s. of 12th st., 23.3x82, leasehold; Jefferson M. Levy to Mary A. Avery 13,000

109th st., s. e. corner of 4th av. to Lexington av. x half block (1-6 part of;) 9th av., n. w. corner of 76th st. to 77th st. x 200 (¼ part of;) Terence Farley and wife to Patrick Treacy 10,000

Riverside av., e. s., 875 ft. n. of 122d st., 200 ft. to Clairmount av., 50x200; Leonard Lewisohn and wife to Siegmount T. Meyer 33,000

52d st., n. s., 225 ft. e. of 9th av., 20x100.5; Thomas Hayes and wife to John Rooney 2,375

56th st., s. s., 175 ft. w. of 9th av., 25.2⅝x94.4¼x irregular; Oscar J. Henman and others to Frederick Less 20,000

3d st., n. s., 140 ft. e. of 2d av., 20x77.5; Catharine L. Lutz, Executrix, to Henry A. Von Niedschutz 10,000

138th st., n. s., 625 ft. e. of Willis av., 25x100, 23d Ward; William Lindsay, Guardian, to Elizabeth Dixon 2,000

61st st., n. w. corner of 4th av., 19x100.5; Eder V. Houghworth and wife and others to Frank B. Williams .... nom.

3d st., n. s., 140 ft. e. of 2d av., 20x77.5; Henry A. Von Niedschutz to Catharine L. Lutz 10,000

141st st., n. s., 225 ft. e. of Willis av., 200 ft. to 142 st., x25; Thomas H. Baldwin, Referee, to George Harrison 2,092

77th st., n. s., 125 ft. e. of 2d av., 50x102.2; William Winslow and wife to William H. Johnson 9,000

94th st., s. s., 100 ft. w. of 11th av., 25x76.8¼; also, 95th st., s. s., 500 ft. w. of 11th av., 75.6¼x98.5, (½ part;) Abraham Scholle and wife to Sarah E. Raynor .... nom.

Hoffman st., e. s., 182 ft. from West Farms road, 42x124, 24th Ward; James J. Smith and wife to Henry L. Morris 1,500

Irving place, No. 54, 26x107.3; Eleanor Meigs to Eliza A. C. Haywood, (deed 1870) .... ----

16th st., n. s., 228.6 ft. w. of Avenue B, 19x92; Margaretha Muller to John R. Jardin 9,000

121st st., s. s., 165 ft. e. of 4th av., 25x100; Edward Oppenheimer and wife to John C. West and others 14,000

Washington av., s. e. s., 122 6-10x125, 23d Ward; Charles C. Biglow, Referee, to George Wadingham 4,010

119th st., n. s., 243 ft. e. of Avenue A, 20x100.10; Nathaniel Jarvis, Jr., Referee, to Nathan A. Chedsey 3,950

Railroad av., e. s., 50x150, 24th Ward; Nathaniel Jarvis, Jr., Referee, to Theodore Wilkens 7,000

LEASE.

Nos. 191, 193, 195, 197, and 199 7th av., 5¼ years; William Youngs to G. Ebbinghousen and others $11,700

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE.

The following very desirable houses:

No. 45 East 25th st., 150 feet east of Madison square.

A north-west corner on Madison av., near 37th st.

Madison square, corner 25th st.

Madison av., opposite the residences of Messrs. Phelps and Dodge.

A 5th av. corner, near 29th st.

Thirty-eighth st., between 5th and Madison avs., with stable.

Possession can be had of these houses upon the deliveries of the deeds. Apply to
E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine st.

FOR SALE—A LARGE, FIRST-CLASS HOUSE, four-story and basement, with all the modern conveniences, Nos. 36 and 38 East 39th st., between Madison and Park avs.; house 38.6 feet front; lot, 55 feet by half the block. Apply to
THOMAS MURPHY, No. 31 Broad st.

FOR SALE.—THE ELEGANT 27-FOOT HOUSE No. 746 5th av., near 57th st.
ALSO,
The new house No. 238 Madison av., 34 feet front. Seen by permit from No. 3 Pine st.
E. H. LUDLOW & CO.

OUR BRANCH OFFICE, NO. 35 EAST 17TH st., will be closed for business on and after the 1st day of January next. All communications should be addressed, after that date, to the principal office, No. 3 Pine st.
E. H. LUDLOW & CO.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—FURNISHED OR UNfurnished, at great reductions, large and small houses on and near 5th and Madison avs. Offices No. 4 Pine st. or No. 33 East 17th st.
V. K. STEVENSON, Jr.

FOR SALE—THE NEW AND ELEGANT HOUSE No. 238 Madison av., 34 feet wide. Can be seen by permit from HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

FOR SALE—THE NEW AND ELEGANT EXTRA-wide house No. 746 5th av., near 57th st. Can be seen by permit from HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS, and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner of Main and Cone sts.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of THOMAS ROWE, a bankrupt.—The undersigned will sell at public sale, on the premises, in John street, between Jay and Bridge streets, in the City of Brooklyn, State of New-York, on the 2d day of December, 1875, at 12 o'clock M., all the real and personal property known as Rowe's Oil Works, in said city, to wit: First, the four lots of land lying on the northerly side of said John street, containg together fifty feet in front and rear and two hundred feet in depth on each side, together with the mill, machinery, and fixtures thereon, lately used for crushing linseed, and the wharf adjoining the said lots and extending about two hundred and thirty feet into the East River; second, the five other lots of land lying on the southerly side of said John street, opposite to the said four lots, and extending through the block southerly to Plymouth street, containing together fifty feet in front on John street and seventy-two feet in front on Plymouth street, with all the buildings, machinery, and fixtures thereon, lately used for boiling, packing, storing, and weighing linseed oil; third, the two other lots of land, unimproved, lying on said southerly side of John street, adjoining the last-mentioned parcel of five lots, on the westerly side thereof, containing together fifty feet in front and rear and ninety feet in depth on each side; fourth, all the personal property, fixtures, furniture, tools, and utensils in and about the said works and belonging thereto.

The said parcel of four lots will be sold subject to a mortgage of $40,000, held by the Mutual Life Insurance Company, and free and clear of all other incumbrances; and the said parcel of five lots will be sold subject to a mortgage of $10,000, held by the Brooklyn Savings Bank, and free and clear of all other incumbrances; and the said parcel of two lots will be sold free and clear of all incumbrances. For maps, descriptions, catalogues, &c., apply, on and after November 15 next, to the undersigned.
JOHN H. PLATT, Assignee,
No. 40 Wall street, New-York.
Dec. 2, 1875.

The above sale is adjourned to the 16th day of December, 1875, at the same hour and place.
JOHN H. PLATT, Assignee.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WILLIAM H. BUCKNAM and JAMES A. WORTEN, Jr., bankrupts.—The undersigned, assignee in bankruptcy of the said bankrupts, will sell at public auction on the 4th day of January, 1876, at 12 o'clock M., at the Exchange Sales-rooms, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, R. V. Harnett, auctioneer, all his right, title, and interest whatsoever as such assignee of William H. Bucknam, one of the above-named bankrupts, in certain real estate situated on South street, in the City of New-York, and known as No. 245 on said street, subject to a mortgage of $27,500, and to taxes, assessments, and all other valid liens; also, all his right, title, and interest whatsoever as such assignee of the said William H. Bucknam in personal estate, under the last will and testament of Ezra Bucknam, deceased, admitted to probate on the 6th day of December, 1869, and recorded in liber 192 of wills, page 78, in the Surrogate's office of the County of New-York, the same being subject to a life estate in the widow of the testator, and amounting at the last accounting of the executors thereof, (February 26, 1874,) to $95,885 74.—Dated New-York, Dec. 7, 1875.
JOHN J. THOMASSON, Assignee of said Bankrupts,
d8-1aw3wW* No. 20 Nassau st., New-York City.

ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.
DESIRABLE RESIDENCE ON STUYVESANT ST.
WEDNESDAY, DEC. 15,
at 12 M., at Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, five-story brick and brown-stone house and lot, No. 29 Stuyvesant st., north side, between 9th and 10th sts.; contains the modern improvements, and is in fine order; terms favorable; sale peremptory. Maps at office of A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., No. 9 Pine st.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

FOR RENT.—TWO THREE-STORY, HIGH-STOOP houses, $800 each; three four-story, high-stoop, brown-stone, $1,500; two four-story, high-stoop, brown-stone, on Madison av., $1,500, $1,800; five superbly finished and admirably located brown-stone residences, $2,000, $2,500, $3,000, $6,000. Apply at the Office of the North America Life Insurance Company, Nos. 17 and 19 Warren st., or at the office in new block, 60th st., near Madison av. KINGMAN F. PAGE.

TO RENT—FULLY FURNISHED FOR THE WINter, or upon lease, a full sized house in complete order; location close to 5th av., in 52d st. Full particulars from F. G. & C. S. BROWN, Broadway, corner Wall st.

TO LET—UNFURNISHED, POSSESSION AT ONCE, the very fine high-stoop dwelling-house No. 584 7th av., near 42d st.; several lines of cars; $1,200. OWNER, No. 723 6th av., near 42d st.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

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IN THE
TIMES BUILDING.
ON THE SECOND AND THIRD FLOORS.
These rooms are desirably located, are well lighted, in good order, and will be partitioned to suit tenants.
Apply to
GEORGE JONES,
Times Office.

A FIRST-CLASS STORE TO RENT OPPOsite Grand Central Depot; best situation in New-York City. Apply to R. F. WESTCOTT, No. 7 Park place, at 10 A. M.

TO LET—WITH STEAM POWER, FOURTH FLOOR, Nos. 188 and 190 West Houston st. Inquire on premises.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

$1.200 PER ANNUM WILL BE GIVEN for a high-stoop medium-sized house; must be in good location, above Washington square and below 59th st. Address RESPONSIBILITY, Box No. 183 *Times* Office.

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SEWARD INSTITUTE
FOR BOYS AND YOUNG MEN,
FLORIDA, Orange County, N. Y.—$160 pays for board, tuition, fuel, light, &c., for 20 weeks in this well-known Institution; advantages superior; number limited; open Sept. 14. Send for catalogue. T. G. SCHRIVER, A. M.

LEE'S HOME INSTITUTE AT NYACK, ON THE HUDSON.—Both sexes, academic and primary; central yet retired; accommodations for twenty only; expenses, $280; no extras.
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A LADY LIVING CONVENIENT TO NEW-York wishes to take children under the age of fourteen years to board; will give them instruction and the best of motherly care. Address HOME, Elizabeth Post Office, N. J.

UNIVERSITY GRAMMAR SCHOOL, NO. 1 Winthrop place, one block from N. Y. University, begins 39th year Sept. 13; primary, commercial, and classical departments. M. M. Hobby, B. S. Lassiter, Prins.

DREW LADIES' SEMINARY, CARMEL, N. Y.—Healthful, homelike; a school for earnest work. Spring session opens Feb. 16. GEO. C. SMITH, A.M.

RYE SEMINARY.—TWO YOUNG LADIES MAY be admitted to fill vacancies now existing. Address Mrs. S. J. LIFE, Rye, N. Y.

THE IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN-on-Hudson, offers unusual advantages for boys. Reopens Sept. 14. ARMAGNAC & ROWE, Principals.

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MRS. JONSON AND MISS JONES' ENGLISH, French, and German boarding and day school for young ladies and children, No. 13 East 31st st.

TEACHERS.

LADY TEACHER.—HIGHEST CREDENTIALS; desires exchanging piano and guitar for room; part money; no objection to towns near New-York. Address VIRGINIA, Box No. 298 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

MRS. MITCHELL SUPPLIES SCHOOLS and families with reliable teachers, governesses, and tutors, resident or visiting; information given of good schools; French, German, and Italian spoken. Teachers' Bureau, No. 67 West 35th st.

TO TEACHERS.—THE LEASE OF A FURNISHED house, with a class of pupils, one hour from New-York; location desirable; terms low. E. A. DAILEY, No. 588 6th av.

PROF. C. DE LA VERGNE, TEACHER OF French, takes classes or single pupils. Address No. 30 West 27th st., New-York.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN CLARK and THOMAS CLARK, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—Notice is hereby given that a second general meeting of the creditors of John Clark and Thomas Clark, the above-named bankrupts, will be held on the fifth day of January, 1876, at one o'clock P. M., before James F. Dwight, one of the Registers of said Court in Bankruptcy, at his office, No. 7 Beekman street, New-York City, for the purposes named in the 27th section of the act of Congress entitled "An act to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States," approved March 2, 1867, or under the Revised Statutes of the United States, title "Bankruptcy," section 5,092.—Dated New-York, December 13, 1875. GEORGE G. NASON, Assignee.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of MOSES M. LAIRD, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—No. 5,259.—Before James F. Dwight, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of Moses M. Laird, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district, which was filed on 23d day of October, A. D. 1875.—Dated at New-York, the 14th day of December, A. D. 1875.
JAMES H. WOOD, Assignee,
d15-1aw3wW* No. 3 Broad street, New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the District of New-Jersey.—In the matter of JOHN M. BANIGAN and THOMAS MULROY, bankrupts.—Thomas Mulroy, one of the said bankrupts, having applied to the court for a discharge from his debts, by order of the court notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear before the said court, at the State-house, in the City of Trenton, in said district, on the fourth day of January, A. D. 1876, at 10 o'clock A. M., and show cause, if any they have, why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt.
d15-1aw3wW* W. S. BELVILLE, Clerk.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE C. LAMB, late of the City of New-York, and residing at Whitestone, Long Island, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of business in Flushing, Queens County, New-York, on or before the 7th day of April next.—Dated, New-York, the fifth day of October, 1875. HENRY CLEMENT, Executor, &c., of George C. Lamb, deceased, Flushing.
S. H. Thayer, Proctor for Executor, No. 150 Nassau st., New-York.
o6-1aw6mW*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES KELLY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their office, for the transaction of the business of the estate, at the office of Messrs. Martin & Smith, No. 50 Wall street, in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of February, 1876.—Dated New-York, seventeenth day of July, 1875.
GEO. W. DUER,
LAW. D. KIERNAN,
Executors of James Kelly, deceased.
jy22-1aw6mW.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN A. STEVENS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his residence, No. 17 East 22d street, in the City of New-York, on or before the twelfth day of January next.—Dated New-York, the sixth day of July, 1875.
WILLIAM B. RICE, Executor.
B. K. True, Proctor, No. 43 Wall st.
jy7-1aw6mW*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOSEPH MOSBACK, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Lewis S. Goebel, No. 254 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the thirtieth day of May next.—Dated New-York, the twenty-third day of November, 1875.
BERNARD AMEND, } Executors.
n24-1aw6mW* JOSEPH KOELBLE, }

BUSINESS CHANCES.

$25.000.—GOOD CHANCE.—A MANUfacturing firm wishes a special or active partner with above amount to enlarge their very successful business. Principals only address E. F. MEAD, No. 132 Nassau st., Room No. 12.

$4.000.—PARTNER WANTED IN A SAFE and legitimate manufacturing business. A business man will find it worthy investigation. Address A. L. T., Box No. 140 *Times* Office.

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AT COST.—CLOSING OUT STOCK OF MARBLEized Mantels. Finest selection of Marble Mantels; all qualities; modern designs. Turning for the trade at S. KLABER & CO.'S Steam Marble Works, West 51st st., between Broadway and 8th av.

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The New York Times.

WITH SUPPLEMENT.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, DEC. 15, 1875.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—PIQUE—Mr. Charles Fisher, Mr. D. H. Harkins, Miss Fanny Davenport.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—BOSOM FRIENDS—Mr. H. J. Montague, Mr. John Gilbert, Miss Ada Dyas.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—ROSE MICHEL—Mr. C. R. Thorne, Jr., John Parselle, Miss Rose Eytinge.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—THE CONNIE SOOGAH—Mr. and Mrs. Barney Williams.

BROOKLYN THEATRE.—HOME—A REGULAR FIX—Mr. Lester Wallack.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—LA DAME AUX CAMELLIAS—Mr. Charles Fechter.

HITCHCOCK'S THIRD AVENUE THEATRE.—VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.

EAGLE THEATRE.—SONGS, DANCES, DRAMA, FARCE—Mr. Josh Hart.

TWENTY-THIRD STREET THEATRE—THE FLATTERER—VARIETIES.

PARK THEATRE.—THE MIGHTY DOLLAR—Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Florence.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—VAUDEVILLE AND VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.—BURLESQUE, SONGS, and NEGRO COMICALITIES—Birch, Wambold, Backus.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—LOHENGRIN, (German Opera)—Mr. Theodore Wachtel, Mrs. Wagner.

STEINWAY HALL.—TESTIMONIAL CONCERT—Mrs. Emily Butman, Mr. C. Fritsch, Mr. A. H. Pease.

GILMORE'S GARDEN.—HEBREW CHARITY FAIR in aid of Mt. Sinai Hospital.

COLOSSEUM.—GRAND SPECTACLE DIORAMA of the Prussian Siege of Paris. Afternoon and evening.

TONY PASTOR'S NEW THEATRE.—NOVELTY AND VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT—Tony Pastor.

PARISIAN VARIETIES.—VAUDEVILLE AND NOVELTY ENTERTAINMENT.

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THE NEW-YORK TIMES is the best family paper published; it contains the latest news and correspondence. It is free from all objectionable advertisements and reports, and may be safely admitted to every domestic circle. The disgraceful announcements of quacks and medical pretenders, which pollute so many newspapers of the day, are not admitted into the columns of THE TIMES on any terms.

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NOTICE.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot, under any circumstances, return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

This morning THE DAILY TIMES *consists of* TEN PAGES. *Every news-dealer is bound to deliver the paper in its complete form, and any failure to do so should be reported at the publication office.*

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES *is at No. 1,257 Broadway, between Thirty-first and Thirty-second streets. It is open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of* THE TIMES *for sale. Dealers supplied at 4 A. M.* ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

People who think that the financial question is not a "live" one, will do well to glance over the list of bills presented to the House of Representatives yesterday. Some dozen of these related to specie payments, directly or indirectly. Mr. CHITTENDEN, of this State, takes the bull by the horns by proposing that $3,000,000 of twenty-year four and a half per cent. bonds shall be sold each month for legal tenders, the latter to be immediately canceled and destroyed. Mr. CHITTENDEN is a merchant of many years' experience and very extensive business, and whatever suggestion he makes in regard to the finances has at least the merit of being matured with unusual knowledge of what the business of the country requires. We believe that this is the first unvarnished proposition to directly reduce the volume of the legal tenders made since 1868, when Secretary MCCULLOCH's policy was overturned. The other propositions made in the House yesterday were, with one exception, opposed to resumption. Eight Democrats—SOUTHARD, of Ohio; JONES, of Kentucky; BRIGHT, of Tennessee, and HOLMAN, of Indiana, with four others—proposed to repeal the act of 1875, and to repudiate the pledge to resume in 1879. Still others proposed the collection of Customs duties in paper. It will thus be seen that the Democrats have learned no wisdom by the elections of last Fall. They will probably have to be beaten as many times on this issue as they were on the slavery and secession issues before they will give up their heresies.

Mr. BLAINE introduced in the House yesterday his amendment to the United States Constitution, which is in substance the same as that recommended in the President's Message. It provides that no State shall make any law respecting the establishment of religion or prohibiting the free exercise thereof, and that no money raised by taxation in any State for the support of public schools or derived from any public fund therefor, or any public lands devoted thereto, shall ever be under the control of any religious sect, and that no money or lands so devoted shall be divided among religious sects or denominations. We do not suppose that either Mr. BLAINE or the President expects that this measure will receive the necessary two-thirds vote, or even a majority, from the House, which is engaged in quite another direction. Yesterday four or five amendments to the Constitution were submitted, proposing to extend the Presidential term to six years, and to make each incumbent ineligible at the close of that period. This is just now a favorite Democratic idea, but its introduction in the present Congress is for buncombe solely.

The Harwich jury, impaneled, to find out the cause of death of the bodies recovered from the wreck of the *Deutschland*, have included in their verdict some reflections upon the cause of that disaster. The weather was such that the Captain had no opportunity to verify his reckoning by the ordinary methods, and the jury are therefore unable to find him guilty of criminal negligence. But then, the vessel did not carry "the best known appliances for ascertaining the distance traversed," her boat-lowering apparatus was not of the best, and she did not carry an experienced pilot. The findings certainly involve a very decided censure upon the company, whose responsibility for the wreck will probably be more clearly defined after the Board of Trade inquiry has been concluded.

Mr. BRIGHT, a Democratic member from Tennessee, has the unenviable honor of being the first man to move for the revival of the franking nuisance. His bill, introduced in the House yesterday, proposes to give free transmission through the mails to public documents and the *Congressional Record* only. But everybody knows just what that means. It is free printed matter, not free letter carriage, that has burdened the mails, strained the resources of the postal service, and compelled the regular business of the country to be heavily taxed for mail expenses. But most of the members on the Democratic side of the House are new to Washington, and it is not surprising that many of them long for the sweets of the franking privilege. As for this particular champion of an old abuse, he was in the late Congress, and ought to know what sort of a reception was given to similar propositions last Winter.

It was both a blunder and a fault in the Democrats to propose, as they did in the House yesterday, that all the papers and letters relating to the prosecution of the whisky frauds in the West should be laid before the House. A compliance with the request might be a serious interference with the course of justice, and the country will hardly rely on the House to do better than the Government's legal officers are doing in this business.

The United States Senate yesterday gave another illustration of how much time it can consume on a question of very little importance to any one and of none to the country. It spent most of the day's session discussing whether a man who once applied for admission as a Senator should have his papers returned to him, he no longer wishing to urge his claim, and the pretended government which gave him his credentials having dissolved of its own accord and no longer existing even in name. The gentleman referred to was Mr. MCMILLAN, of Louisiana. A number of Democrats opposed the withdrawal of the papers. Mr. BAYARD, of Delaware, was especially solemn about the matter. He believed "in his soul" that MCENERY was the true Governor of Louisiana to-day. The Democrats regarded the now worthless papers as in some way or other a sacred symbol of State sovereignty, and they were not willing to give them up. The Senate, however, finally voted to let Mr. MCMILLAN have them—Mr. DAWES, alone of the Republicans, voting with the Democrats, which was a harmless but inexplicable piece of eccentricity on the part of Mr. SUMNER'S successor.

A "SECRET HISTORY."

It is now said, by persons who profess to be well informed, that TWEED has not made his flight to a foreign country, but is still within easy reach of New-York, and that he proposes to offer a compromise of the claims against him, and to divulge the secret history of the Tammany Ring. He will give up the names of all who shared in the plunder, and expose the men who worked with him and for him in the days of his power, and who turned upon him so relentlessly after his downfall.

This would be a very curious narrative, and there are many who now live in "brown-stone houses," and who hold their heads up very high, who would go in fear and trembling, and spend a very anxious Christmas, if they believed that TWEED really meant to carry out the purpose ascribed to him. When we remember the men who were TWEED'S advocates and supporters in his palmy days, and look round on those who now call most loudly for his punishment, we are rather amused to find that they are one and the same. "Why does not THE TIMES say more about that old rascal, TWEED?" we were asked the other day. "It does not 'pitch into' him half enough of late." The force of this remonstrance was rather weakened by our happening to recollect that the inquirer was one of TWEED'S numerous supporters in the heyday of his power. The amount of virtuous indignation which these gentry exhibit when the name of TWEED is mentioned is astonishing. We had no idea that there was so much good in the world. It would have saved us a great deal of trouble if we could have brought some of it out in 1870, when we were left single-handed to fight against the Tammany Ring, when SAMUEL J. TILDEN was conniving at all its schemes, and when we were being literally pelted with law-suits in the courts, and "startling personal charges" in the newspapers.

We know something of the men who acted as the confederates of TWEED; but it is TWEED alone who can give the necessary proof of their complicity in the Ring frauds. Most men would have made a "clean breast" of it long ago, but TWEED has held his tongue. The consideration which he has shown for his accomplices or friends, they have taken care not to return. There was a story in the *Sun* yesterday about a "journalist" whom TWEED is said to have described as a man who had once levied black-mail upon him, and who now pursues him with great show of wrath. Is this a solitary case? We rather suspect not. How many lawyers are there about whom TWEED could reveal fatal secrets? How many large tax-payers gave him the benefit of their countenance and support in return for having their assessments reduced? Hundreds of persons in this City had a great load of fear taken from their minds when they heard that TWEED had escaped. Their one wish now is that he may never be heard of again.

Yet we must say that we hope that he will still be heard from, and at the very least that we shall get from him the promised "secret history." How many successful politicians, and how many who hope to become successful, would it—to borrow Mr. WILKESON'S famous phrase—"knock higher than a kite"? We should not then have the small-fry of the Tammany Ring going before Grand Juries and asking for indictments against THE TIMES for libel. Could even Mr. TILDEN afford to have TWEED'S story fully told? Mr. TILDEN is now Governor of this State, but in 1870 and 1871 he was Chairman of the Democratic State Committee, and knew perfectly well what enormous amounts of money were being used in this State to control the elections. Where did he suppose that money came from? Did he fancy that, like *Topsy*, it "growed"? Mr. TILDEN has shown a great deal of shrewdness since, in ferreting out the disposal of some of the Ring plunder. Yet we are to suppose that he had not the slightest idea how TWEED'S election funds were raised. Perhaps he thought that the bankrupt chair-maker had come into possession of a little private fortune. Mr. TILDEN also knew that not only were vast sums of money spent at election time, but that the ballot-boxes were opened and falsified after the votes were all in. He knew it then as well as we all know it now. Mr. GREELEY openly charged him with that knowledge—and, indeed, how could he possibly have been kept in ignorance on the subject? There is no man in the State who knows so well how many votes a district can fairly bring out—and when he saw that number multiplied ten or twenty fold, is it likely that he was in any doubt as to the means by which the result had been accomplished? How much did TWEED spend every year out of the stolen money, on elections, for the benefit of his party, while Mr. TILDEN was Chairman of the Democratic State Committee? Let TWEED tell the truth—the public will not be slow to draw its own conclusions from it. But there will be a great pressure brought to bear upon him to induce him to hold his peace. If Gov. TILDEN knew that a full and true story of the Tammany Ring, by TWEED, was to appear in THE TIMES next Saturday, we do not believe he would get much sleep on Friday night. Perhaps we shall see, some day, how much reason there is for this conjecture.

THE SUEZ CANAL PURCHASE.

The political aspects of the purchase by the British Government of 177,000 shares in the Suez Canal have naturally received a good deal more attention than the financial side of the operation. So far as the commerce of the world is concerned, the financial details of the bargain are of rather more importance than its political consequences. For it is in these that we shall find the key to the future management of the canal, the possibility of reducing its tolls, and the likelihood of its facilities for navigation being improved. At present the United States have no very direct interest in this branch of the subject, though it will be strange if our mercantile marine is not pretty extensively represented in the trade through the canal in the immediate future. We certainly begin by being very poorly represented. Only one vessel belonging to the United States passed through the canal in 1873, and as even Peru sent one, though of rather less tonnage, it is safe to assume that our interest in the canal must be an increasing one.

The most noticeable feature about the statistics of Suez Canal traffic is the rapidity of its increase. Starting in 1870 with an aggregate tonnage of 436,618, the number of vessels passing through the canal reached, in 1873, a tonnage of 2,085,270. Almost from the first, three-fourths of this trade was represented by British vessels. The canal toll is 10 francs, or about $2 gold, per ton, so that after making allowance for minor charges, it costs a 2,000-ton ship about $10,000 to make the double trip, through the canal and back. It may be remembered that M. DE LESSEPS attempted two years ago to increase these charges by substituting an arbitrary measurement for the ordinary net register tonnage. He only receded from his threat to close the canal unless his demands were granted, after the question had been fully discussed and decided against him by an International Commission. That commission allowed him to charge an additional three francs a ton for the use of sidings and other recently constructed adjuncts to the canal, but M. DE LESSEPS still professes to have a claim against the Egyptian Government for breach of contract in connection with this matter. As British shipowners are so largely interested in the canal, they are certain to rest content with nothing short of its entire acquisition by their Government. They have already begun to clamor for a reduction of tolls, and to point out the necessity of the canal management being relieved from the interference of M. DE LESSEPS and his associates.

That raises the question of how much the British Government will, probably at no distant day, have to expend on this purchase. To estimate this, it is necessary to find out what they have got for the four millions sterling already paid or promised to be paid. At market rates, the 400,000 shares of the company are worth eleven millions sterling, and had the British Government purchased its 177,000 shares in the open market, it would have had to pay at least five millions sterling for them. It should be remembered that the entire property reverts to the Egyptian Government after ninety-nine years, and that as the shares will bear no interest after that term expires, a sinking fund has been provided to redeem them at their par value of eight millions sterling. The latter amount represents what is called the debenture capital of the company. There are two peculiarities attaching to the shares just acquired by the British Government. One is that in 1870 the Khédive made the company a present of the interest coupons on these shares for twenty-five years, and that, therefore, Great Britain cannot participate in the profits of the company for the next twenty years. To compensate for that loss, the Khédive has guaranteed to pay interest at five per cent. per annum until these shares are again free to benefit from the revenues of the canal. Another and more important peculiarity is that the Khédive has relinquished his reversionary right in regard to these shares, and their dividends, therefore, assume the character of a perpetual burden on the revenues of the canal.

In respect of her right to receive an annual interest payment of about a million of dollars from the Egyptian Treasury, Great Britain has thus become directly interested in preventing the bankruptcy of that Government. So far as the ultimate ownership of the canal is concerned, Great Britain has obtained a permanent mortgage upon the property. Without going into the rather complex questions affecting the value of outstanding shares and of the Khédive's coupons which the company assigned in order to raise money, it has been calculated that the British Government must pay at least another thirteen millions sterling, if they desire to buy up the entire share capital of the Suez Canal Company. Making allowance for the probably enhanced value of the shares in view of any such purchase, and taking into account the four millions sterling already paid, the total expenditure required to enable the British Government to own the canal would be some ninety millions of dollars. That would still be subject to an annual charge to provide for the redemption of the shares at maturity, and if the value of this debenture capital is also to be bought up, the total cost of the operation would be close on one hundred and twenty millions of dollars. This would be a financial transaction calculated to excite the admiring envy of the promoters of our great internal canal schemes. It might turn out a productive one, but whether it does or not, it is tolerably clear that the British Government will be driven to attempt it. For all this risk and expense there is the one constant and apparently satisfactory excuse of providing for the safety of British India. Whatever be the value to England of her Eastern Empire, she is certainly in a fair way of paying pretty dear for her whistle.

A DRAMATIC EXPOSURE.

Attempts at black-mailing are often heard of, but probably there are many successful schemes of this sort of which the public is never told. Boston has just been disturbed by one of the former class. It is, as one may say, "as good as a play." Indeed, the principal performers in it seem to have managed their parts in such a way as to secure a striking dramatic effect. It appears that one of those industrious spies known as "private detectives" thought he could scare an honest tradesman into paying money to keep a charge of incendiarism from being brought against him. Five years ago the tradesman's factory, near Boston, was destroyed by fire, and the insurance companies adjusted the losses by paying thirty-two thousand dollars to the owner. Now comes the "detective," as he calls himself, and with a sharp and knowing air, something after the style of Inspector Bucket, informs the tradesman that he has secured evidence conclusively showing that he, the tradesman, set fire to his own property for the sake of securing the insurance; that he has been "working up the case," after the manner of the professional detective, and that the insurance companies are now ready to compromise, take back their money, and say no more about it.

A guilty man would have been glad to get out of such a scrape by paying over whatever the "detective" demanded. Mr. GELDOWSKY, the subject of this peculiar conspiracy, invited the self-appointed insurance agent to his house, having first secured the assistance of several policemen, who were stationed within reach of the domestic stage on which this little drama was to be enacted. A lady, who was expert enough to take full notes of a conversation, was placed where she could hear and write without being seen. Then the play went on. The "detective" announced that the insurance companies, whom he professed to represent, had paid GELDOWSKY thirty-two thousand dollars; that the accumulated interest on that sum amounted to ten thousand more, and that they had ordered him to settle on the best possible terms. He would take forty-two thousand dollars, and "call it square." This GOODWIN, the confidential agent, detective, and general commissioner, thought a fair proposition. Singularly enough, GELDOWSKY did not regard it in that light. Then the gentlemanly detective urged that he had spent a great deal of money in "working this thing up." It is a habit which the model detective has, this spending money in a mad pursuit of clues. Besides, this was not one of the common sort of detectives. He said that he stopped at the best hotels wherever he went. He had been brought up expensively. He lived at Willard's Hotel in Washington, and he casually mentioned, in his light and airy way, that he dined with the Postmaster General on Sunday. That was the kind of man he was, and, to clinch the business, he said, "I'm a gentleman and a white man; not a coarse hair in my head. Feel of it, please. I'm no hog."

GELDOWSKY still demurred, and the confidential agent and detective began to abate his demands. What would the gentleman give to have the case settled forever? Of course, the gentleman wanted to know how much would satisfy the insurance companies. "Oh, well," said this model detective, "the insurance companies can go to"—a place where insurance is not available. Then he confessed, "I'm in this thing for myself." He had got nine million dollars out of JAY GOULD for one "party," and one million for "another party," but he did not want to be hard on GELDOWSKY; he would let him off for ten thousand dollars. He admired the tradesman's coolness; it struck him as being so thoroughly admirable that he would like "something to remember him by." His gold chain, for example, was just what this gentlemanly detective fancied. Securing the promise of a chain just like it, he proposed to "call it square" for five thousand dollars and a certain house in the vicinity. Gradually the two men came to terms, and the tradesman was once more complimented by the detective on being "a cool hand." Seeing wine on the table, the honest and convivial GOODWIN proposed a parting drink, but the tradesman said that the ladies were near by and perhaps his visitor would prefer a song. This remark was a preconcerted signal for a grand transformation scene. Doors opened in various directions. Policemen appeared as if by magic, and from every side. A party of ladies who had been invited in to see the play formed a background. The astonished "detective" drew his pistol, but was disarmed. Tableau by all the characters.

Where one such ingenious rascal as this is exposed, there are doubtless many more who succeed in scaring timid people into paying their demands. The art of black-mailing is a very different thing from what it was when some coarse rogue, knowing something of the easy life of his intended victim, pounced upon him with a mysterious story of intrigue, and with a threat to "expose" him to the derision of society. The new plan, apparently, is to injure a man in his business and credit by making public charges against him. The Boston amateur detective had a confederate who had prepared bogus affidavits to substantiate GOODWIN'S charges. He also was arrested, and the precious pair are likely to have ample leisure to meditate, behind iron bars, upon the unaccountable unwillingness of some people to submit to black-mail. The truth is, however, that scamps of this sort may be easily put down if they are met with a little courage.

THE EARLIEST ARM-CHAIR GEOGRAPHER.

It has latterly become the fashion to sneer at the "arm-chair geographer" and his theories of African geography. In the popular mind he figures as a selfish and unprincipled fellow, who robs the hungry, homeless, orphaned African traveler of his facts, and perverts them to his personal and corrupt purposes. Why a geographer who uses an arm-chair should be more obtrusively wicked than one who sits in a straight-backed chair, or on a three-legged stool, is not very obvious; but it is probable that the arm-chair is meant to be a symbol of luxury, used as such to emphasize the contrast between the poor but honest traveler, and the rich and vicious geographer.

Now, the truth is that the geographer who does not go to Africa is often much better able to interpret the discoveries made by travelers than are the latter themselves. There is nothing which so thoroughly prejudices a man as his personal discovery of a new African lake or river. He instantly devotes the remainder of his life to the effort to show that his particular lake or river is the only true source of the Nile, and he loses the power of perceiving the force of any facts which make against his theory. Occasionally, it is true, we find an explorer like BAKER, who can reason as clearly concerning African geography as though he had never seen the Nile; but, as a rule, the curious incapacity to read the meaning of his own discoveries, which so eminently characterized the boldest and most indomitable of all explorers—Dr. LIVINGSTON—is found to a greater or less degree in most other African travelers. It was Sir RODERICK MURCHISON who, from his arm-chair, first described, and with surprising accuracy, the topographical conformation of Central Africa. It was PETERMANN, another arm-chair geographer, who demonstrated that LIVINGSTON was wrong in his belief as to the identity of the Lualaba and the Nile; and it was another arm-chair theorist who, long before the English explorers had found the mouth of the Niger, asserted that the river would be found to empty by several mouths into the Bight of Benin.

Strange to say, the first of all arm-chair geographers, and the one who really deserves to be heartily abused, is just at present particularly popular. When HERODOTUS, that prince of newspaper correspondents, born out of time, and compelled to waste his piquant gossip in the service of history instead of the columns of a Halicarnassian journal, was in Egypt, he met a practical joker in the person of the Register of Minerva's treasury, who tried to impose on the garrulous old gentleman by telling him an absurd story as to the source of the Nile. He said that it rose between two mountains near Syene, and that half of its waters flowed north and the other half south. Undoubtedly he merely intended to construct a lie which HERODOTUS would reproduce in his forthcoming volume of Egyptian travels, and thereby expose himself to the ridicule of Egyptian critics. But the reckless Register builded better than he knew. His story, which HERODOTUS not only regarded as essentially incredible, but which he disproved by a personal journey to Syene, has been erroneously quoted as though HERODOTUS was its author, and has survived to this day to muddle and confound the counsels of travelers and geographers. That unhappy Register actually slew DAVID LIVINGSTON. Had the latter, when STANLEY left him, pursued, as he should have done, his explorations north-west of Tanganyika, he might have been yet alive. He preferred to return to the deadly marshes of Lake Bangweolo, where there was not the least reason for further explorations, merely because he hoped to find somewhere between the lake and the west coast the mythical fountains of the mendacious Register. And now, although STANLEY has found the true source of the Nile in the River Shimeeyu, and has shown that the latter stream rises far to the south-west of the two mountains Kilimandjaro and Kenia, it has suddenly become fashionable to insist that these two mountains are the ones mentioned by the Register of Minerva, and that his veracity is now established beyond contradiction. To point out that the Shimeeyu does not receive the drainage of Kilimandjaro and Kenia; that no stream from those mountains was found, in the course of STANLEY'S careful explorations, to enter the Victoria Lake, and that the melted snows of the mountains flood rivers that empty into the Indian Ocean—all of which facts have been abundantly proved—does not in the least shake the faith of the believers in the first arm-chair geographer. And the most extraordinary feature of this popular delusion is the unanimity with which the story which HERODOTUS proved to be false is calmly laid on the shoulders of that ill-used and helpless historian. It is safe to say that when HERODOTUS returned from his trip to Syene, he expressed to the unprincipled Register a very decided opinion as to persons who try to impose upon respectable travelers. If he could only have foreseen the ultimate consequences of the Register's joke, he might perhaps have refrained from assaulting him with his umbrella, but he most certainly would have mentioned him in the preface to his *History of Egypt* in terms which would have left no doubt in the minds of future generations as to the mendacity and folly of that disreputable ecclesiastic.

THE SHOP-GIRLS.

The effort now being made on the part of several ladies to induce shopkeepers in this City to abolish the rule which forbids shop-girls to sit down during their hours of employment, commends itself to the approbation of all humane persons. In many—though happily not in all our large shops—the girls whose business it is to wait on customers are not allowed to sit down one moment through the day, except during the brief interval allowed for luncheon. Now, it must be remembered that, as a rule, these girls, in going to and from their places of employment at morning and at night, seldom obtain a seat in the horse cars. Between the hours of 7 and 9 in the morning the seats in cars going down town are monopolized by men, and the same thing is true of the cars which make the trip up town between 5 and 7 in the evening. The consequence is that the poor shop-girls are usually compelled to be on their feet from the time they leave home until they return at night. That this is a very great hardship, and that it cannot but have the most injurious effect upon girls who are not in the most robust health, scarcely needs to be stated.

Not many months since a well-known club or society of women "of advanced views" in this City appointed a committee to investigate this very matter. The committee visited numerous shops, and after conversations with the girls and their employers, made the unexpected report that it was impracticable to give the girls permission to sit down, because they would take advantage of it and neglect their duty, and that it really did not do them any injury to keep on their feet for eight or ten successive hours. It is impossible to avoid the conclusion that this report was colored by the unwillingness of the women-reformers to admit that their own sex is physically weaker than the sex which votes and does other things which strong-minded women pine to do. If so, it would not be the first case in which devotion to a theory has conquered the natural impulses of humanity. The ladies who have now taken up the cause of the poor shop-girls have, fortunately, no theory of the physical equality of the sexes to sustain, and they do not hesitate to urge that the shop-girls are, from the very fact of their sex, unable to endure the same long-continued muscular exertion which men find perfectly safe. It is to be hoped that their appeal will be heeded, and in the meantime men who secure possession of the seats in horse cars at night and morning ought to remember that, whatever may be the shortcomings of the car companies, a stout and healthy male passenger ought not to permit a weak and tired shop-girl to add her half-hour of car-jolting to the hours during which she is required to keep her weary feet.

AMUSEMENTS.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.

Although we are in some doubt as to whether the dénouement of Mr. Daly's new drama of "Pique" has been reached at the hour of going to press enough of the piece and its performance was seen between 8 o'clock and midnight to justify confidence in its success. The length of yesterday's representation, it should at once be mentioned, resulted mainly from the prolonged intermissions. "Pique," however, calls for the pruning-knife as well as for more rapid work upon the stage, and the sooner both subjects are seen to the better. Meanwhile, that the elements of interest and entertainment in "Pique" are numerous cannot be questioned. Reduced to narrative form, the plot of the drama appears complicated, but it is at no point deficient in clearness as set forth by the prominent incidents. The characters, if not precisely novel, are by no means hackneyed, and the leading personages are drawn with unusual sharpness of outline and very cleverly filled in. Each of the scenes terminates in a climax of varying strength, but in a climax nevertheless. The dialogue, though it is not brilliant, is appropriate to the *dramatis personæ*, and reveals a practiced hand. From all this it may be inferred that the favorable judgment already expressed as to the future of "Pique" is not wholly groundless. With some of the most forcible pictures still involved, a complete review of "Pique" is of course out of the question. But a rapid outline of its story may be ventured upon. The piece takes its title from a hasty marriage entered into in a moment of spite, by *Mabel Renfrew*, who, angered at *Raymond Lessing's* courtship of her stepmother, overcomes for the time being her love for *Raymond*, and marries *Arthur Standish*, whose offer she was previously about to refuse. *Arthur* is passionately fond of *Mabel*, but, at heart, his wife, still thinks of *Raymond*. Man and wife, however, agreeing to disagree, keep up appearances until they go to dwell with *Arthur's* father in a Puritan homestead. The sternness of *Matthew Standish* brings about a rupture between his son and his bride, and, maddened by his wife's confession that she loved *Raymond*, *Arthur* bids her farewell and leaves her. *Mabel* now remains alone in the home of her father-in-law, who does not oppose her departure, but refuses to allow her to remove her child from his paternal care. The mother, at this juncture, hires [illegible] who have lurked about the town [illegible] some days, to steal the child and bear it to a hiding-place, where she will rejoin it. She reconsiders her determination, having discovered, firstly, that *Raymond* is not worthy of her affection and, secondly, that she really loves *Arthur*, after all, but the kidnappers, aware of the wealth of the *Standishes* and with an eye to a reward, now carry off the lad to parts unknown. Subsequent events relate chiefly to the search for the missing little one. Sketches of low life are unfolded, that in which the aged *Standish* defies the would-be assassins being borrowed from Hugo's *Les Misérables*. Ultimately, of course, the boy is found, and *Arthur Standish* and wayward *Mabel* are brought together, while *Raymond* marries *Mrs. Renfrew*. On this happy conclusion the curtain falls. Mr. Daly has divided "Pique" into seven tableaux, and he has designed the characters with a pretty correct appreciation of the merits of his best artists. Mr. Fisher is particularly well suited, and his portrayal of *Matthew Standish*, "whose will is law," is strikingly good and singularly free from the mannerisms noticeable in many of this popular actor's efforts. Miss Fanny Davenport is assigned, in *Mabel Renfrew*, a rôle to which her ability is perfectly adapted, and in which her now rather mature beauty shines resplendent. Mr. James Lewis is, naturally, looked after by Mr. Daly, and he has a fresh wig and his old manner, two provocatives of mirth which never fail of their effect. We cannot go further into details at present. The scenery in "Pique" is magnificent, and when the play is brought within limits and something approaching a *resumé* of impressions can be commenced at its close, we shall set our upon the pleasant task of dealing with its several acts, as well as with the minor performances, with such minuteness as they exact. We subjoin the distribution of the parts, as illustrating the force of Mr. Daly's company. "Pique" is cast as follows:

Matthew Standish	Mr. Charles Fisher
Capt. Arthur Standish, U. S. N.	Mr. D. H. Harkins
Dr. Gossitt	Mr. John Brougham
Mr. Raymond Lessing	Mr. Maurice Barrymore
Sammy Dymple	Mr. James Lewis
Thorsby Gyll	Mr. John Drew
Ragmoney Jim	Mr. Frank Hardenberg
Padder	Mr. William Davidge
Picker Bob	Mr. Charles Rockwell
Rattlin	Mr. W. Beekman
Capt. Speers	Mr. I. Deveau
Mabel Renfrew	Miss Fanny Davenport
Lucille Renfrew	Miss Emily Rigl
Mary Standish	Miss Jeffreys-Lewis
Aunt Dorothy	Mrs. G. H. Gilbert
Raitch	Miss Sydney Cowell
Mother Thames	Miss Kate Holland
Sylvie	Miss Lizzie Griffiths
Little Arthur	Belle Wharton

HERR WACHTEL'S REPRESENTATIONS.

"Lohengrin" will this evening be represented at the Academy of Music, with Herr Wachtel as *Lohengrin* and Mme. Wagner as *Elsa*. An increased orchestral and choral force will give full effect to Wagner's exacting and impressive work.

THE FRENCH BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.

The large audience already assured for the French representation to be given at the Academy of Music next Saturday will enjoy the double satisfaction of witnessing two plays, engaging the excellent company now playing at the Lyceum Theatre, and of greatly extending the means for doing good of the Société de Bienfaisance. Few charitable entertainments offer so rich a return for the money invested, and we have no doubt that the society will find that its liberality and taste in the composition of the programme will be appreciated in a generous and gratifying manner. The management have decided to substitute for "Les Deux Sourds," which has been produced at the Lyceum Theatre this Winter, a delightful comedy, "Les Brebis de Panurge," in which Mme. Clarence will assume the principal rôle. MM. Venat and Collet and Mme. Gueymard are also included in the distribution. The event of the evening, however, will be the appearance of Mr. Fechter—who offers his gratuitous assistance in aid of the society's charitable work—in "On Demande un Gouverneur." He will be supported by the comedy company from the Lyceum. Following is the cast of "On Demande un Gouverneur:"

Frédéric de Marsan	M. Fechter
Benjamin	M. Mezieres
Duresnel	M. Richa
Edouard, fils de Duresnel	M. Legrand
Timoléon	M. Dalbert
Joseph	M. Jaeger
Valentine	Mme. Tholer
Estelle	Mme. Gueymard
Rosalie	Mme. Belcour

MR. LESTER WALLACK IN BROOKLYN.

The annual engagement of Mr. Lester Wallack is one of the bright spots in the record of matters theatrical in Brooklyn. It has both a personal and traditional value, and as it brings before the public there a gentleman whose art is second to none in the domain of modern comedy, so it recalls through his name some of the most brilliant associations connected with the history of the drama in America. Mr. Wallack plays according to his custom at the Brooklyn Theatre, and this very fact seems to hold good promise for the future of art in this country, or at least it indicates the absence of any small jealousies which would be calculated to impede its fair progress. The manager of the foremost comedy theatre in America, having himself a company of exceptionally brilliant talents, playing under the management of gentlemen who guide the destinies of one of the most prosperous establishments in the Metropolis, is certainly a satisfactory spectacle, and bodes well to the progress of dramatic art. Two of Robertson's charming comedies have been selected for Mr. Wallack's appearance. He has already begun his engagement in "Home," supplemented by that most amusing comedietta "A Regular Fix," which has always found favor with comedians of the best class, and which has done them some good offices by introducing them to popular favor in return. The concluding evenings of his engagement will be given to "Ours," one of the brightest of those delightful pieces which have shut up, as it were, so much exquisite refinement of thought and language in so brief a title. The performance of Mr. Wallack in these comedies is undeniably among his best. His many-sided talents adapt themselves to their requirements without difficulty. Manly repose, nonchalant ease, the sincere utterances of sentiment or friendship, the more impassioned revelations of love, absolute unconstraint, or embarrassment where embarrassment is the natural outcome of the situation, and the various graces, almost intangible in themselves, which go to make the perfect comedian, are equally within the flexibility of his art. His performance so far in "Home" has won bounteous applause. It is indeed a perfect illustration of that hackneyed *ars celare artem* description, hackneyed probably on account of its valuable brevity and expressiveness. Then, as the comedy is very charmingly set and pleasantly acted, it constitutes altogether such an entertainment as ought to find abundant favor among the cultured classes of Brooklyn. Mr. Wallack, of course, fills the rôle of *Hugh De Brass* in the supplementary comedietta, and in his hands the effrontery of that lively personage is of the briskest and most amusing kind. His first appearance in "Ours" is set down for to-morrow evening, and thenceforward the piece will be presented until the end of the week, including the Saturday matinée.

PARK THEATRE.

The one hundredth performance of "The Mighty Dollar" attracted an overflowing audience to the Park Theatre Monday evening. At the close of the third act Mr. W. J. Florence was called upon for a speech. In compliance with the summons he came before the curtain and spoke as follows:

I thank you for your presence and for your constant kind appreciation of the efforts of Mrs. Florence—and my own—to win your approbation by presenting types of American character which we believe to be humorous, and which you have ratified as true. This is the second run of 100 nights which it has been our good fortune to have made in this city. "The Ticket-of-Leave Man" ran 140 nights, "Eileen Oge" upward of ninety nights. And now "The Mighty Dollar" has had its centennial. We recall, too, the sixty nights of "No Thoroughfare," and the runs of many burlesques in which we have had the good fortune to evoke your laughter. We have traveled far and wide, but we have always longed to return to our native city, and have ever thought and felt that "there is no place like home." Our welcome—personally, socially, and professionally—has been delightful. All has been done here—by the management, the company, and the band—and last, not least, by the press—to make our success brilliant. The critical opinion of "The Mighty Dollar" was, indeed, somewhat sharp at the first; but it became kinder as our purposes were made more clear, and we have not failed to profit by the chill as well as the sunshine of criticism. The public has stood by us nobly. I will not detain you longer. The *Hon. Bardwell Slote* has made speeches enough—and at present his heart is in his mouth and checks the flow of his congressional eloquence. Ladies and gentlemen good night.

THE ALLEGED CASE OF VIVISECTION

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I was present at the "brutal" exhibition referred to in letters from Mr. Henry Bergh and "M. D.," published in your issue of 13th inst., and I assert that the animal was dead—as dead as division of the *medalla oblongata* could make it—before the abdomen was opened. This fact will detract somewhat from Mr. Bergh's feast of horrors. This letter is written, not at the instance of either Mr. Bergh or the college Faculty, but only as an act of justice due to Dr. Curtis. W. K. N.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Dec. 14, 1875.

CHARLES O'CONOR'S CONDITION.

Mr. O'Conor was not so well yesterday. He did not evince a disposition to talk, and, excepting when he was aroused to take food, remained in a comatose condition. During the morning he ate two pears, and in the afternoon was induced to eat some mutton broth and cauliflower. Dr. Keyes declines to express an opinion in the case of the patient.

THE BIBLE IN PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 14.—The Board of Public Education at its meeting to-day received a communication from the Secretary of an organization styled the "Liberal League," with a resolution adopted by the "League" petitioning the board to prohibit the use of the Bible in the public schools. The reading of the communication and resolution created considerable stir, and after remarks by several members, the subject was tabled, the vote being almost unanimous to dispose of it in that way.

THE BAR ASSOCIATION.

SHALL THE COURTS BE REFORMED?

PROPOSED REORGANIZATION OF THE COURTS—REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE APPOINTED TO CONSIDER THE MATTER—THE STATE BAR ASSOCIATION PROPOSITION.

The regular monthly meeting of the Bar Association was held at No. 9 West Twenty-ninth street last evening, Hon. William M. Evarts in the chair. A large number of prominent members of the association were present. The report of the Secretary showed that the association now numbered 660 members, and that its financial affairs are in a satisfactory condition. At the close of the regular routine business nineteen new members were admitted, and an Auditing Committee of three chosen by ballot. Mr. George H. Yeaman, from the Committee on Judicial Reorganization, presented a report, the substance of which was as follows:

The committee of the Bar Association to whom was referred the consideration of the resolution touching the better disposition of litigated business, have made a careful and exhaustive inquiry into the workings of the present system of multiplied jurisdictions and the evils which it entailed upon litigants. The committee, after a review of the facts bearing on the case, sum up their recommendations as follows:

Your committee are of opinion that the principal difficulty lies deeper, and requires a more radical remedy, and they recommend a reorganization of the judicial power for the County of New-York, and submit the following as an outline of the plan to accomplish this end:

The consolidation of the Supreme, Superior, Common Pleas, and Marine Courts into one judicial tribunal combining all the jurisdictions those courts now have, or the same in effect; the reorganization of the first department of the Supreme Court, dispensing with the others, and increasing the number, if necessary, of the District Courts. No Judges need be displaced or their terms shortened. Either they can all be made Judges of the one consolidated Court, or apply this to the first three courts named and dispense with the Marine Court, not abruptly but providing for its gradual abolition by by electing no more Judges. Thus the business and the judicial force of that court would adapt themselves to each other, and if any causes remained on the calendar at the expiration of the term of office now longest to run, they could be transferred to the Supreme Court. With such a court organized as hereafter indicated, fewer Judges than the present number now composing the former courts could do the work more rapidly than it is now done, and by retaining of establishing the number of Judges now employed in these four courts, there would be no need to increase the judicial force of this City for the next half century.

2. Either have a County Judge, and avoid the doubt that now seems to exist whether any court is clothed with the power of a County Judge, or, what is deemed better, provide for detailing a Judge of the Supreme Court, who should give so much of his time as necessary to discharge the duties and exercise the jurisdiction now devolved on County Judges in other parts of the State.

3. Let one, and, if necessary, two Judges hold chambers for ex-parte motions and orders, so as to have a Judge always available for that purpose.

4. Let one, and if necessary two Judges hold Chambers for enumerated motions, and let these motions be brought on as rapidly as they can be under the notice required by law, or under order to show cause, instead of being calendered in great masses for first and third Mondays of each month.

5. These Chamber Judges would, of course, rotate with the Trial Term Judges, and a Judge not employed at Chambers—always having one there—could be utilized in conjunction with others, as indicated in section fourth.

6. Let there be one General Term, composed of five Judges, three constituting a quorum, and let them be either exclusively General Term Judges or assigned to that duty for long terms. We would thus avoid the inconvenience of the constitutional incapacity now occurring so often, by a Judge of General Term having presided at the trial or granted the order in the court below. And by composing the court of five Judges, making three a quorum, two could be nearly always engaged in disposing of appeals which have been argued and held under advisement.

7. Let a sufficient number of Judges be assigned to hold special terms for trial of equity causes. Only experience would determine what number could keep the calendars clear.

8. Let one Judge constantly hold a part or trial term for the disposition of short causes, to secure the earlier trial of such actions, and to avoid the interruptions of other trials, now sometimes occasioned by the monthly Friday's short-cause calendar.

9. Let all the remaining Judges be assigned to common law trial terms, but so arranged that one or more of them should have no calendar to call, but would simply sit in readiness to hear causes that are ready and waiting for trial in other parts, but are delayed by the unexpected duration of causes actually on trial. This might be a slight inconvenience to the Judge calling the calendar, but would often be found to be an immense relief to parties, witnesses, and counsel in waiting.

If to the forgiving could be added a provision for trying a greater proportion of certain classes of actions by the court without a jury, it is believed the disposition of business would be still further facilitated.

Your committee recommend the adoption of an amendment to the Constitution, in substance as follows:

On the 1st day of ——, 187—, the Court of Common Pleas for the City and County of New-York, and the Superior Court of the City of New-York shall cease to exist, and all the jurisdiction of said courts shall vest in and all the Judges of said courts then in office shall become Justices of the Supreme Court; and any judicial power in civil or criminal cases, and any judicial power as a County Judge, and their special authority and jurisdiction now vested in any or either of the Judges of either of said courts, shall rest in the Justices of the Supreme Court for the First Department, to be exercised in such manner and under such limitations as the Legislature may prescribe, or so long as the Legislature shall not have acted, then in such manner and under such limitations and regulations as the General Teem for such first department shall from time to time prescribe, and thereupon the Judges so transferred shall hold their places for the remainder of their respective terms for which they shall have been chosen or appointed, and suits, actions, appeals, motions, and proceedings then pending in the courts so abolished shall be and become immediately transferred to the Supreme Court for the First Department, without prejudice to any undertaking, bond, pleading, deposition or other entry or proceeding previously had therein; and thereafter there shall be twenty-one Justices of the Supreme Court for the First Department, chosen or appointed as provided by the constitution of this State, and the salaries of all of said Justices except five shall be provided for and paid by the City of New-York.

The General Term of the First Department shall hereafter consist of five Justices, of whom three may constitute a quorum, all of whom shall be designated in the manner in which General Term Justices are now authorized by law to be designated.

(Signed) Oliver P. Buel, George H. Yeaman, Charles Tracy, A. P. Mann, Frederick N. Bangs, Committee.

The report was ordered to be printed, and copies forwarded to the Judges of the various courts concerned for their opinions. The report was also made a subject of discussion at an adjourned meeting.

The Committee on Formation of a State Bar Association reported that they had sent circulars propounding sixteen different question to 1,300 lawyers in various parts of the State, and that the replies received were overwhelmingly in favor of the establishment of such an association. The respective plans of direct and delegated membership were duly canvassed, and the question left open to the settlement of the future organization when constituted. The organizations of the Inner and Middle Temple, and Lincoln's and Grey's Inns, and the influence exerted by them upon the character and tone of the profession in Great Britain were referred to, and the conclusion drawn that the establishment throughout the country of voluntary bodies, after the plan of the Bar Association of this City, would result in the general improvement and elevation of the legal profession in the State and nation. The report closes with the submission of the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Bar Association of the City of New-York will extend an invitation to lawyers resident in the several judicial districts of the State to meet at some place most convenient within such districts, then and there to sect twenty of their number as delegates from such several districts, at convention to be charged with the organization of a State Bar Association, and that the association will, at the proper time, designate twenty delegates to represent their judicial district in the said convention.

The report was accepted, and the resolution laid on the table until the next meeting. After electing a Committee of Three on Nominations, and transacting other regular business, the meeting adjourned. Previous to adjournment an amendment to the constitution was proposed by Mr. Dorman B. Eaton, whereby gentlemen not members of the bar are to be hereafter admitted to the privileges of members on payment of an initiation fee of $500. The amendment was laid over for consideration.

THE FUNERAL TROUBLE IN MONTREAL.

MONTREAL, Dec. 14.—A crowded meeting of the St. Patrick's Society was held last night, B. Devlin, President, in the chair. Mr. Devlin referred to Father Dowd's unkind remarks concerning him on Sunday last, and said he was in a pew without opportunity to reply. For endeavoring to see due honor done the illustrious Irish dead he had been exposed to censure. As to the charge that he was inspired by "hellish motives" in publishing the advertisement, he appealed to their sense of honor and justice whether he was justly amenable to such terrible denunciation from so high a place as the pulpit of St. Patrick's Church. He went on to explain that his brother had twice ineffectually endeavored to have the bells of the French church tolled, offering money to no purposed, and hinted that there was implied insult in this to Irish Catholics. Eventually, after some further talk from three or four others, the following resolution was carried with one dissenting voice:

"The St. Patrick's Society fully inderse the President in the course he has taken in calling this meeting, and consider that no blame is attachable to him whatever."

AN EAST NEW-YORK MURDER.

THE BODY OF A YOUNG WOMAN FOUND IN A CORN-FIELD IN EAST NEW-YORK—HER FACE AND NECK BADLY CUT.

Yesterday, in a corn-field on the old Schenck farm, about four hundred feet south of the Jamaica Plank Road, Martin Sigelton, a laborer, found the dead body of a handsome young woman, badly cut about the face and head. The body was discovered under a large corn stack on the side furthest from the road. It lay on its back, and the hands and arms, which were frozen stiff, were raised as if to ward off the blows of an assailant. The face of the girl was covered with blood, and her eyes were wide open. The tops of her finger-nails penetrated her flesh, so tightly were her hands clenched in the agony of death. Sigelton, when he had recovered from the shock which the first sight of the murdered girl gave him, hastened with all speed to the house of his employer, Mr. Richard Wessel, who rents the old Schenck farm. The body was discovered by Sigelton about 1 o'clock in the afternoon, and very soon after the Police were informed of the fact. Capt. Crafts with a number of men, at once proceeded to the farm, and from the Central Office Superintendent Campbell detailed Detectives Van Wagner and Botts to make a thorough investigation of the case. The most cursory examination of the position of the body and the nature of the wounds convinced the Police that the girl had been murdered. Coroner Simms arrived soon after the Police, and made a careful examination of the body before it was removed from the corn-field. He found a deep wound on the right side of the face, extending from the lobe of the right ear to about the centre of the throat. At the throat termination of the wound the knife, it was thought, had been turned round; for a large piece of flesh was missing and the hole formed by its absence was sufficient to admit one's fist. Another gash was found in the right side of the face, extending from the cheek bone down to the angle of the mouth. On the left side a wound was found which cut the left ear in half, and passing along the throat severed the carotid artery. The hole in the centre of the throat, which the Police believe was made by turning the knife in the wound was, the Coroner thinks, occasioned by the knawing of field mice. No other cuts were found on any part of the body, nor were any bruises observable. By order of the Coroner the body was taken to the East New-York Station, but up to a late hour last night it had not been identified. The whole affair is shrouded in the deepest mystery. That a most foul murder has been committed is not for a moment doubted, but by whom the deed was perpetrated, or what was the inciting cause of the crime, is not known. In the village of New-Lots, better known as East New-York, the most intense excitement prevails. Should the murderer be captured while the present state of feeling exists, although the dead girl does not appear to be known in the village, his chances of a trial by jury would be very slight indeed. For many reasons it is believed that the murder was committed before the snow-storm of Monday night—that is to say, between the hours of 9 and 10. The reason for this theory is that the deep gashes were filled with snow and the body was frozen fast to the earth in a pool of blood. In the opinion of the medical men who examined the body the murdered girl was not more than twenty-five or twenty-six years of age. She had dark eyes and straight black hair, and a complexion so dark that by some of those who viewed her body she was taken for an octoroon. Her dress, although of good quality, showed her to belong to the working class. She wore a dove-colored merino gown and a black alpaca overskirt of fine texture. Round her shoulders was a black and white striped shawl and, near her head, on the ground, an ordinary bonnet. In her ears were two fine gold earrings, with garnet settings. In her pockets, besides a coarse handkerchief, only a steel thimble and a three-cent piece were found. A thorough search was made in the vicinity of the corn-stack for signs of a struggle, or for the footsteps of the murderer. Neither were found, and the light fall of snow that covered the level field showed conclusively by its undisturbed surface that the murder was committed before the snow-storm. On examining the stack of corn a large hole was observed on one side of it, near the base. The sheaves near this hole were pulled apart by the officers, and in the centre what appeared to be a cigar-maker's knife was found. The blade was of the finest steel, and, like the wooden handle, was covered with blood. The blade was about three and one-half inches long and one-fourth of an inch wide. On the handle, which is of black walnut, were the clearly-defined marks of three slender bloody fingers. The only clue in the possession of the Police is this knife. There are many theories already spoken of, but the one that appears to meet most consideration is that the woman was a Cuban or Spanish woman, and that she was probably killed by some countryman of her own. In support of this theory it is claimed that among Cubans the tobacco business is one commonly followed, and among them also the knife is a favorite weapon. No woman answering the description of the deceased was seen in the vicinity of the murder on Monday night, nor were any man and woman seen together in that neighborhood. The murderer has had a long start of his pursuers, and at present there is no indication that he will be captured. Coroner Simms will hold the inquest next week.

THE WHITE STAR DOCK ROBBERY.

HOW $5,500 WORTH OF SILK WAS STOLEN—THE RECOVERY OF A PORTION OF THE PROPERTY.

The developments following on the arrest of William D. Woods, charged with receiving the $5,500 worth of umbrella silk stolen from the White Star Line dock on the night of the 6th inst., show that credit for the recovery of the goods belongs wholly to the officers of the company and their friends. The statement that the thieves cut through the dock and lowered the goods into a boat proves to have been incorrect, and the report that the Sergeant of Police and detectives from head-quarters effected the recovery of the goods is likewise without foundation. The only assistance afforded by the Police authorities was to furnish an officer in plain clothes, who was subsequently made acquainted with the suspected party, and who thereupon made the arrest. The manner in which the case was worked up reflects great credit upon the activity and vigilance of the White Star officials. As soon as the loss of the goods was discovered, an advertisement, offering a reward of $500 for the apprehension of the thief, was inserted in the daily papers. The stolen silk was what is known as "umbrella" silk, a quality which is generally rare in the market, and, therefore, more difficult to dispose of without awakening suspicion. A few days since a friend of Mr. R. J. Cortis, the agent of the White Star Line, called at the latter's office in Broadway, and informed him that a person named Woods had offered him some of the silk for sale. Mr. Cortis at once saw his opportunity, and, with the assistance of his friend, laid a plan whereby the stolen property and its possessor were soon in the hands of the law. The friend, who was himself a merchant, went back to his place of business and addressed a note to Woods, informing him that he would purchase the goods in question, provided Woods would allow him to inspect the silk and confer with him on the price. Woods jumped at the bait, and after the would-be purchaser had been shown the goods, which he readily identified as those which had been stolen, and agreed with the owner on the price to be paid, the merchant appointed a day for Woods to call at his office and receive a check for the purchase money. Woods called, the merchant filled out the check, the receipt was signed, and the "speculator" was walking off to cash the check when the policeman in plain clothes arrested him on a charge of receiving stolen goods. Woods was subsequently conveyed to the Tombs and will be brought up for examination to-day. Three thousand five hundred dollars' worth of the stolen property was found in his possession, and, after identification by Mr. Cortis, returned to the White Star Company. The rest of the plunder is still missing.

CALIFORNIA MINING STOCKS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 14.—The following are the closing official prices of mining stocks to-day: Consolidated Virginia, 368; California, 67¼; Segregated Belcher, 85; Ophir, 48¼; Chollar, 94; Savage, new stock, 16½; Imperial, 9; Mexican, 19¾; Gould and Curry, 20½; Best and Belcher, 59¾; Hale and Norcross, 48¼; Crown Point, 30¾; Yellow Jacket, 104½; Empire, 5½; Alpha, 18½; Belcher, 34½; Confidence, 21½; Sierra Nevada, 21¼; Exchequer, 12; Overman, 59¾; Justice, 27; Caledonia, 23¾.

THE BOUND BROOK INJUNCTION.

TRENTON, Dec. 14.—The arguments in the Delaware and Bound Brook Railroad injunction case were resumed here to-day before Chancellor Runyon. Mr. Abraham Browning occupied the greater portion of the day, and when he concluded ex-Chancellor Williamson commenced his argument on the same side. The latter, said the court, should, before interfering, look at the motive of the defendants, which was ten times greater for the public good than the alleged disadvantages complained of as arising from the building of the bridge. The argument will be resumed to-morrow.

REPORTS OF BUILDING ASSOCIATIONS.

ALBANY, Dec. 14.—The last Legislature passed a law requiring building, mutual loan, and accumulating fund associations to report to the Bank Superintendent their condition on the 1st of January, or within twenty days thereafter. If they fail to do so a penalty of $10 per day for every day such report is neglected may be collected by the Bank Superintendent. The Superintendent has decided to require a report of the items, and in the form prescribed by section 10 of the law of 1851, for the incorporation of such associations.

OBITUARY.

THOMAS SIDNEY HOLLAND.

The death of Mr. Holland is announced in the Indianapolis *Journal* of Dec. 13, which says: "Yesterday afternoon, upon the arrival of the train from Paris, Ill., at Terre Haute, the Selden-Irwin Combination alighted, being on their way to Evansville to fill an engagement there this week. While Thomas Sidney Holland, a member of the company was walking to the depot waiting-rooms, he suddenly fell forward and was picked up unconscious. In five minutes he had breathed his last. 'Tom Holland,' as he was familiarly known, was, when death came to him, only a wreck of what he had once been—a very brilliant man. He was thirty-six years of age. He made his first appearance on the boards at the old National Theatre, Cincinnati, twenty-five years ago, he and Mr. Irwin 'going on' at the same time. He married a lady of wealth and respectability in 1860, and soon after entered the Army. Here he by some means got into a cotton speculation, and was at one time worth $160,000. After the war he again took to the stage, and soon after his excesses became so great that his wife separated from him and procured a divorce. She shortly afterward married a Chicago man of some prominence. From this time on Holland drank deeper than before, and finally his fortune was entirely gone. Mr. Irwin again fell in with him, straightened him up, and for some time they were associated in the management of the Cairo Theatre. Then Holland began drinking again, and he and Irwin dissolved. After that he played several engagements, winning considerable reputation and making some money, which was spent in whisky. When starting on this tour Mr. Irwin found him in Troy, N. Y., and was prevailed upon to give him another opportunity. And yesterday the end came. He has several wealthy and respectable friends in Philadelphia, and his mother lives near that city."

MRS. MELINDA JONES.

The Boston *Journal* says that Mrs. Melinda Jones, a well-known member of the dramatic profession, died at the residence of her sister, in Appleton street, that city, of dropsy, on Sunday, and it adds: "She became an actress quite young in life, and in her day has appeared in all parts of the country, though she was for many years connected with the Boston theatres. One of her daughters, Avonia Jones, married the celebrated English tragedian, G. V. Brooke, and was herself a well-known actress. Mrs. Brooke died in Cambridge some years ago. Another daughter, Mrs. P. F. Bonney, of Cambridge, survives her, and is now in Europe with her daughter, the deceased's grand-daughter, who has made a success upon the lyric stage. Mrs. Melinda Jones was an actress of decided abilities, and years ago a favorite with the public. In the season of 1870-71 she was a member of the company at the Globe Theatre in this city, and that, we believe, was the last of her playing in Boston. She has since been attached to one or two traveling companies, but for a year or more has been unable to appear upon the stage, and as she had not succeeded in saving a competence from her many years of labor, her wants have been supplied to some extent, at least, by the generosity of more fortunate members of the theatrical profession, who universally held her in high esteem. She was about sixty years of age."

SCHUYLER, HARTLEY & GRAHAM.

Some of the finest pieces of real bronze which ever came from Paris may be seen at the establishment of Messrs. Schuyler, Hartley & Graham, of Maiden lane. They deal largely in bronzes, both real and imitation, but their recent importations are unusually fine, especially some of the larger pieces. The Æneas and Dido is one of these, and it would be difficult to find a finer specimen of work; Zephyr and Psyche is another, a fine composition, full of lightness and grace; the single figures of Psyche and Undine may be also classed in this selection, for they are beautiful examples of artistic skill and conception. A bust of Rembrandt, after his famous portrait of himself, is another piece which ought to find favor among the lovers of fine art, and a most spirited figure of a bull also. The smaller bronzes, copies of the best known classic statues, busts, &c., are the best of their kind, both in point of execution and material. There is also a full line of silvered bronzes, in which some pretty things are shown, such as inkstands, card-receivers, paper weights, thermometer stands, smokers' sets, vases, candlesticks, &c. In the same department, set apart to the bronzes, there is a large and varied display of clocks, of French manufacture mainly, in marble, enamel, malachite, bronze, silvered bronze, and gilt. An enamel clock set in five pieces is shown, which is as elegant a specimen of workmanship as can be found anywhere. From the bronze department we descend to that devoted to fancy goods. Here a large stock of beautiful fans are exhibited of carved woods, pearl, ivory, bone, and tortoise shell, very daintily ornamented and painted, or feather-trimmed. Next we have a display of all kinds of meerschaum pipes, cigar and cigarette-holders in all designs and inclosed in elegant cases. Then come the Russia-leather goods, of which there is an immense variety and great range of price. Among these may be enumerated all kinds and varieties of pocket and memorandum books, for ladies and gentlemen, handkerchief and glove boxes, some elegant dressing-cases and ladies' work boxes, perfume stands and odor boxes, and jewel boxes. These latter may be had also in gilt, glass, and the most delicately designed enamel. In jewelry there is just at this time a large demand for amber ornaments, and among the large stock of them shown, one necklace of cut amber beads was conspicuous for the beauty of its finish and perfect purity of the material. Coral and jet jewelry there is a large and varied stock of, as well as of silver filigree, pearl work, carved ivory, enamel, and gilt articles. Portrait frames in gilt, and in all designs, and a full line of all fancy articles in gilt, are shown, many of them of odd and quaint design; also, Swiss carved woodwork, and a large assortment of antique brasses, which are specially deserving of attention. In cutlery of all kinds, table and pocket, home and foreign, there is a large stock kept, and intending purchasers should examine the sets of pearl-handled carvers, in elegant cases, which would make a most acceptable present. In the higher-priced kinds of jewelry, some splendid watches, necklaces, lockets, &c., are shown. This house does a large business in arms and military goods, and their stock of guns of English and domestic manufacture, and rifles of all the best known makers, is unusually large and excellent. They are also the only agents in this country for the Peabody-Martini rifle.

THE CENTRAL RAILROAD CENSURED.

BUFFALO, Dec. 14.—The Coroner concluded his inquest to-day in the case of the two men whose death was caused by the recent collision on the Central Railroad at East Buffalo, and the following verdict was rendered by the jury after due deliberation:

That H. Wood and Joseph Doty came to their deaths through the contemptible false economy practiced by the New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company in not having sufficient employes on their road. We further blame the said company for the irregularity of running their trains on said road, and, further, for violating the city ordinances in running their cars more than six miles an hour within the city limits.

WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES, published this morning, contains:

NOTES FROM OVER THE SEA. By Grace Greenwood.

"PODGERS" ON BUSINESS IN SAN FRANCISCO.

A NEW POLITICAL SOCIETY; A SECRET ORDER.

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EVERYBODY SHOULD BE CAREFUL to give prompt attention and rational treatment to a severe cold—or a racking cough—as these are commonly the chief primary symptoms of a disordered state of the lungs, involving a tendency to develop into a settled consumption. Persons of a delicate constitution, or those having weak or unsound lungs, should be especially solicitous to treat the earliest symptoms of a cold, in order to head off more dangerous complications. Prudently keep by you, therefore, DR. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT, that you may administer at once a judicious curative during the first stages of any throat or lung disorder, for not only are special symptoms of these complaints more tractable and easily controlled then, but the general strength and tone of the system have not had time to be seriously affected, and are, therefore, more amenable to the recuperative and healing properties of the EXPECTORANT. A little attention to what may seem a trifling cold may save you from the fate of a lingering consumptive.—*Advertisement.*

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MARRIED.

BAKER—MOASE.—Dec. 14, at Bergen Point, N. J., by Rev. George Z. Gray, SAMUEL P. BAKER, of New-York, to GERTRUDE H., youngest daughter of the late Rev. John Moase, of Middleburg, N. Y.

WOODWARD—ARCHER.—On Thursday, Dec. 9, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. James Cameron, ROBERT T. WOODWARD, 2d, to HENRIETTA ARCHER, both of this City.

DIED.

BARTRAM.—At Greenpoint, Long Island, on Tuesday, Dec. 14, JENNIE G., only daughter of Chas. J. and Elizabeth G. Bartram.
Notice of funeral hereafter.

CHANLER.—On Monday morning, 13th inst., MARGARET ASTOR, wife of John W. Chanler, in the 38th year of her age.
The friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend the funeral services, at St. Mark's Church, on Thursday morning, 16th inst., at 11 o'clock, without further notice.

DUANE.—At Bergen Point, N. J., on Sunday morning, Dec. 12, aged 52 years, Rev. RICHARD B. DUANE, D. D., Secretary and General Agent of the Board of Foreign Missions of the Protestant Episcopal Church.
Funeral service at Trinity Church, Bergen Point, on Wednesday morning, Dec. 15, at 11:15. Interment at All Saints' Memorial Church-yard, Navesink, N. J. Train to Bergen, from foot of Liberty st., at 10:15.

GREENWOOD.—At the residence of her son, Joseph M. Greenwood, No. 151 Remsen st., Brooklyn, Mrs. MARY GREENWOOD, in the 92d year of her age.
The relatives and friends are invited to attend her funeral at the above place, on Friday, the 14th inst., at 12 o'clock noon, without further notice.

GREEN.—At Roselle, N. J., on Monday, Dec. 13, 1875, BETTY GREEN, in the 42d year of her age, a faithful servant for thirty-six years in the family of C. C. Banta.

HAVEN.—At Fort Washington, on the 13th inst., JOHN APPLETON HAVEN, in his 84th year.
Friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services at his late residence, on Friday, the 17th inst., at 11:30 A. M. Hudson River Railroad train leaves Thirtieth Street Depot at 10:30 o'clock. Carriages will be in waiting at Fort Washington on the arrival of the cars.
☞ Boston, Portsmouth, and New-Orleans papers will please copy.

HOPKINS.—At Hoboken, suddenly, on Monday, Dec. 13, MARY C., beloved wife of Lemuel H. Hopkins, in the 58th year of her age.
Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 202 Hudson st., Hoboken, N. J., on Friday, Dec. 17, at 11 A. M.

HOPKINS.—In Brooklyn, Dec. 12, 1875, JOHN P. HOPKINS, in his 55th year.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 89 Fleet place, at 2 P. M., Wednesday, Dec. 15, 1875.

MARTENSE.—At Flatbush, Long Island, Dec. 13, JANE VANDERVEER, widow of Judge Gerrit L. Martense, in the 86th year of her age.
The friends of the family are respectfully requested to attend her funeral at her late residence on Wednesday, 15th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

MACDONALD.—In Brooklyn, on Monday night, Dec. 13, at the residence of Robert M. Elting, No. 140 State st., ZAIDEE MACDONALD, aged 19 years.
Friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services on Thursday, Dec. 16, at 2 o'clock P. M. Burial Friday morning.

MOTT.—On Monday, Dec. 13, 1875, suddenly, WILLIAM HENRY MOTT, aged 33 years.
Relatives and friends of the family, also the members of Manhattan Commandery, No. 31; Zeubbabel Chapter, R. A. M.; and Mosaic Lodge, No. 418, F. and A. M., are respectfully invited to attend his funeral service at the residence of his mother, Mrs. Elizabeth Mott, No. 7 Charlton st., on Thursday at 8 P. M.

PALMER.—On Nov. 28, of diphtheria, BELLE, daughter of George W. and Deborah Jane Palmer, aged 5 years, 9 months. Also, on Dec. 14, GRACE, infant daughter, aged 1 month, 12 days.
Funeral on Thursday, from the residence of her parents, 53d st. and East River, at 12 M.

PLATT.—In this City, Dec. 14, JAMES RUSSELL, eldest son of Mary C. and the late George Platt, and grandson of the late James Russell, of Boston, Mass.
Notice of funeral hereafter.

RUTJES.—In Greenwich, Conn., on the 13th, at the Lenox House, THEONIE MARIE RUTJES, wife of A. J. Rutjes.
The friends of the family, also those of her daughter, Mrs. C. Churchill, are requested to attend her funeral on Wednesday, the 15th, at the Catholic church in Greenwich, Conn., where a solemn requiem high mass will be offered for the repose of her soul. Mass to commence at 10:30.
☞ Charleston, S. C., and Raleigh, N. C., papers please copy.

SMITH.—At Babylon, Long Island, on Sunday, Dec. 12, 1875, PHEBE M. SMITH, daughter of the late Jonathan Smith, of Islip, aged 49 years.
Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services at the Presbyterian Church, in Babylon, on Wednesday, Dec. 15, at 1 o'clock P. M., without further notice.

SMITH.—On Tuesday evening, Dec. 14, KEZIA, wife of Morris H. Smith, daughter of Robert and Mary Cranford.
Funeral services will be held at First Place M. E. Church, Brooklyn, at 2 o'clock Friday, the 17th.

SAMSON.—At sea, on Saturday, Oct. 30, Capt. GEORGE N. SAMSON, of the ship Jacob A. Stamler, in the 59th year of his age.
Funeral services will be held on board the ship Jacob A. Stamler, at Columbia Stores, foot of Atlantic st., Brooklyn, this day, at 11 A. M. His friends are invited to attend.

STEELE.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, Dec. 13, of consumption, GEORGE H. STEELE, aged 28 years, 3 months, and 21 days.
Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from his late residence, No. 1,096 Fulton av., Brooklyn, Thursday, Dec. 16, at 3 o'clock. The remains will be taken to Hamilton, N. Y., for interment.

STONE.—Dec. 14, SAMUEL S. STONE, son of Thomas and Margaret Stone, aged 2 years and 25 days.
The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of parents, No. 49 Wyckoff st., Brooklyn, at 2 P. M. Wednesday, the 15th inst.

WOODHOUSE.—In this City, on the 11th inst., CHARITY, wife of Philip Woodhouse, and daughter of the late James Ferris.
The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from Grace Church, Broadway and 10th st., at 10 A. M. Wednesday, the 15th inst. The remains will be interred in Woodlawn Cemetery.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

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POST OFFICE NOTICE.—THE FOREIGN Mails for the week ending SATURDAY, Dec. 18, 1875, will close at this office on TUESDAY at 3:30 A. M. for Europe, per steamer Dakota, via Queenstown; on WEDNESDAY at 4 A. M. for Europe, per steamer Java, via Queenstown; on THURSDAY at 11:30 A. M. for Europe, per steamer Frisia, via Plymouth and Hamburg; on SATURDAY at 6 A. M. for England, Wales, Ireland, and France, per steamer City of Richmond, via Queenstown; and at 8:30 A. M. for Scotland, per steamer Bolivia, via Glasgow; and at 11:30 A. M. for Europe, per steamer Oder, via Southampton and Bremen. T. L. JAMES, P. M.

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SPECIAL NOTICES.

CHRISTMAS APPEAL FOR POOR CHILDREN.

A Winter of business depression is a hard one for the children of the poor. The father is out of work, and the children find "hunger watching at the door." Families are broken up by want of employment, and the little ones sent out on the street to beg or steal.

This Winter hundreds of poor children come through the cold and the Winter's storm to our schools without shoes. Hundreds more creep from their boxes and cellars to our lodging-houses, ragged, barefooted, and hungry. Our citizens will see them shivering and wet in the storm, or crouching under shelter, or silently and piteously asking aid by their misery and homelessness.

The Christmas season should bring a brief happiness even to the most outcast and miserable; and in memory of what One has given to the world, those who have should give to those who have not. We earnestly call upon the well-off and fortunate to do something this year which shall make the Christmas time the happiest of their lives to the poor and houseless children.

The Children's Aid Society gives for its best gifts a home to the street-children. Its own treasury is empty; but $50 will send three homeless children to homes in the country.

A hundred dollars will give dinners to a hundred and fifty children in the Industrial Schools for a month. Fifty dollars will put shoes on thirty barefooted children.

This society desires, if the means be given, to send out a Christmas party of homeless children to the West; to distribute clothing and shoes and food among thousands of destitute little ones in their schools; and to give good Christmas dinners and pleasant festivals to the homeless little ones in their lodging-houses. Who will help to make a Happy Christmas to the children of the poor?

It is earnestly asked that the children of Sunday-schools and day schools would remember these little ones who have no home or friends.

C. L. BRACE, Secretary.
Children's Aid Society, No. 19 East 4th st.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 8, 1875.

Gifts of provisions and clothing may be sent to the Central Office, No. 19 East 4th st., New-York, or will be called for, if the address be forwarded.

Donations of money may be inclosed to either of the undersigned. If they are in checks or Post Office orders, they can be made payable to the order of J. E. Williams, Treasurer.

WM. A. BOOTH, President, No. 100 Wall st.
J. E. WILLIAMS, Treasurer, Metropolitan National Bank, No. 108 Broadway.
C. L. BRACE, Secretary, No. 19 East 4th st., New-York.

WORK OF THE YEAR.

There were during the past year in our five lodging-houses, 13,911 different boys and girls; 233,410 meals and 176,261 lodgings were supplied. In the twenty-one day and thirteen evening industrial schools were 10,357 children, who were taught, and partly fed and clothed; 4,026 were sent to good homes, mainly in the West. Total number under charge of the Society during the year, 34,093. There have been 7,749 orphans in the lodging-houses, and 1,126 were provided with homes.

ART SALE.

THIS WEDNESDAY EVENING!

At the Art Rooms, No. 817 Broadway. Second and last evening's sale of the large collection of Fine Modern Paintings just received from Charles F. Haseltine, Philadelphia, and on exhibition THIS DAY until 4 P. M.

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HOUSE-WORK.—BY A GERMAN GIRL FOR general house-work; no objection to a boarding-house; City or country. Call at No. 277 Bowery.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl to do general house-work in a small private family; City reference. Call at No. 305 East 46th st.

INVALID'S NURSE OR SEAMSTRESS.—By a Canadian young woman, who is experienced as invalid's nurse, and is also a good seamstress and a thorough housekeeper; is very patient and gentle, and can furnish best City reference. Call at Carpenter's, No. 108 6th av., near 9th st.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A YOUNG FRENCH PERSON of great ability; pleasant; is a first-class hair-dresser and a competent maid; understands dress-making perfectly; highest references. Address M. D., Box No. 322 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS PROTESTANT laundress; would do chamber-work and fine washing; has the best of City references. Can be seen at Mrs. Reynolds' new Protestant Agency, No. 103 East 27th st., near 4th av.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

LAUNDRESS OR HOUSE-WORK.—BY A young woman as laundress; flutes, puffs, &c., and can do up all kinds of ladies' fineries, or would do general house-work; in the country; unexceptionable reference. Apply at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway; inquire for M. A.

LAUNDRESS, &c.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG woman as first-class laundress; understands her business thoroughly; would have no objections to assist with a little chamber-work; best of City reference. Apply at No. 488 6th av., between 29th and 30th sts., second floor, back.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A NEAT, ACTIVE YOUNG woman as first-class laundress; understands ladies' fineries and French fluting; will assist in chamber-work; will go to private family or boarding-house; best City reference. Call at No. 205 West 27th st., near 7th av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG woman as first-class laundress; understands all kinds fine washing, French fluting, &c.; has three years' City reference from her last place. Apply at A. Pelton & Co.'s No. 645 6th av., near 38th st.

LAUNDRESS.—CITY OR COUNTRY; AS LAUNdress; understands all kinds of ladies' finery; boarding-house or institution. Call at No. 403 West 29th st., St. John Guild; ask for H.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS, one who thoroughly understands her business and has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 154 West 52d st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS laundress; understands her business; has three years' reference from her last employer. Call in the store, No. 425 East 17th st.

LAUNDRESS.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN wishes some washing to take home or go out by the day; is thoroughly experienced, and has best of City reference. Call at No. 349 West 38th st., first floor, back room.

LAUNDRESS.—BY AN EXCELLENT LAUNDRESS in a private family; thoroughly understands her business in every respect; best references. Address G. B., Box No. 252 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN as first-class laundress in a private family; City or country; best reference from last place. Call at No. 109 West 15th st., rear house.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl as laundress in a small family; City reference. Call or address No. 340 East 24th st., room No. 12.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS laundress; thoroughly understands her business; can be well recommended. Call at 117 West 24th st.

NURSE AND CHAMBER-MAID, OR SEAMSTRESS.—By a good girl well recommended, in either capacity; can furnish the best of reference. Can be seen at No. 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts., first floor.

NURSE AND CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A PROTestant woman as nurse and chamber-maid; is also a neat sewer; good City reference given; no objection to the country. Call at No. 145 East 22d st., first floor, front room.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN TO TAKE care of children; is a good plain sewer and capable of taking the entire charge of an infant; City reference. Call for two days at No. 50 41st st., near Madison av.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS, OR CHAMBERMAID.—By a highly respectable Alsacienne woman who does not speak English; is a splendid seamstress and very obliging. Can be seen at No. 156 East 3d st., third floor. Mlle. Marie.

NURSE, &c.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS NURSE; is capable of taking care of an infant; is willing to assist in chamber-work or waiting. Address M. F., Box No. 310 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, 1,257 BROADWAY.

NURSE.—BY A LADY, FOR A TRUST-WORTHY Protestant woman as infant's nurse. Can be seen at No. 459 West 21st st., present employer's.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE MARRIED WOMAN, a baby to wet nurse at her own home; good reference. Inquire at No. 318 East 31st st.

NURSE.—BY A WIDOW; WOULD TAKE A BABY from its birth to bring up on the bottle. Call or address No. 206 West 27th st., Room No. 14.

NURSE, &c.—BY AN ENGLISH GIRL IN A PRIvate family as nurse and seamstress or lady's companion; is neat and agreeable, and has first-class references. Call at J. Morison's, corner 11th st. and 6th av. Take notice of name and address.

NURSE OR CHAMBER-MAID.—A LADY leaving for Europe wishes a situation for a Protestant girl who has been living in her family, and whom she can highly recommend. Apply at 31 West 16th st.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A RESPECTable young woman as nurse and seamstress, or chamber-maid and seamstress, in a respectable private family; good City reference. Call or address No. 8 West 11th st.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A LADY for her nurse and seamstress, or chamber-maid and seamstress; a young person in whom confidence can be placed; no objection to travel or go in the country. Apply at No. 111 2d av.

NURSE, &c.—BY A FRENCH PROTESTANT MIDdle aged woman (from Paris) as nurse for young children, and sew; has good references. Address P. D., Box No. 306 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

NURSE.—BY A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT nurse, (French) with City references; speaks English; is a good seamstress. Can be engaged at Jacquin's French and German Bureau, No. 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A NEAT, tidy person; is an excellent operator and kind to children; will assist with chamber-work; highly recommended. Call for two days, from 10 to 4 at No. 14 East 42d st., present employer's.

NURSE, OR CHAMBER-MAID AND SEAMstress.—By a young Frenchwoman; highest references from her present place. Call on or address C. R., No. 48 West 37th st.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN TO TAKE care of small children, and is capable of taking entire charge of an infant; has good City reference. Can be seen at No. 245 East 36th st.

NURSE.—BY A FIRST-CLASS INFANT'S NURSE, neat and capable, with excellent references; to be seen at last employer's. Call at or address No. 1,233 Broadway, French Office.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A VERY INTELLIGENT Swedish girl, who has never been at service, but speaks English intelligibly; is a good seamstress, a good laundress, or a good chamber-maid; perfectly willing to do what she can and anxious to learn; City or country. Call at No. 366 6th av., near 23d st.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE SWEDISH girl as a first-class seamstress and dress-maker; good cutter and fitter; by the day or month; best references. Address Dress-maker, Box No. 240 *Times* Office.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS SEAMstress; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson machine and take charge of one or two children. Address for two days B. T., West Side Advertising Office, No. 308 West 23d st.

SEAMSTRESS.—A WOMAN WANTS WORK TO cut and fit family clothing; perfect on Wheeler & Wilson machine; sixteen years' practice; $1 per day; can repair Wheeler & Wilson machine. Address, all week, T. G., Box No. 230 *Times* Office.

SEAMSTRESS AND DRESS-MAKER.—CUTS and fits, and does all kinds of family sewing; City reference. Call or address No. 329 East 37th st.; pull bell three times.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A FAMILY SEAMSTRESS in a private family; has her own sewing machine. Call or address No. 554 West 41st st.

SEAMSTRESS.—A SEAMSTRESS WISHES AN ENgagement by the day or week; can make over and trim dresses; is a neat plain sewer; can be recommended by last employer. Call at No. 227 West 31st st., between 7th and 8th avs.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN as seamstress; cuts and fits, operates on a Wheeler & Wilson machine, or will assist with chamber-work or children; has good reference. Can be seen at 426 3d av.

SEAMSTRESS, &c.—AS SEAMSTRESS AND dress-maker, with or without sewing-machine; best reference. Call for two days (no cards answered) at No. 166 West 27th st.

SEAMSTRESS, &c.—A FIRST-CLASS SEAMstress and dress-maker would engage at $1 50 per day; by month for less. Address C. W., Box No. 251 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

USEFUL WOMAN.—BY A LADY FOR A YOUNG married woman, with one child, a year old; can highly recommend her as a most valuable servant, and she would be willing to take any position where she could be of use. Call or address No. 574 Madison av., one door above 56th st.

UP-STAIRS WORK, &c.—BY A RESPECTable young girl to do up-stairs work and assist with washing and ironing; good reference. Call at No. 232 West 20th st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WAITRESS.—BY A NEAT, RELIABLE YOUNG woman as first-class waitress; thoroughly understands the care of salads and silver; can take a waiter man's place, or chamber-maid and waitress in a small family; best City reference. Call at No. 205 West 27th st., near 7th av.

WAITRESS OR CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A first-class servant as waitress or chamber-maid, or would travel; willing to make herself useful; good reference. Call for two days at No. 67 3d av., corner 11th st., in store.

WAITRESS.—BY A NEAT AND TIDY YOUNG woman as first-class waitress; understands the care of silver and salads perfectly; is capable of filling a man's place; has the best City reference. Apply at A. Pelton & Co.'s, No. 645 6th av.

WAITRESS.—BY A COMPETENT GIRL AS FIRST-class waitress in a private family; thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; good City reference. Call at No. 131 West 19th st., in the store.

WAITRESS AND CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A real nice and competent Welsh girl, with good reference; is very obliging. Can be seen for two days at No. 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts.

WAITRESS.—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL AS FIRST-class waitress; will also do chamber-work; has first-rate reference from last place. Address No. 217 West 28th st.

WAITRESS AND CHAMBER-MAID.—BY AN English Protestant young woman, in a private family; is a first-class waitress and a thoroughly-experienced chamber-maid; can furnish undoubted reference. Apply at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner of Broadway.

WAITRESS.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS COMPEtent waitress in a private family; willing to assist with chamber-work if required; good City reference. Call at No. 314 East 31st st.

WAITRESS.—BY A FIRST WAITRESS; GOOD City reference. Apply at No. 4 West 44th st.

WAITRESS, &c.—BY A FIRST-CLASS WAITress; would be willing to assist with a little chamber-work; no objection to the country; good City reference. Call at No. 742 3d av.

WASHING.—A YOUNG PROTESTANT SWEDISH woman solicits washing at her own residence, or will go out by the day; understands fluting and fine washing; good reference. Call at No. 315 East 31st st.; ring fourth bell.

DRY GOODS.

TWENTY-SIXTH ANNUAL GREETING.

MERRY CHRISTMAS, HAPPY NEW YEAR,

(When they come.)

SANTA CLAUS AT

E. RIDLEY & SONS'

309, 311, 311½ Grand st., N. Y.,

Will be pleased to receive his young friends and their parents in his

NEW COMMODIOUS QUARTERS,

Built and finished expressly to supply their wants for the coming holidays.

OPEN EVENINGS UNTIL 9 O'CLOCK.

NO SENSATIONAL METHODS WILL BE USED TO DRAW THE CROWDS.

OUR STOCK OF TOYS, DOLLS, AND FANCY GOODS is undoubtedly the most complete in this City, and one of the

LARGEST IN AMERICA.

FIRST FLOOR.

LEATHER GOODS.

RIDLEY REAL RUSSIA POCKET-BOOKS, RUNNING FROM 25c., 35c., 45c., 50c., 75c., up to the very finest qualities. RIDLEY

Also, Cigar Cases, Dressing and Card Cases, Music Holders, Albums, at 25c., 50c., 75c., 85c., $1, up to $20.

Lines of very rich Fans.

Russia Leather and Seal Skin Satchels, 50c., 65c., 75c., 85c., up to very finest grades.

Valises, Opera Glasses, Shawl Straps, &c.

Jewelry, Worsted Embroideries, Slipper Patterns, Perfumery, Soaps, Stationery, Books, Book-marks, &c.

SILVER-PLATED WARE OF **ROGERS BROTHERS** AND **MERIDEN BRITTANIA COMPANY'S MANUFACTURE.**

BASEMENT.

TOYS FOR EVERYBODY.

DOLLS. DOLLS. DOLLS.

LARGEST ASSORTMENT of the finest dolls ever imported.

CARRIAGES, SLEIGHS, CHAIRS, BEDSTEADS, CHINA SETS.

IN FACT, EVERYTHING FOR EVERYBODY.

The stock cannot be described.

COME AND SEE.

We are positive our prices will be found lower than any other house.

☞ We have at least four times more space to transact our business than last season, employ about **SEVEN HUNDRED CLERKS,** and expect to give our customers every convenience while purchasing.

TO SABBATH-SCHOOLS SPECIAL DISCOUNT ALLOWED.

☞ Goods delivered free of charge by our wagons to all parts of the City, Brooklyn, Jersey City, and Hoboken.

THE EXTENSION to our premises, now completed, gives us by actual measurements, fifty-eight thousand nine hundred and eighty-five (58,985) feet for the accommodation of our customers.

EDWARD RIDLEY & SONS

Nos. 309, 311, 311½ Grand St.,

NOS. 56, 58, 60, 62, 64, 66, 68, and 70 ALLEN ST., FIFTH BLOCK EAST FROM THE BOWERY.

GRAND STREET CROSS-TOWN LINE OF CARS **PASSES THE DOOR,** AND CONNECTS WITH EVERY CITY CAR AND STAGE ROUTE GOING NORTH AND SOUTH. **SIX MINUTES' RIDE** FROM THE CORNER OF BROADWAY.

MACY'S

OPEN

EVENINGS

UNTIL 9 O'CLOCK.

14TH ST. AND 6TH AV.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WASHING.—A RESPECTABLE COLORED WOMan wishes to take washing by the week or month. Call at No. 127 West 31st st., in the rear, first floor.

WASHING, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, to go out by the day or by the week to do washing, ironing and house-cleaning; reference. Call at No. 43 Perry st., rear, in basement.

WASHING.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN WISHES some washing to take home; understands all kinds of finery; would go out by the day; has the best of reference. Call at No. 319 East 37th st.

WASHING.—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl solicits washing at her own residence, or will go out by the day; City reference. Call or address Miss Morrison, No. 219 West 32d st.

MALES

COOK OR WAITER.—BY A COLORED MAN AS first-class cook or waiter in a boarding-house. Address H. Lewis, No. 115 Macdougal st.

BUTLER.—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT BUTler, with good references; thoroughly understands his business. Seen for three days at No. 1,233 Broadway, French Office.

COACHMAN AND PORTER.—BY A RESPECtable Englishman as coachman, or as porter in a warehouse; has twelve months' reference from his last place as coachman; will work for low wages; understands the care of horses and furnace. Address G. H., Box No. 224 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A PROTESTANT MAN WITH no incumbrance; has long experience in this country, and in the old one also; no objection to the country; best City reference. For full particulars call or address J. R., No. 21 East 33d st.

COACHMAN.—BY A GENTLEMAN FOR HIS coachman, who has been in his employ for six years; he is a thorough horseman; I will give all satisfaction to any one that will call on me. Address D. S. L., Box No. 221 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A young man, American, single; can milk, tend furnace, &c.; will be found a temperate and neat workman; good reference. Apply to J. M., No. 416 West 53d st., rear.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG MAN, (PROTESTant,) as coachman or groom; good experience for the above capacity and good City reference; willing to make himself useful. Address J. H., Box No. 275 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG SINGLE COLORED man as coachman in City or country; thoroughly understands his business; can give City reference from last place. Call at No. 127 West 50th st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A YOUNG married man (no family) as first-class coachman; is willing and active, and proficient in every branch; City or country; first-class reference given. Address S. A., Box No. 323 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant young married man as coachman, who thoroughly understands his business; is sober and steady; willing and obliging; has six years' City references from last employer. Call or address at No. 311 4th av.

COACHMAN AND USEFUL MAN.—BY A SINgle Swede, with the best testimonials as a thorough horseman and driver; can milk and be generally useful; wages moderate. Can be seen to-day at the Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st.

COACHMAN OR GROOM.—BY A RESPECTAble colored man as coachman or groom, or will make himself useful about a gentleman's house; City reference can be given. Call at No. 33 East 12th st.

COACHMAN.—SCOTCH; MARRIED; UNDERstands the care and management of horses; excellent references. Call or address W. R., No. 67 Nassau st., seed store.

DRY GOODS. DRY GOODS.

HOLIDAY GIFTS.

Antique Tidies, and Toilet Sets,
Rich Fancy and Leather Goods,
Initial Handkerchiefs,
Feather Trimmings,
Fringes, &c.

AT ATTRACTIVE PRICES.

MILLER & GRANT, 879 BROADWAY.

LORD & TAYLOR

WILL CONTINUE THE SALE OF

BLACK CASHMERE SILKS

AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.
FORMER PRICE $2 50, NOW $2.
FORMER PRICE $2, NOW $1 50.
BLACK SILKS AT $1, WORTH $1 25.
ALSO,
Full lines of COLORED SILKS, at $1, $1 25, and $1 50 to $4 per yard.

FRENCH, GERMAN, AND AMERICAN

CAMEL'S HAIR CLOTH AND OTHER **DRESS GOODS** AT PRICES LOWER THAN EVER.

DRESS POPLINS,

in handsome styles and desirable fabrics, cut in dress lengths, for HOLIDAY PRESENTS. Twelve yards for $2 40, $3, $3 60, and $4 50.

Fast-color AMERICAN PRINTS, twelve yards for 75c.

COCHECO PRINTS, twelve yards for $1.

Broadway, cor. 20th street, N. Y.
Only one block west of Fourth avenue.
Grand street, cor. Chrystie, N. Y.
One block east of Bowery.

LORD & TAYLOR

CLOTH DEPARTMENT.

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES AND COATINGS, BEAVERS, SEAL SKIN AND ASTRACHANS, MATELASSE CLOAKINGS, ENGLISH AND AMERICAN WATER-PROOFS, All Shades.

Broadway, cor. 20th street, N. Y.
Only one block west of Fourth Avenue.
Grand street, cor. Chrystie, N. Y.
One block east of Bowery.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A YOUNG man, Protestant; understands his business; tends furnaces; willing to make himself useful; best City references. Address M. M., Box No. 328 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A REspectable young man as coachman and groom; has the best of City reference; will be found willing and obliging; no objection to the country. Call or address M. K., No. 1,251 Broadway, in the office.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COACHMAN; married; has no children; seven years in his last place; will be highly recommended. Call or address T. N., No. 117 West 37th st.

FARMER.—BY A SCOTCHMAN (MARRIED, NO incumbrance) as farmer; would take entire charge; understands the treatment of all fancy stock; wife would take charge of dairy, poultry, &c.; good reference. Apply to W. B., No. 191 Water st.

GARDENER.—BY A MARRIED MAN, ENGLISH, no family; is a first-class florist and vegetable gardener; has eighteen years' practice; best of City reference. Address J. S. B., Box No. 328 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

USEFUL MAN.—BY A SINGLE YOUNG PERSON, who can care and drive horses, feed and care cattle, milk, cut wood, build fires, do plain gardening, &c.; is willing to work for moderate wages; has good recommendations. Apply at Carpenter's Agency, No. 108 6th av., near 9th st.

USEFUL BOY.—BY A STRONG BOY, AGED NINEteen; can write plain; good reference; willing to work. Address P. Smith, No. 121 East 53d st.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN, (NINETEEN,) A place to work four or five hours daily at anything for board, or $3 weekly; good reference. Address H. W. B., Box No. 239 *Times* Office.

WAITER.—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY BY A STEADY, respectable man; thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; first-class City references will be given for sobriety and honesty from the most respectable families in the City. Address W. C., Box No. 306 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE MAN AS waiter in a private family; long and satisfactory references from former places as to capability and integrity; no objection to go in the country. Call for A. S., No. 876 Broadway, in the seed store.

WAITER.—BY AN ENGLISHMAN AS WAITER IN a private family; first-class City references. Address A. N., Box No. 328 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG ENGlish Protestant man as waiter in a private family; thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; has been personally recommended by his former employer. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

WAITER.—BY A YOUNG ENGLISHMAN (AND A Protestant, single,) as waiter in a private family; thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; can be highly recommended by his last employer. Address A. B., Walter, Box No. 277 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY A YOUNG MAN AS FIRST-CLASS waiter in a private family; thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; fifteen years' best City references. Address J. S., Box No. 277 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—AS WAITER IN A PRIVATE FAMILY by a very active young man who thoroughly understands his business; will be found most satisfactory; City reference. Address J. B., Box No. 304 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY A PROTESTANT MAN AS FIRST-class waiter in a private family; thoroughly understands his business; good references. Address J. B., No. 167 West 19th st.

WAITER, &c.—BY A YOUNG COLORED MAN as first-class waiter or as gentleman's servant; understands carving; good references. Address O. N., Box 266 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG MAN just disengaged, as waiter in a private family; understands his business, and will be well recommended. Call on or address James, 169 West 25th st.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A WET NURSE. APPLY AT NO. 37 West 35th st., between 11 and 1 o'clock.

MISCELLANEOUS.

PERFECTION.

BOKER'S BITTERS.

Beware of Counterfeits and Imitations.

SUN-BEAM ILLUMINATING OIL, 150 DEgrees fire test, for family use.
YENNI & BURKE, No. 125 Maiden lane.

HOLIDAY GOODS.

AT R. H. MACY & CO.'S, 14TH ST. AND 6TH AV.

USEFUL HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

PREMIUM GOLD PENS.

GOLD, SILVER, PEARL, RUBBER, CELLULOID, IVORY, CHARM PENCILS AND PEN CASES OF BEAUTIFUL DESIGNS; CHEAPEST AND BEST.

MORTON'S GOLD PENS.

Also every variety of GOLD, PEARL, and CELLULOID PENCILS and PEN-HOLDERS, at the old stand No. 25 Maiden lane, New-York.

LORD & TAYLOR.

SHAWLS

IN GREAT VARIETY, FROM A $1,000 INDIA TO A $2 WRAP.

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S

UNDERWEAR AT AND UNDER COST.

FULL AND COMPLETE STOCK OF LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S

HOSIERY AND GLOVES.

The celebrated COURVOISSIER KID GLOVE, In all the FASHIONABLE SHADES.

Ladies' DRESS and CLOAK TRIMMINGS, at GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

HOLIDAY GOODS.

SEAL-SKIN AND RUSSIA LEATHER SATCHELS, POCKET-BOOKS, DRESSING AND CARD CASES, FANS IN GREAT VARIETY.
IVORY-HANDLED TWILLED-SILK UMBRELLAS.
1,000 DOZ. FRENCH INITIAL HANDKERCHIEFS AT 25c. EACH, WORTH 50c.
ALSO,
TAPE-BORDERED AND HEMSTITCHED HANDK'CH'FS. PLAIN AND EMBROIDERED SETS.
NOTTINGHAM, APPLIQUE, and GUIPURE TIDIES and LACES AND EMBROIDERIES IN GREAT VARIETY.
AT
BARGAINS FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

Broadway, cor. 20th street, N. Y.
Only one block west of Fourth Avenue.
Grand street, cor. Chrystie, N. Y.
One block east of Bowery.

LORD & TAYLOR.

OUR

UPHOLSTERY DEPARTMENT

is now fully stocked with FRENCH AND NOTTINGHAM LACE CURTAINS, AND SILK CURTAIN MATERIALS, WINDOW SHADES, HOLLANDS, AND FURNITURE COVERINGS.

WITH THE BEST FACILITIES FOR MAKING, IN THE MOST SATISFACTORY MANNER, AT SHORT NOTICE.

JUST RECEIVED, A LARGE IMPORTATION OF RICHLY EMBROIDERED PIANO AND TABLE COVERS TO BE OFFERED AT BARGAINS.

LINENS, DOMESTICS AND **HOUSEFURNISHING GOODS.**

TABLECLOTHS AND TABLE LINENS, NAPKINS, BLANKETS, FLANNELS, COMFORTERS, AND ALL THE BEST QUALITIES OF HOUSE-KEEPING GOODS AND DOMESTICS IN COMPLETE ASSORTMENT AT SATISFACTORY PRICES.

Broadway, cor. 20th street, N. Y.,
Only one block west of Fourth Avenue.
Grand street, cor. Chrystie, N. Y.
One block east of Bowery.

DRESS-MAKING.

MAISON BRODOWSKI, NO. 36 WEST 33D ST.—Perfectly-fitting suits, in Parisian styles, of camel's hair and silk, from $40 to $75; all cashmere suits, $35; black silk, $75; ladies' materials made.

PROPOSALS.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

Sealed proposals will be received by the School Trustees of the Ninth Ward, at the hall of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until Wednesday, Dec. 15, 1875, and until 9:30 o'clock A. M. on said day, for carpenter's work and materials to be furnished for the Male and Female Grammar Departments of Grammar School No. 3, corner of Hudson and Grove sts.

Sealed proposals will also be received, at the same time and place, for the desks and seats for four classrooms for the school above named.

Plans and specifications may be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 146 Grand st., third floor.

Two responsible and approved sureties, residents of this City, will be required from each successful bidder. Proposals will not be considered unless sureties are named.

The Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals submitted.

CHARLES S. WRIGHT,
DAVID M. EARLE,
E. DENNISON, M. D.,
HENRY DAYTON,
WILLIAM H. ELY,
Board of School Trustees, Ninth Ward.

Dated NEW-YORK, Dec. 1, 1875.

OFFICE OF LIGHT-HOUSE ENGINEERS, FOURTH DISTRICT,
No. 532 WALNUT ST., PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 4, 1875.

TO IRON MANUFACTURERS.—SEALED PROposals (in duplicate) will be received at this office until 12 o'clock noon of Wednesday, Jan. 5, 1876, for furnishing the material complete of the iron superstructure light-house on Ship John Shoal, Delaware Bay.

Drawings and specifications can be had on application at this office.

Bids must be indorsed "Proposals for Ship John Light-house," and conform in all respects to the requirements of law and regulations, and the right to reject all bids is reserved.

By order of the Light-house Board.
W. F. REYNOLDS,
Engineer Fourth Light-house District.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.—IN PURSUANCE OF an order of the Court of Chancery of New-Jersey, made in a certain cause therein depending, wherein FRANCIS HART and THEODORE L. DEVENNY are complainants, and THE TRENTON LOCK COMPANY are defendants, bearing date October nineteen, A. D. 1875, the undersigned, Receiver of the said Trenton Lock Company, hereby gives notice to all creditors of the said Trenton Lock Company to present to him at his office, No. 55 East State street, Trenton, N. J., (under oath or affirmation,) all their several claims and demands against the said company, on or before the nineteenth day February next, being four months from the date of said order, and in default thereof, they will be excluded from the benefits of such dividends as may thereafter be declared by said court upon the proceeds and effects of said Corporation.—Trenton, Nov. 6, 1875.
SAMUEL L. BAILY, Receiver.

NOTICE OF ASSIGNMENT.—NOTICE IS hereby given that GEORGE J. KUHN, of the City of New-Brunswick, County of Middlesex, and State of New-Jersey, hath this day made an assignment to the subscriber of his estate for the equal benefit of his creditors, and that the said creditors must exhibit their respective claims under oath or affirmation within the term of three months.—Dated Nov. 24, A. D. 1875.
d1-law-3wW* BENJAMIN P. HUBBARD, Assignee.

NOTICE OF ASSIGNMENT.—NOTICE IS hereby given that JOHN S. DE HART, of the City of New-Brunswick, County of Middlesex, and State of New-Jersey, hath this day made an assignment to the subscriber of his estate for the equal benefit of his creditors, and that the said creditors must exhibit their respective claims under oath or affirmation within the term of three months.—Dated Nov. 29, A. D. 1875. JOHN F. MITCHELL.

DRY GOODS.

Great Reductions FOR THE HOLIDAYS,

IN

Mourning Goods.

LORD & TAYLOR

WILL OFFER ON

MONDAY, December 13,

AND DURING THE HOLIDAYS, A FULL AND COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF MOURNING FABRICS, AT EXTREMELY ATTRACTIVE PRICES.

BLACK ALPACAS, MOHAIRS, and BRILLIANTINES, from 25c.
BARATHEAS, ARMURE, and CRAPE CLOTHS at 40c., 50c., 60c., 75c.
ENGLISH and FRENCH CASHMERES at 50c., 60c., 75c.
Also,
HENRIETTA, EMPRESS, and TAMISE CLOTHS, FRENCH and ENGLISH BOMBAZINES, MERINOES, THIBETS, SERGES, DIAGONALS, &c.,
AT THE LOWEST PRICES.
A large stock of CAMEL'S HAIR and MATELASSE CLOTHS, COURTALD'S ENGLISH CRAPES, and CRAPE VEILS
IN ALL THE VARIOUS STYLES and QUALITIES.
Very full lines of MOURNING COLLARS, CUFFS, and SETS,
and
the largest assortment of BLACK SHAWLS at the lowest prices.

ORDERS FOR MOURNING OUTFITS PROMPTLY EXECUTED at very SHORT NOTICE.

Broadway, cor. 20th street, N. Y.,
One block west of Fourth avenue.
Grand street, corner Chrystie, N. Y.,
One block east of Bowery.

LORD & TAYLOR.

LADIES' SUITS AND OVERDRESSES.

A LARGE LOT OF OVERDRESSES IN ALL THE LEADING POPULAR MATERIALS at $8, $9 50, $10, $11 50, $13, $14, $15, $18, $19 50.
FRENCH, GERMAN, ENGLISH, AND AMERICAN WALKING JACKETS AT $5, $6 50, $8, $9, $10, $11, $12, $14, $16, $20.
BLACK SILK SUITS AT $40, $50, $55, and $65.
BLACK SILK DRESS, WITH CAMEL'S HAIR OVERDRESS, $55 and $65 FOR THE SUIT.
SAME, WITH BLACK CASHMERE OVERDRESS, $55 FOR THE SUIT.
CAMEL'S HAIR SUITS, complete, $28, and BLACK CASHMERE SUITS, at $30.
JACKET OVERDRESS, FUR-TRIMMED, $11.
ALL TRIMMED IN THE NEWEST STYLES.
JOB-LOT CLOTH POLONAISES, $3 50.
A few imported BLACK SILK COSTUMES, at HALF THE ORIGINAL COST.
All wool PLAID FLANNEL WRAPPERS at $6 50.
BLACK and COLORED CASHMERE, SILK and SATIN TRIMMED, $7 50.
COLORED CASHMERE, ROBE FRONT, $11.

FURS! FURS!

SEAL SACQUES, in the MOST DESIRABLE STYLES $90 and upward.
SEAL MUFFS at $10, $15, $18, and $20.
FINE MINK MUFFS at $10, $15, $18, and $20.
BLACK MARTEN MUFFS at $7, $8, 10, and $12.
BLACK LYNX MUFFS at $4, $5, $6, and $7 50.
AN EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT OF YOUNG LADIES' and CHILDREN'S FANCY FURS in ERMINE, FOX, FRENCH SEAL, SQUIRREL, GOLDEN SEAL, CONEY, &c.,
Made up expressly
FOR OUR HOLIDAY TRADE
AT LESS THAN USUAL PRICES.
FUR-LINED SILK SACQUES and CIRCULARS, in all the new patterns,
AT ATTRACTIVE PRICES.
FUR TRIMMINGS of ALL KINDS from 50c. to $12 per yard.

Broadway, cor. 20th street, N. Y.
Only one block west of 4th avenue.
Grand street, cor. Chrystie, N. Y.
One block east of Bowery.

LORD & TAYLOR

BOYS' AND GIRLS' CLOTHING DEPARTMENT.

BOYS' SUITS FOR DRESS.
BOYS' KILT SUITS.
BOYS' SCHOOL SUITS, $5, $6, $7, $8, and $9.
BOYS' ULSTERS, LARGE VARIETY, at $5, $7, $8, $10, and $15.
CHILDREN'S OVERCOATS.
THESE GOODS ARE ALL NEW, OF OUR OWN DESIGNS, AND THE PRICES AS LOW AS ANY IN THE CITY.
ALSO,
MISSES' AND GIRLS' SUITS, COSTUMES AND CLOAKS IN GREAT VARIETY, AT VERY ECONOMICAL PRICES.
MISSES' SUITS IN PLAID, from $6 75 to $9 75.
BRAIDED SUITS, $6 50 to $12.
CASHMERE SUITS $20.
CAMEL'S HAIR and CASHMERE, $24.

Broadway, cor. 20th Street, N. Y.
Only one block west of Fourth Avenue.
Grand Street, cor. Chrystie, N. Y.
One block east of Bowery.

HEALTH AND ECONOMY!

WATER-PROOF

DOUBLE CORK SOLE BOOTS

FOR

LADIES, MISSES, and CHILDREN, READY-MADE and to MEASURE.

Gentlemen's Fine Embroidered and plain MOROCCO SLIPPERS for HOLIDAY PRESENTS at 30 per cent. LESS THAN CHARGED ELSEWHERE.

LATEST STYLES in LADIES' RECEPTION and EVENING BOOTS, Equally Low.

LORD & TAYLOR,

BROADWAY AND 20TH ST.

MILLINERY.

AT MARIE TILLMAN & CO.'S, OF PARIS,

Importers of Fine Millinery, (successors to Mme. A. Michel,) No. 423 6th av., near 26th st. Fine Winter Millinery from Virot, Tavee, and Parisot.

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE B. & N. A. R. M. S. P. CO.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 42.

FROM NEW-YORK FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.

JAVA......WED., Dec. 15 | CHINA........WED., Dec. 29
*RUSSIA.....WED., Dec. 22 | PARTHIA.....WED., Jan. 5

Steamers marked * do not carry steerage passengers. Cabin passage, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Return tickets on favorable terms. Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. Freight and cabin office, No. 4 Bowling green. Steerage office, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building.) CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

PASSENGERS PER STEAM-SHIP JAVA embark from the Cunard wharf, foot of Grand st., Jersey City, at 7 A. M., on WEDNESDAY, 15th December, 1875. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, No. 4 Bowling Green, New-York.

WHITE STAR LINE.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.

NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS.

Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.

BALTIC..........SATURDAY, Dec. 18, at 9:30 A. M.
GERMANIC..........SATURDAY, Jan. 1, at 8 A. M.
CELTIC..........SATURDAY, Jan. 8, at 1 P. M.
ADRIATIC..........SATURDAY, Jan. 15, at —

From White Star Dock, Pier No. 52 North River.

These steamers are uniform in size and unsurpassed in appointments. The saloon, staterooms, smoking and bath rooms are amidships where the noise and motion are least, affording a degree of comfort hitherto unattainable at sea.

Rates—Saloon, $60, $80, and $100, gold; return tickets on favorable terms; steerage, $28.

Drafts from £1 upward.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 37 Broadway, New-York. R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

(Via Queenstown,)

CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL.

TUESDAY.

Leaving Pier No. 46 North River as follows:

WISCONSIN..........Dec. 21, at 12, noon
WYOMING..........Dec. 28, at 6:30 A. M.
NEVADA..........Jan. 4, at 10 A. M.
MONTANA..........Jan. 11 at 3 P. M.
IDAHO..........Jan. 18, at 10 A. M.
DAKOTA..........Jan. 25, at 3 P. M.

For steerage and intermediate tickets, at current rates, apply at No. 29 Broadway. For cabin passage, at $80 or $65, gold, (according to stateroom,) apply at No. 63 Wall st.

WILLIAMS & GUION.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMERS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, VIA PLYMOUTH.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent (being more southerly than any other,) will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:

*PEREIRE, Danre..........Saturday, Dec. 25
FRANCE, Trudelle..........Saturday, Jan. 8

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine,) first cabin, $110 to $120, according to accommodation. Second cabin, $72; third, $40. Return tickets at reduced rates. Steerage, $26, with superior accommodation, including all necessaries without extra charge. Steamers marked thus * do not carry steerage passengers. LOUIS DE BEBIAN, Agent, 55 Broadway.

INMAN LINE.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows: FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

CITY OF RICHMOND.....Saturday Dec. 18, at 10 A. M.
CITY OF BROOKLYN.....Tuesday, Dec. 28, at 3 P. M.
CITY OF CHESTER..Saturday, Jan. 4, 1876, at 10 A. M.
CITY OF MONTREAL.....Saturday, Jan. 8, at 2 P. M.
CITY OF BERLIN.....Saturday, Jan. 15, at 8 A. M.

and each succeeding Saturday from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

CABIN..........$60, $80 and $100, Gold
STEERAGE..........$28, Currency

Drafts issued at low rates.

For cabin passage and general business apply at the company's office, No. 15 Broadway.

For steerage passage at No. 33 Broadway, or Pier No. 45 North River. JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

NATIONAL LINE.

From Piers Nos. 44 and 47 North River.

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

HOLLAND..........Thursday, Dec. 16, at 8 A. M.
ERIN..........Saturday, Dec. 25, at 9 A. M.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

England, Dec. 18, 9 A. M. | Helvetia, Jan. 8, 1:30 P. M.
Egypt, Jan. 1, 8 A. M. | Spain, Jan. 15, 8 A. M.

Cabin passage, $60 and $70, currency. Steerage at greatly reduced price. Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool at the lowest rates. Apply at the company's office, No. 69 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

STATE LINE.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.

These first-class full-powered steamers will sail from Eagle Pier, Hoboken Ferry, New Jersey, as follows:

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA..........Thursday, Dec. 16
STATE OF VIRGINIA..........Thursday, Dec. 30
STATE OF INDIANA..........Thursday, Jan. 13

And every alternate Thursday thereafter. First cabin, $60, $70, and $80; return tickets, $120. Second cabin, $45; return tickets, $80. Steerage at lowest rates.

Apply to AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents, No. 72 Broadway, New-York.

Steerage office No. 45 Broadway.

ATLAS MAIL LINE.

BI-MONTHLY SERVICE TO JAMAICA, HAYTI, COLOMBIA, and ASPINWALL, and to PANAMA and SOUTH PACIFIC PORTS (via Aspinwall.) First-class, full-powered iron-screw steamers, from Pier No. 51, North River.

FOR KINGSTON, AUX CAYES, and JACMEL:

CLARIBEL..........Dec. 18.
ATLAS..........Jan. 8.

FOR PORT-AU-PRINCE, SANTA MARTHA, SAVANILLA, ISTHMUS OF PANAMA, and SOUTH PACIFIC PORTS (via Aspinwall:)

ETNA..........Dec. 22.

Superior first-class passenger accommodation.

PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents, No. 56 Wall st.

ANCHOR LINE. CARRYING U. S. MAIL.

NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.

BOLIVIA..........SATURDAY, Dec. 18, at 10 A. M.
ELYSIA..........SATURDAY, Dec. 25, at 2 P. M.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, OR LONDONDERRY.

Cabin passage, $65, $75, and $80, currency.

Intermediate, $35; Steerage, $28.

Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling green.

HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

FLORIDA LINE.

FROM PIER NO. 29 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY, AT 3 P. M.

INSURANCE TO DESTINATION ONE-HALF PER CENT.

GREAT REDUCTION IN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER RATES.

ALWAYS AS LOW AS BY OTHER LINES, AND NO DETENTIONS.

Goods loaded on steamer when shipped.

Mark goods care RAVENEL & CO., Charleston, S. C.

For rates of freight or passage apply to

J. W. QUINTARD & CO., No. 177 West st.

Or to BENTLEY D. HASELL, No. 317 Broadway.

GREAT SOUTHERN

FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE, SAILING FROM PIER NO. 29 NORTH RIVER, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS at 3 P. M., FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., FLORIDA, THE SOUTH, AND SOUTH-WEST.

SOUTH CAROLINA..........WEDNESDAY..........DEC. 15
CITY OF ATLANTA..........SATURDAY..........DEC. 18

SUPERIOR PASSENGER ACCOMMODATIONS.

Insurance to destination one-half of one per cent.

Goods forwarded free of commission. Passenger tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents, No. 177 West st., corner Warren, Or W. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling green, Or BENTLEY D. HASELL, General Agent Great Southern Freight Line, 317 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,

THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE, CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.

FOUR STEAM-SHIPS PER WEEK. TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, AND SATURDAYS.

H. LIVINGSTON, Capt. MALLORY, THURSDAY, Dec. 16, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M. WILLIAM R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling green.

SAN JACINTO, Capt. HAZARD, SATURDAY, Dec. 18, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M. WILLIAM R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling green.

TYBEE, Capt. HOLMES, SATURDAY, Dec. 18, from Pier No. 12 North River, at 3 P. M. R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West st.

CLEOPATRA, Capt. BULKLEY, TUESDAY, Dec. 21, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M. MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, No. 62 South st.

Insurance on this line ONE-HALF PER CENT. Superior accommodations for passengers.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad and Florida steamers. GEORGE YONGE, Agent Central Railroad of Georgia, No. 409 Broadway.

PACIFIC MAIL S. S. LINE.

FOR CALIFORNIA, JAPAN, AND CHINA. Sailing from Pier No. 42 North River.

For Aspinwall.

ACAPULCO..........Thursday, Dec. 16, 12 noon

touching at all Central American and Pacific ports.

EXCURSION TICKETS TO THE CHILIAN EXPOSITION AND RETURN, Good till March, 1876, $351, gold. Outward, only $221, gold.

From San Francisco for Japan and China.

CITY OF PEKING..........Jan. 1

FROM SAN FRANCISCO for AUSTRALIA and NEW-ZEALAND, via HONOLULU SANDWICH ISLANDS, Steam-ship ——..........Monday, Jan. 3

For freight or passage apply at Pier No. 42 North River. H. J. BULLAY, Superintendent.

WILSON LINE FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HULL.

Sailing from Pier No. 53 North River:

OTHELLO..........Dec. 18 | COLOMBO..........Jan. 15
HINDOO..........Jan. 1 | NAVARINO..........Jan. 29

First cabin, $70, currency; second cabin, $45, currency; excursion tickets on very favorable terms. Through tickets issued to Continental and Baltic ports. Apply for full particulars to CHARLES L. WRIGHT & CO., No. 56 South st.

SHIPPING.

RED STAR LINE.

Appointed to carry the Belgian and United States mails. The following steamers are appointed to sail FOR ANTWERP.

From Philadelphia. | From New-York.
NEDERLAND.......Dec. 23 | SWITZERLAND.....Dec. 11
VADERLAND.......Jan. 15 | STATE OF NEVADA..Jan. 4

FROM ANTWERP.

For Philadelphia. | For New-York.
VADERLAND.......Dec. 23 | STATE OF NEVADA..Dec. 11
NEDERLAND.......Jan. 16 | SWITZERLAND.....Jan. 4

PRICES OF PASSAGE IN CURRENCY. First Cabin, $90; Second Cabin, $60.

Steerage tickets to and from all points at the lowest rates.

Passenger accommodations for all classes unsurpassed.

For passage, rates of freight, and other information apply to

PETER WRIGHT & SONS, General Agents, No. 307 Walnut st., Philadelphia.

GEO. W. COLTON, Agent, No. 42 Broad st., N.Y.

JOHN McDONALD, Passenger Agent, No. 8 Battery place, New-York.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.

STEAM-SHIP LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, AND BREMEN.

Company's Pier, foot of 2d st., Hoboken.

ODER.......Sat., Dec. 18 | SALIER.......Sat., Jan. 8
MOSEL.......Sat., Jan. 1 | NECKAR.......Sat., Jan. 15

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON, HAVRE, OR BREMEN:

First cabin..........$100 gold
Second cabin..........60 gold
Steerage..........30 currency

Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage certificates, $32 currency. For freight or passage apply to OELRICHS & CO., No. 2 Bowling green.

STAR BALL LINE.

United States and Brazil Mail Steam-ships, Sailing regularly every month from WATSON'S WHARF, BROOKLYN, N. Y., For Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio Janeiro, Calling at ST. JOHN'S, PORTO RICO,

NELLIE MARTIN, 3,000 tons......Jan. 23, at 1 P. M.
JOHN BRAMALL, 2,500 tons......Feb. —
J. B. WALKER, 2,700 tons......March —

These steamers are perfectly new, with all the latest improvements, having first-class passenger accommodations.

For freight and passage at reduced rates apply to J. S. TUCKER & CO., Agents, No. 54 Pine st.

WEEKLY FLORIDA LINE.

For Port Royal, S. C.; Fernandina, Fla.; Brunswick, Ga., the favorite and well-known steamer HATTERAS, Mankin, Master, having superior accommodations for passengers, will sail THURSDAY, Dec. 16, from Pier No. 3 North River, at 3 P. M., for above ports, making connections with all points South and South-west, via Port Royal, the Florida and Brunswick Railroads.

First-class passage to Fernandina..........$20 00
First-class passage to Jacksonville..........22 50
First-class passage to Augusta..........20 00
First-class to Albany..........22 50

Through tickets issued to all points South and South-west.

For freight or passage, apply to HERM. GELPCKE, No. 5 William st.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA

DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships sail regularly at 3 P. M. from Pier No. 13 North River, as follows:

COLUMBUS..........TUESDAY, Dec. 14
CRESCENT CITY..........THURSDAY, Dec. 23

Accommodations unsurpassed. For freight or passage apply to WM. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling green; McKELLER LULING & CO., Agents in Havana.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA AND MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE. Steamers leave Pier No. 3 North River at 3 P. M.:

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

CITY OF NEW-YORK..........Thursday, Dec. 16
CITY OF MEXICO..........Tuesday, Dec. 28
CITY OF VERA CRUZ..........Thursday, Dec. 30

FOR VERA CRUZ AND NEW-ORLEANS, Calling at HAVANA, PROGRESO, CAMPEACHY, TUSPAN, and TAMPICO

CITY OF MEXICO..........Tuesday, Dec. 28
CITY OF HAVANA..........Tuesday, Jan. 18

For freight or passage apply to F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway. Steamers will leave New-Orleans Dec. 16 and Jan. 1 for Vera Cruz and all the above ports.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

THE GREAT TRUNK LINE AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.

Trains leave New-York from foot of Desbrosses and Courtlandt sts., as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 9:30 A. M., 6 and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 6 and 8:30 P. M.

For Williamsport and Lock Haven, (via Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Division, connecting at Philadelphia,) 9:30 A. M. For Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry, and Erie, 8:30 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville, Petroleum Centre, and the Oil Regions.

For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, "Limited Washington Express" of Pullman Parlor Cars daily, except Sunday, 9:30 A. M.; arrive Washington, 4:10 P. M. Regular at 8:40 A. M. 3 and 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 7, 7:30, 8:40, 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 3, 4, 4:10, 5, 6, 7, 8:30, 9, P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5, 6, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Emigrant and second class, 7 P. M.

For Newark at 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4, 4:10, 4:30, 4:50, 5, 5:20, 5:40, 6:10, 6:20, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20, 6:30, 7, and 8:10 P. M.

For Elizabeth, 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4, 4:10, 4:30, 4:50, 5:20, 5:40, 6:10, 6:20, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20, 6:30, 7, and 8:10 P. M.

For Rahway, 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4, 4:10, 4:30, 4:50, 5:20, 5:40, 6:10, 6:20, 6:30, 7, 8:10, 10 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20, 6:30, and 7 P. M.

For Woodbridge, Perth Amboy, and South Amboy, 6 and 10 A. M., 2:30, 4:50, and 6:20 P. M.

For New Brunswick, 7, 8, and 11 A. M., 2, 3:10, 4:10, 5:20, 6:10, 7 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 7 P. M.

For East Millstone, 11 A. M., 3 and 5:20 P. M.

For Kingston and Rocky Hill, 8:40 A. M. and 4:10 P. M.

For Princeton, 7, 8:40 A. M., 12:30, 2, 4:10 and 7 P. M.

For Lambertville, 9:30 A. M., 2, 3 and 4:10 P. M.

For Phillipsburg and Belvidere, 9:30 A. M. and 2 P. M.

For Flemington, 9:30 A. M. and 3 P. M.

For Mercer and Somerset Branch, 3 P. M.

For Trenton, Bordentown, Burlington, and Camden, 7:30 and 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 2, 4, 5, and 7 P. M.

For Freehold, 7:30 A. M., 2 and 4:10 P. M.

For Farmingdale and Squan, 7:30 A. M. and 2 P. M.

For Hightstown, Pemberton, and Camden, via Perth Amboy, 2:30 P. M., and via Monmouth Junction, 4:10 P. M.

For Hightstown and Pemberton, 6 A. M. via Perth Amboy, and 7:30 A. M. via Monmouth Junction.

Trains arrive as follows: From Pittsburg, 6:55 and 10:30 A. M. and 9:20 P. M., daily; 10:15 A. M. and 7:40 P. M. daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:20 A. M., 4.05, 5:15, and 10:27 P. M. Sunday, 6:20 A. M. From Philadelphia, 5:10, 6:20, 6:55, 10:15, 11:20, 11:54 A. M., 2:15, 4:05, 5:15, 6:10, 7:10, 8:44, 9:20, 10:27 P. M. Sunday, 5:10, 6:20, 6:55, 11:54 A. M., 7:40, 9:20, and 10:27 P. M.

Ticket Offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Courtlandt sts.; No. 4 Court st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson st., Hoboken. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery place.

FRANK THOMSON, General Manager. D. M. BOYD, Jr., General Passenger Agent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.

ALLENTOWN LINE TO THE WEST.

Passenger and freight station in New-York, foot of Liberty st. Connects at Somerville with South Branch Railroad; at Hampton Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad; at Phillipsburg, with Lehigh and Susquehanna Division; also with Lehigh Valley Railroad. Direct line to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, and the West; also to Central Pennsylvania and New-York State.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

Commencing Dec. 1, 1875.—Leave New-York as follows:

5:30 A. M.—NEWS TRAIN for Easton, Belvidere, Bethlehem, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Tamanend, Wilkesbarre, Pottsville, Scranton, &c.

6:15 A. M.—Way Train for Dunellen.

7:45 A. M.—Way Train for Flemington and Easton, connects at junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

9:00 A. M.—MORNING EXPRESS, Daily, (except Sundays,) for Easton, Allentown, Harrisburg, and the West. Connects at Easton for Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Towanda, Wilkesbarre, Pottsville, Scranton, Danville, Williamsport, &c.

10:15 A. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.

1 P. M.—EXPRESS for Flemington, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Wilkesbarre, Reading, Columbia, Lancaster, Ephrata, Pottsville, Harrisburg, &c.

2:45 P. M.—EXPRESS for Easton, Belvidere, Bath, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, and Scranton.

3:30 P. M.—Way Train for Dunellen.

4:00 P. M.—Way Train for Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

4:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.

5:00 P. M.—Way Train for Dunellen.

5:15 P. M.—EVENING EXPRESS, daily, for Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Towanda, Reading, and Harrisburg.

5:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

6:00 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

6:30 P. M.—Way Train for Dunellen.

7:00 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

8:30 P. M.—For Easton.

9:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

12:00 P. M.—Way Train for Dunellen.

For Elizabeth at 5:30, 6:15, 6:35, 7:00, 7:30, 7:45, 8:00, 8:45, 9:00, 9:30, 10:15, 11:15, A. M.; 12:00 M., 12:45, 1:00, 2:00, 2:45, 3:00, 3:30, 3:45, 4:00, 4:15, 4:30, 4:45, 5:00, 5:15, 5:30, 5:45, 6:00, 6:15, 6:30, 7:00, 7:40, 8:30, 9:30, 10:30, 11:15, 12:00 P. M.

R. E. RICKER, Superintendent and Engineer.

H. P. BALDWIN, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—After Dec. 5, 1875, through trains will leave Grand Central Depot:

8:00 A. M., Chicago and Northern Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester.

10:30 A. M., special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls, arriving at Niagara Falls 1:45 A. M.

11:00 A. M., Northern and Western Express.

4:00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping cars from New-York to St. Albans, arriving at Montreal 8:50 A. M.

6:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars, for Watertown and Canandaigua. Also, for Montreal via Plattsburg.

8:00 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars, for Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Cleveland and Cincinnati; also for Chicago, via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads.

11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars, for Albany and Troy. Way trains as per local Time Table.

C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD.

ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS, Aug. 8, 1875.

Leave depots foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts. at

7 A. M.—For Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, Beaver Meadow, Mahanoy City, Shenandoah, Mount Carmel, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Elmira, &c., connecting with trains for Ithaca, Auburn, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and the West.

1 P. M.—For Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, Mahanoy City, Shenandoah, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Tunkhannock, &c., making close connection for Reading, Pottsville, and Harrisburg.

4 P. M.—For Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk, stopping at all stations.

6:30 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Elmira, &c., connecting with trains for Ithaca, Auburn, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and the West. Pullman's sleeping coaches attached.

ROBERT H. SAYRE, Superintendent and Eng'r.

WICKFORD RAILROAD ROUTE TO NEWPORT, R. I.—Passengers for this line take 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M. express trains from Grand Central Depot, arriving at 4:20 and 8:20 P. M. THEODORE WARREN, Supt.

RAILROADS.

ERIE RAILWAY.

Winter Arrangement of through trains, December, 1875. From Chambers Street Depot. (For 23d st. see note below.)

9:00 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Cincinnati and Chicago Day Express, Drawing-room coaches to Buffalo and sleeping coaches to Cincinnati and Detroit. Sleeping coaches to Chicago.

10:45 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Express Mail for Buffalo and Niagara Falls. Sleeping coach to Buffalo.

7:00 P. M., daily, Pacific Express to the West. Sleeping coaches through to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cincinnati, and Chicago without change. Hotel dining coaches to Cleveland and Chicago.

7:00 P. M., except Sundays, Western/Emigrant train.

Above trains leave Twenty-third Street Ferry at 8:45 and 10:15 A. M., and 6:45 P. M.

For local trains, see time-tables and cards in hotels and depots.

JNO. N. ABBOTT, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.

After Nov. 29, 1875, trains leave Grand Central Depot (42d st.) for New-Canaan Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1:00 and 4:40 P. M.; Danbury and Norwalk Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 3:00 and 4:40 P. M.; Naugatuck Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3:00 P. M.; Housatonic Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3:00 P. M.; New-Haven and Northampton Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3:00 P. M.; For Newport at 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M.; Boston and Albany Railroad at 8:05 and 10 A. M., 3 and 9 P. M., (7 P. M. on Sunday;) Boston (via Shore Line) at 1 and 10 P. M., (10 P. M. on Sundays.)

Way trains as per local time tables.

J. T. MOODY, Superintendent New-York Division.

E. M. REED, Vice President, New-York.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.

BANKERS

16 and 18 Nassau st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, NEW-YORK CITY AND BROOKLYN BONDS. BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD.

INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

WASH'N R. VERMILYE, JAS. A. TROWBRIDGE, DONALD MACKAY, LATHAM A. FISH

JAMES T. BATES & CO.

BANKERS AND BROKERS,

NO. 11 WALL ST., NEW-YORK.

MEMBERS OF THE STOCK AND GOLD EXCHANGES.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

We draw on—

LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, PALL MALL BRANCH, (69,) LONDON.

SOCIETE GENERALE, ENGLISH AND AMERICAN BRANCH No. 4 PLACE DE L'OPERA, PARIS.

JAMES T. BATES & CO.

BANKERS,

PLACE BEL AIR, GENEVA.

Travelers will find our correspondents centrally located, and can obtain from them drafts on all other Cities and Countries.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS OF CONSOL. STATE BONDS.

STATE OF LOUISIANA, AUDITOR'S OFFICE, NEW-ORLEANS, DEC. 9, 1875.

Notice is hereby given that in conformity with a resolution, adopted by the Board of Liquidation, the interest Coupons, on New Consol Bonds, maturing on the 1st of January, prox., will be paid, without rebate, at the Louisiana National Bank in this City, and at the banking-house of Messrs. Winslow, Lanier & Co., in New-York, on and after the 15th of December, inst. CHARLES CLINTON, Auditor.

JERSEY CITY BONDS.

JERSEY CITY, Dec. 14, 1875.

Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the City Treasurer, City Hall, until Thursday the 23d inst., at 12 o'clock M., for the purchase of the whole or any part of $300,000 of Jersey City Seven Per Cent. Bonds, either coupon or registered, payable in thirty years from July 3, 1876, interest payable semi-annually, viz., Jan. 1 and July 1 in each year.

These bonds are authorized by an act of the Legislature of the State of New-Jersey, passed March 31, 1871. The credit and the whole property of the city are pledged for their payment, and they are free from taxation in this State.

They are issued to pay a like amount falling due on Jan. 1, 1876—and are not to increase the bonded debt of the city.

The right is reserved to reject any or all bids if not considered for the best interest of the city to accept them.

Proposals must be indorsed "Proposals for Jersey City Bonds," and addressed to I. I. VAN DER BEEK, President Board of Finance and Taxation, or T. C. BROWN, Chairman Finance Committee. ISAAC MORRIS, Jr., Treas. Clerk.

CHASE & ATKINS,

BANKERS AND BROKERS

NO. 18 BROAD STREET, NEW-YORK.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS SUBJECT TO DRAFT AT SIGHT.

GOLD; GOVERNMENT, STATE, MUNICIPAL, AND RAILROAD SECURITIES BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.

DESIRABLE SECURITIES,

8 AND 10 PER CENT. FIRST MORTGAGES,

Carefully selected on improved real estate in Cincinnati, Chicago, and other Western cities.

ILLINOIS REGISTERED BONDS, AND 8 per cent. Water and Gas Companies' Bonds,

For sale by PERKINS, LIVINGSTON, POST & CO., NO. 59 LIBERTY ST.

KOUNTZE BROTHERS, Bankers, 12 Wall St., New York, allow interest on deposits, draw Bills on London & Paris; also issue Letters of Credit available in the principal cities abroad. Investment Securities for sale.

NEW-YORK CITY

Six per Cent. Currency Bonds.

MAY AND NOVEMBER.

For sale by DREXEL, MORGAN & CO. WINSLOW, LANIER & CO.

WOOD & DAVIS,

BANKERS, NO. 31 PINE ST., NEW-YORK.

GOVERNMENT BONDS; STATE, MUNICIPAL, AND RAILROAD SECURITIES, AND GOLD, BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.

C. D. WOOD. S. D. DAVIS.

THE MARIPOSA LAND AND MINING COMPANY, EXECUTIVE OFFICE, Nos. 9 AND 11 NASSAU ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 13, 1875.

THE TRUSTEES OF THIS COMPANY have levied an assessment of $1 per share on the preferred and common stock, payable at this office on or before Dec. 31. MORRIS H. SMITH, Assistant Secretary.

CITY OF HARTFORD CURRENCY SIXES DUE 1891,

Interest payable in Boston, January and July.

For sale by BLAKE, BROS. & CO., No. 52 Wall st.

Assessors' valuation..........$50,000,000
Total debt (including this loan) less than..........3,000,000

Individual liability of citizens.

BY E. H. LUDLOW & CO., THURSDAY, DEC. 16, at 12:30 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room; sale for account of whom it may concern.

$35,000 Albermarle and Chesapeake Canal Company Bonds.

$100,000 Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Minnesota Railroad Bonds, Pacific Division.

Terms at sale.

10 PER CENT. INTEREST

will be paid by good borrowers, FIRST MORTGAGE, ON IMPROVED REAL ESTATE worth at least three times the amount borrowed. Call and examine full description of property, at office of THE CORBIN BANKING COMPANY, No. 61 Broadway, New-York.

ROBERT WINTHROP & CO.,

BANKERS AND BROKERS, NO. 18 WALL ST.,

execute orders for STOCKS, BONDS, and GOLD, allow interest on DEPOSITS, and transact a general Banking and Brokerage business.

THE MARTINDALE LAW AND COLLECTION Association, Nos. 293 and 295 Broadway, has for sale $25,000 in first mortgage bonds bearing a high rate of interest.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,

NO. 59 WALL ST., ISSUE COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts. Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

AN ENTIRE SECOND FLOOR, WITH PRIVATE table, No. 31 West 16th st.; these rooms are about to be vacated, the family of the present occupant going to Europe. He can heartily recommend them to any one desiring a delightful home and superior accommodations.

FORTY-SECOND ST., NO. 213 NEAR BROADWAY.—A refined private family offers a home of comfort and elegance to families or single gentlemen, with board, at moderate rates. References exchanged.

ANY RESPECTABLE PARTY OF NOT more than four persons who are willing to pay for superior accommodations, with board, in a private family, (three adults,) may address D. H., Box No. 309 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

NO. 47 WEST 35TH ST.—FRONT ROOMS, communicating, containing large closets and every convenience; also, rooms suitable for one or two gentlemen, with board; location, house, and all its appointments, superior. References.

FIFTH AV., OPPOSITE MADISON SQUARE, NO. 206.—Elegant parlor and bedroom for gentleman and wife, second story, with first-class board and appointments; location unsurpassed; references exchanged.

TO LET.—LARGE, HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED front room on second floor, with first-class board, with or without connecting hall-room; large closets; single room for a young gentleman; references. No. 272 Madison av.

THIRTY-EIGHTH ST., NO. 67, BETWEEN 5TH AND 6TH AVS.—An unusually handsome upper floor, also front hall-room on third floor, in a first-class family house; private tables only; unexceptionable references given and required.

NO. 70 IRVING PLACE, (GRAMERCY PARK.)—Second floor front, en suite or singly: house twenty-seven feet wide; rooms extra large and handsomely furnished; location, house, and table first class; prices reduced.

NO. 51 WEST 36TH ST.—HANDSOME SUITE, three rooms, second floor, now vacated, having been occupied by one family two years, let together or separately, with excellent board; terms moderate. References.

FIFTH AV., NO. 140, CORNER 19TH ST.—Parlor and bedroom, second floor, front (unexpectedly vacant,) with or without private table, to let to a satisfactory couple; best references in or out of the house.

MOST BEAUTIFUL PRIVATE APARTMENTS on 5th av., near 48th st.; private table only. Address A. P., Box No. 301 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

NO. 56 9TH ST., SEVEN DOORS WEST OF BROADWAY.—Two large rooms, handsomely furnished, to gentlemen, at reasonable rates; breakfast, if desired; first-class conveniences.

PARLOR FLOOR AND SECOND STORY front rooms to rent, with board or private table; also single rooms; reference. Nos. 106 and 108 East 23d st.

NO. 26 WEST 16TH ST.—PLEASANT FRONT rooms, handsomely furnished, on second and third floors; large cheerful dining-room on parlor floor; references.

NO. 47 WEST 50TH ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND 6TH AVS.—One handsome square room and one small room, with excellent board, at moderate prices; location unexceptionable.

NO. 147 WEST 22D ST.—TO LET, WITH board, to gentleman and wife, a large front room, with alcove, southern exposure; grate fire; ample closets. Also, room for a gentleman. Family small.

NO. 106 MADISON AV.—NEWLY FURNISHED and in perfect order, a few elegant rooms, single or en suite, with private table or board; references required.

NO. 4 EAST 29TH ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND MADISON AVS.—Front room, fourth floor; grate fire, water, &c.; first-class board; also, table boarders taken.

NO. 45 5TH AV., BETWEEN 11TH AND 12TH STS.—Spacious suite of apartments on parlor floor, newly painted and furnished, with or without private table; references exchanged.

NOS. 18 AND 20 EAST 28TH ST., BETWEEN Madison and 5th avs.—Good accommodations, with board, for good-class families, at moderate price; small tables; table d'hote. H. LEFLER.

TO LET—WITH BOARD, TILL SPRING, TWO large rooms with hall bedroom attached, on Main st., near Brick Church Station, Orange, N. J. Address H.

NO. 4 WEST 22D ST.—SECOND FLOOR LARGE and hall rooms, handsomely furnished; single room, with board; house unexceptionable; moderate prices.

THIRD STORY. FRONT HALL ROOM to a gentleman, with board, in an American family of adults; terms moderate; references exchanged. No. 236 West 37th st.

NO. 40 EAST 9TH ST., NEAR BROADWAY.—To let, with board, large rooms on second and third floors, suitable for gentlemen and wives; rooms for gentlemen; day boarders accommodated.

THIRTY-FOURTH ST., NEAR BROADWAY.—To let, with board, handsome large, sunny room, second floor. No. 150 West 34th st.

THIRTY-FOURTH ST., NO. 161 EAST.—Nicely-furnished rooms and board, double and single; panic prices.

FIFTH AV., NO. 341.—MRS. SEAVER.—DESIRABLE apartments rented with private table, or to gentlemen, with breakfast.

NO. 137 WEST 13TH ST.—NEWLY-FURNISHED single and connecting rooms; excellent table; references.

ONE OR TWO GENTLEMEN CAN BE ACCOMMODATED with first-class board by a family occupying their own house, at No. 43 West 22d st.

NO. 33 WEST 33D ST.—DESIRABLE ROOMS for families and gentlemen, with board, at moderate prices.

NO. 33 WEST 45TH ST.—WITH BOARD, ONE square and one hall room, connecting, on third floor.

TO LET—WITH BOARD, ELEGANT SUITES OF rooms, also single rooms and fine basement. No. 119 East 23d st.

NO. 104 EAST 23D ST.—TWO LARGE, HANDSOME rooms, with good table and few boarders; references exchanged.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL RENT, WITH board, a large, sunny front room, on second floor, at reduced price. No. 280 4th av.

TWENTY-THIRD ST., EAST, NO. 100.—A suite of rooms on parlor floor; rooms on fourth floor, with board.

NO. 147 EAST 18TH ST.—TO LET, TO GENTLEMEN only, three comfortably-furnished rooms, with or without breakfast; references exchanged.

NO. 145 WEST 44TH ST.—PLEASANT ROOMS, with first-class board, for gentleman and wife or single gentlemen. Reference.

FIFTH AV., NO. 81, ONE DOOR BELOW 16TH ST., M. E. GAGE.—Two or three rooms, second floor, to let with board; references exchanged.

NO. 117 WEST 34TH ST., FOUR DOORS WEST of Broadway—An elegant suite of rooms on parlor floor, with private table; references exchanged.

FIFTH AV., NO. 297.—A VERY PLEASANT suite of rooms on second floor; private table; also rooms for gentlemen; reference.

NO. 31 WEST 18TH ST.—HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED rooms on parlor and second floors, with first-class board; references.

HANDSOME FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH or without board, first-class house, No. 55 West 9th st., between 5th and 6th avs.

NO. 178 MADISON AV.—MRS. R. H. JENKINS has desirable rooms to rent, with board; private table, if desired.

THIRTY-FIFTH ST., NO. 109 EAST.—DESIRABLE rooms to let, with board, suitable for families or gentlemen.

NO. 47 WEST 38TH ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND 6th avs.—A nicely-furnished second floor to let en suite or separate, with board.

NO. 48 EAST 21ST ST.—TWO SUNNY rooms on second floor; also, hall room, fourth floor, with board.

NEXT DOOR TO GRAND HOTEL.—ROOMS with or without board for gentlemen. No. 36 West 31st st.

FIFTH AV., NO. 291.—ONE SUPERIOR SUITE of apartments, with private table and comforts of a refined home.

NO. 29 WEST 21ST ST.—A DESIRABLE FRONT hall-room, with board, to a gentleman. References.

AT NO. 35 EAST 21ST ST.—VERY DESIRABLE rooms, with excellent board.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD WANTED—FOR A GENTLEMAN, WIFE, and child, with a private family, above 30th st. and west of 5th av.; front, sunny exposure. Address, stating terms, M. A., Box No. 258 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

AN AMERICAN WIDOW LADY WITH A LITTLE girl, four years old, desires board in exchange for music lessons or taking charge of the house; references exchanged. Call at No. 51 West 36th st.

A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE DESIRE board in a private family; terms not to exceed $15 per week; only answers in accordance with the above paid attention to. Address F., Box 132 *Times* Office.

GENTLEMAN AND WIFE WISH NICELY-furnished room, with breakfast, centrally located. Address Room No. 1 No. 658 Broadway.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY WILL RENT two large comfortably furnished rooms (front and rear) on third floor; water, gas, and closets, to gentlemen without board. Apply at No. 133 East 34th st., north-west corner Lexington av.

NEAR THE ST. CLOUD HOTEL.—TWO DESIRABLE elegantly-furnished apartments, second floor, in a first-class private house, with home comforts. No. 140 West 42d st.

NO. 21 WEST 24TH ST., NEARLY OPPOSITE FIFTH AVENUE HOTEL.—Elegantly furnished rooms, en suite or singly, to let to gentlemen only, without board; references.

NO. 162 EAST 28TH ST.—FURNISHED ROOMS to let for light housekeeping; hot and cold water; bath-room; the parlor floor.

NO. 4 EAST 29TH ST.—HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED rooms, en suite or singly. References exchanged.

NO. 18 WEST 25TH ST.—FURNISHED ROOMS to let, without board. Near 5th av. and Broadway.

AMUSEMENTS.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.

The renowned and inimitable Mr. and Mrs. BARNEY WILLIAMS, in their grand romantic Irish drama, THE CONNIE SOOGAH, produced with SCENERY OF REMARKABLE BEAUTY.

CONNIE SOOGAH, Mr. BARNEY WILLIAMS.
NELLY NOLAN, Mrs. BARNEY WILLIAMS.

₊ SPECIAL MATINEE on next Saturday, when Mrs. WILLIAMS will give one of her world-famous YANKEE GIRL impersonations.

Dec. 27.—A remarkable spectacular production of JULIUS CÆSAR.

CHICKERING HALL.

THREE EVENINGS OF ENGLISH GLEES will be given, On THURSDAYS, Dec. 16, 1875, and Jan. 6, 1876, at 8 o'clock.

Vocalists.

Miss HENRIETTA BEEBE, Miss LOUISE FINCH, Miss ANNA E. HOLBROOK, Mr. J. R. NILSEN, Mr. G. G. ROCKWOOD, Mr. W. C. BAIRD, Mr. G. E. AIKEN.

Subscriptions at $3 for the course, (with reserved seats) will be received by Mr. G. E. Aiken, No. 194 Broadway; Mr. G. G. Rockwood, No. 839 Broadway; Mr. W. C. Baird, No. 7 Wall st., and single tickets may be obtained at the door on each evening, price $1, with reserved seats.

GRAND TESTIMONIAL CONCERT TO Mr. GEORGE F. BRISTOW.

STEINWAY HALL, THIS EVENING, Dec. 15.

Tendered by many distinguished citizens, and on which occasion the following artists will assist: Mrs. EMILY BUTMAN, Soprano, Mr. C. FRITSCH, Tenor, Mr. A. H. Pease and Signor Ygnacio Cervantes, pianists; Mr. F. Carri, violinist; Mr. G. W. Morgan, organist; Mr. G. W. Colby and Mr. Carl Florio, accompanists, and grand chorus and orchestra.

The programme will be unusually brilliant, containing selections from "The Messiah," "Stabat Mater," "Mignon," "Rip Van Winkle," "Faust," "Louis Muller," and "Il Bravo." Tickets, $1; reserved seats, 50 cents extra. For sale at all the music stores, ticket offices, and at Steinway Hall.

BROOKLYN THEATRE.

Lessees and Managers......Messrs. SHOOK & PALMER

Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, Mr. LESTER WALLACK in HOME and A REGULAR FIX.

Thursday, Friday, Saturday Matinée, and Saturday Evening, Mr. LESTER WALLACK in OURS.

MONDAY, Dec. 20, Mr. GEO. RIGNOLD as HENRY V. Box-office open daily from 8 A. M. to 10 P. M.

ASSOCIATION HALL.

Y. M. C. A. LECTURE COURSE.

FRIDAY EVENING, DEC. 17, AT 8 O'CLOCK.

PROF. A. WINCHELL, LL. D., Of Syracuse University.

MONT BLANC AND THE MER DE GLACE.

Tickets 50 cents.

Mr. Bialla will preside at the organ.

TO-NIGHT.

LECTURE BY WILLIAM HAYNE LEAVELL, Of South Carolina.

Subject: WORD PICTURES OF MEAN WOMEN.

Stanton Street Baptist Church, (near Chrystie st.)

Tickets 50 cents. At No. 114 Broadway

And at Scribner, Armstrong & Co.'s, No. 743 Broadway.

A GRAND FAIR.

Thirteenth Street Presbyterian Church, (Rev. Dr. Burchard's,) between 6th and 7th avs., are holding a fair in their lecture room on WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, and FRIDAY AFTERNOONS and EVENINGS, for the sale of useful and fancy articles suitable for holiday presents. Admittance, 10 cents.

SELECT READINGS—BY J. SEAVER PAGE, Esq., at North Presbyterian Church, 9th av., corner 31st st., on THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 16, at 8 P. M. Admission, 50 cents.

HOTELS.

"THE BRUNSWICK,"

BOYLSTON, CORNER CLARENDON ST., BOSTON.

This new and commodious structure is now completed and ready for the reception of travelers and the public. The house is fire-proof and contains every modern improvement, including a passenger and baggage elevator. It is elegantly furnished, is located in a most desirable part of the city, near the Common, Public Garden, and the railroad depots.

Besides rooms for transient guests it contains many rooms en suite for families who desire to locate permanently. No pains or money will be spared to make the Brunswick take rank with the best hotels in this country.

Public patronage is respectfully solicited.

J. W. WOLCOTT, Proprietor.

REVERE HOUSE.

On European plan, Nos. 606 and 608 Broadway, corner Houston st., New-York, open day and all night; good rooms at 75 cents, $1, and $1 50 per day, or from $5 to $10 per week. T. J. COE & SON, Proprietors.

COUNTRY BOARD.

MORRISTOWN.—A HOME FOR INVALIDS OR others; superior board and accommodations in a private family; ten minutes' walk from depot; use of carriage. Address Post Office Box No. 15, Morristown, N. J.

ELECTIONS.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 10, 1875.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of this Bank for election of Directors and Inspectors of Election for the ensuing year will be held, at their banking-rooms, on TUESDAY, 11th January, 1876. Polls will open at 12 M. and close at 1 P. M. ANTHONY LANE, Cashier.

MERCHANTS' NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 6, 1875.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of this bank for the election of eleven Directors to serve the ensuing year, will be held at the banking-house, TUESDAY, Jan. 11, 1876. Polls open from 12 M. till 1 P. M. By order of the Board. C. N. BANTA, Cashier.

THE CHATHAM NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 9, 1875.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR FIFTEEN Directors of this Bank will be held at the banking house, No. 196 Broadway, on TUESDAY, the 11th day of January next, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M. G. M. HARD, Cashier.

MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 8, 1875.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this bank will be held at the banking-house, No. 33 Wall st., on TUESDAY, the 11th of January next, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 o'clock P. M. WILLIAM H. COX, Cashier.

AMERICAN EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 6, 1875.

ELECTION.—AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS will be held at the office of this bank on TUESDAY, Jan. 11, from 12 M. to 1 o'clock P. M. E. WILLSON, Cashier.

OFFICE OF HOUSEHOLD PUBLISHING COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 14, 1875.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS for the election of Trustees will be held at the office of this company on TUESDAY, Dec. 28, 1875, at 1 o'clock P. M.

THE NATIONAL PARK BANK OF NEW-YORK, Dec. 11, 1875.

ELECTION.—AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS will be held at the office of this bank on TUESDAY, Jan. 11, from 12 o'clock M. to 1 o'clock P. M. J. L. WORTH, Cashier.

DIVIDENDS.

NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY,

NOS. 261 AND 263 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 2, 1875.

At a regular meeting of the Trustees of the National Trust Company, held this day, the regular Semi-annual Dividend of Four (4) per Cent. was declared from the earnings of the last six months, payable on and after Jan. 3 proximo.

Transfer-books will be closed from Dec. 20.

J. C. CRUIKSHANK, Secretary.

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.—A dividend of Two per Cent. on the capital stock of the Union Pacific Railroad Company will be paid on and after Jan. 1, 1876, to stockholders of record Dec. 20.

New-York stockholders will be paid at the office of the Union Trust Company, New-York, and Boston stockholders at the office of the company, No. 44 Equitable Building.

The stock books will be closed Dec. 20, and reopened Jan. 3. E. H. ROLLINS, Treasurer.

BOSTON, Dec. 8, 1875.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY, HARLEM DIVISION, GRAND CENTRAL DEPOT, NEW-YORK, Dec. 8, 1875.

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT. UPON the capital stock of the New-York and Harlem Railroad Company will be paid by the New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company, lessee, (under the provisions of the contract between the two companies,) at this office, on the 3d day of January next.

The transfer books will close at 3 P. M., Dec. 18, 1875, and open at 10 A. M., Jan. 4, 1876.

C. VANDERBILT, Jr., Treasurer.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 9, 1875. OFFICE HAMILTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, [illegible]

THE REGULAR SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND of Five per Cent., also an Extra Dividend of Five per Cent., is this day declared, payable on and after Jan. 1, 1876. Transfer-books closed from 20th inst. to Jan. 3, 1876, inclusive. D. D. LEEDS, Secretary.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Dec. 8, 1875.

A QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF TWO PER Cent. on the capital stock and outstanding "consolidation certificates" of this company will be paid at this office on the 15th day of January next.

The transfer-books will be closed at the close of business on Wednesday, the 15th inst., and reopened on the morning of Thursday, the 20th of January next. C. C. CLARKE, Treasurer.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, TREASURER'S OFFICE, Dec. 1, 1875.

THE INTEREST ON ILLINOIS' STATE bonds, due the first Monday of January, 1876, will be paid at the American Exchange National Bank, New-York City, from the 3d to the 20th of January, inclusive. THOS. S. RIDGEWAY, State Treasurer.

OFFICE OF WELLS-FARGO & CO., No. 65 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 11, 1875.

THE REGULAR SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND of FOUR PER CENT. has been declared by the Directors of this company, payable Jan. 15, 1876, at our office as above.

The transfer-books will be closed Jan. 5 at 2 P. M., and reopened Jan. 17.

THEO. F. WOOD, Assistant Secretary.

BILLIARDS.

AMERICAN STANDARD BEVEL BILLIARD-TABLES, with Delaney's wire cushions, solely used in all championship and match games; second-hand tables at great bargains. W. H. GRIFFITH & CO., 40 Vesey st.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.

Proprietor and Manager........Mr. LESTER WALLACK

EVERY EVENING AND SATURDAY MATINEE Until further notice, Will be presented the successful four-act comedy entitled

BOSOM FRIENDS.

Characters by Mr. H. J. Montague, Mr. John Gilbert, Mr. Harry Beckett, Mr. Edward Arnott, Mr. C. A. Stevenson, Mr. W. Herbert, Mr. E. M. Holland, Miss Ada Dyas, Mme. Ponisi, Miss Geraldine Maye, Miss Blaisdell, and Miss Ethel Thornton.

Carriages may be ordered 10:45.

Seats can be secured two weeks in advance.

NEW-YORK CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC,

No. 5 East 14th st., near 5th av., next to Delmonico's.

BROOKLYN BRANCH, Nos. 102, 104, and 106 Court st., near State st, (Chartered in 1863.)

Branches Taught: VOCAL and INSTRUMENTAL MUSIC, Harmony and Composition, Elocution, Drawing and Painting, and Modern Languages.

PUPILS MAY BEGIN AT ANY TIME, the quarter commencing from date of entrance. Subscription books open daily from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. CH. FECHTER.

ANNUAL BENEFIT OF THE FRENCH BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.

SATURDAY EVENING, Dec. 18.

Grand extra night. Two new pieces.

ON DEMANDE UN GOUVERNEUR, the great Parisian success, in which Mr. CH. FECHTER appeared for two hundred successive nights at the Paris Vaudeville.

The performance to begin with Meilhac and Halévy's (authors of "Frou-Frou") new celebrated comedy, LES BREBIS DE PANURGE, in which will appear Mme. JULIETTE CLARENCE.

EAGLE THEATRE, Broadway and 33d st.

MR. JOSH HART..........Proprietor and Manager.

MONDAY, Dec. 13, and during the week, will be produced at this theatre the comic opera, altered and rearranged into one act, entitled GIROFLE-GIROFLA.

Girofle (her unequaled character)...Miss Julia Mathews
Bolero..........Mr. G. H. Macdermott

Second week and grand success of the sensational sketch, FROM ST. LOUIS TO NEW-ORLEANS. Matinees Wednesday and Saturday.

TWENTY-THIRD STREET THEATRE,

6th av. and 23d st.

TREMENDOUS HIT OF THE NEW COMEDY, THE FLATTERER, received with tremendous applause, and declared by the press to be the brightest and most brilliant comedy presented in years.

THE FLATTERER

EVERY EVENING AND SATURDAY MATINEE.

PARISIAN VARIETIES, 16TH ST. & BROADWAY.

TEMPLE OF SENSATIONAL ART.

Evenings 8 o'clock; Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, Matinees 2 o'clock. Beautiful women, passional varieties, emotional specialties. Most delightful entertainment in the City. Voluptuous nature, tasteful art, without vulgarity. Grand olio of forty artists in ballets, French dances, living tableaux. Gems of musical, acrobatic, gymnastic and dramatic varieties. Vassar Outdone. VASSAR OUTDONE. Vassar Outdone.

PARK THEATRE. UNTIL FRIDAY,

"MIGHTY DOLLAR." MR. AND MRS. FLORENCE.

THIS WEDNESDAY, 102D NIGHT.

ON SATURDAY EVENING, DEC. 18, After careful preparation, the collaborated melodrama, "CRUCIBLE."

HEBREW CHARITY FAIR.

GILMORE'S GARDEN,

Open from 1 to 11 P. M., except on Friday, when it closes at 4 o'clock and reopens at 6:30 o'clock on Saturday evening.

CHICKERING HALL. POPULAR CONCERTS.

CARRENO-SAURET, Senor WHITE, Senor CERVANTES, M. SAURET, Herr WERNER, CARYL FLORIO.

FIRST CONCERT, FRIDAY EVENING, Dec. 17.

Reserved seats, $1; at Schuberth's, No. 23 Union square, and Ditson's, No. 711 Broadway.

THIRD AVENUE THEATRE.

BETWEEN 30TH AND 31ST STS. SIX NEW STARS.

The Ainsleys, Thomas Granger, J. D. Roome, Miss Kittie Sharpe, Miss M. Fleetwood, Foy Sisters, and the best minstrel troupe in this City.

Reserved seats, 75 cents. Orchestra, 50 cents. Parquet, 35 cents.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.

OPERA. BROADWAY AND 29TH ST.

TEMPTATION. STAGE WHISPERS.

The Village Surveyors. Boarding-house Theatricals.

The funniest entertainment in the City.

Seats secured. Matinee Saturday, at 2.

TONY PASTOR'S NEW THEATRE.

585 and 587 Broadway, opposite Metropolitan Hotel.

ALA, ALA, GUS WILLIAMS, GRIMALDI ADAMS, AND ALL OF TONY PASTOR'S GREAT STAR TROUPE.

MATINEE TUESDAY AND FRIDAY.

OLYMPIC THEATRE, NO. 624 BROADWAY.

JOHN F. POOLE..........Manager

BEST COMPANY IN AMERICA IN A NEW PROGRAMME.

MATINEES WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 2.

INSURANCE.

QUEEN

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,

OF LIVERPOOL AND LONDON.

CAPITAL, £2,000,000 Sterling.

ASSETS IN UNITED STATES,

$1,264,965.

OFFICE, PARK BANK BUILDING, Nos. 214 and 216 Broadway, New-York.

WILLIAM H. ROSS, Manager.

AUCTION SALES.

ART.

WATER COLORS.

A Superb collection of American, French, Italian, Spanish, Belgian, and English WATER COLORS now on exhibition at the SCHENCK ART GALLERY, No. 60 Liberty st., to be sold THURSDAY and FRIDAY Dec. 16 and 17, each day at 12 M.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

ART SALE.

SALE OF WM. J. HAYS' COLLECTION, AT THE KURTZ ART GALLERY, NOS. 6 AND 7 EAST 23D ST. AND MADISON SQUARE.

Paintings, studies from nature, sketches, studio effects, &c., belonging to the late well-known artist, Wm. J. Hays, animal painter, together with contributions from the members of the Artists' Mutual Aid Society, all of which will be sold by auction for the benefit of the family. Free exhibition now open day and evening until time of sale, FRIDAY EVENING, Dec. 17, at 8 o'clock. ROBERT SOMERVILLE, Auctioneer.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN,

23d st., corner 4th av.

NOW OPEN DAY AND EVENING. FREE EXHIBITION

Of works of art contributed by members and others for the benefit of the Academy.

WILL BE SOLD WITHOUT RESERVE, BY Mr. ROBERT SOMERVILLE, at 8 o'clock, TUESDAY EVENING, DEC. 21, at the Academy.

SAVINGS BANKS.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION

NO. 96 WARREN ST., NEW-YORK.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED.

Deposits made now draw interest from Jan. 1.

Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President,

VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

INSTITUTION FOR THE SAVINGS OF Merchants' clerks and others, No. 20 Union place, corner of East 15th st.—Dividend to Jan. 1, 1876, payable Jan. 17, 1876, at following rates per annum, viz.: Six per Cent. on sums of $5, and not exceeding $1,000, and Five per Cent. on larger sums. A. GRACIE KING, President. ANDREW WARNER, Secretary. DEC. 9, 1875.

EXCELSIOR SAVINGS BANK, CORNER 23D st. and 6th av., New-York.—Interest computed and compounded January and July. Interest paid, Six per Cent. Interest commences the 1st of the month next following the deposit. Bank open daily; also, Monday Wednesday, and Saturday evenings.

JOHN E. DE WITT, Pres.

GEO. C. WALDO, Sec. H. K. THURBER, Vice Pres.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST.—MONDAY AFTERNOON, A DANDIE DINMONT SCOTCH TERRIER; answers to the name of "Dandie;" long tail, long brown ears, with hair clipped off ends; supposed to have strayed off in the Forty-second Street or Croton Market, from the person who had him in charge; $15 will be given if returned to No. 413 5th av.

LOST—ON MONDAY EVENING, A LADY'S GOLD green enameled WATCH with CHAIN, going from 25th to 27th st. The finder will be liberally rewarded by returning it to No. 7 West 25th st.

AMUSEMENTS.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE. Every Night at 8.

Proprietor and Manager..........Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY

MR. AUGUSTIN DALY'S GREATEST SUCCESS,

PIQUE.

A PLAY OF TO-DAY!

TABLEAU I. The Conservatory at Grassmere!
TABLEAU II. The Puritan Home at Deerfield!
TABLEAU III. A mad resolve—and its consequences!
TABLEAU IV. The Doctor's study in New-York!
TABLEAU V. Behind Trinity Church-yard in a Snow-storm!
TABLEAU VI. The River Attic; Beggar's Paradise!
TABLEAU VII. A Fifth-avenue Drawing-room! Love Ends where Love Began!

AN EXTRAORDINARY CAST, including Miss Fanny Davenport, Mr. John Brougham, Mr. Charles Fisher, Mr. James Lewis, Mr. D. H. Harkins, Mr. W. Davidge, Mr. Maurice Barrymore, Mr. F. Hardenberg, Mr. John Drew, Mr. C. Rockwell, Miss Jeffreys-Lewis, Mrs. G. H. Gilbert, Emily Rigl, Kate Holland, and Miss Sydney Cowell.

IN CHARACTERS OF TO-DAY!

₊ PIQUE MATINEE SATURDAY at 1:30.

₊ Box-sheet open two weeks in advance.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. WACHTEL.

EXTRA SEASON WACHTEL GRAND OPERA.

Director..........AD. NEUENDORFF

Commencing WEDNESDAY EVENING, Dec. 15, when will be presented, with entire new scenery, new costumes, increased chorus and orchestra, Richard Wagner's romantic opera, in three acts, LOHENGRIN.

WACHTEL (first time in America) as......LOHENGRIN
Mme. Wagner..........as..........Elsa of Brabant
Mme. Clara Perl (her first appearance) as..........Ortrud
Mr. Fassbender..........as Henry the Fowler, King of Germany
Mr. Guensburger..........as...Frederick of Tecamund
Mr. William Formes..........as..........The King's Herald

The four Pages by Miles. Goldberg, Kuster, Beckmann, and Romanus.

FRIDAY EVENING, Dec. 17, LOHENGRIN.

MONDAY, Dec. 20, LOHENGRIN.

Sale of seats commences THIS MORNING at 9 o'clock at box office of Academy of Music and No. 114 Broadway. Scale of Prices—General admission, $1; reserved seats, $2 and $3; admission family circle, 50 cents; reserved seats family circle, 50 cents extra.

WACHTEL OPERA.

Choice reserved seats for the Wachtel Opera, and for all the theatres and concerts, at the Hotel Brunswick Theatre Ticket Office, 5th av., 26th and 27th sts. T. STERN.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE,

BROADWAY AND 14TH ST.

SHERIDAN SHOOK..........Proprietor
A. M. PALMER..........Manager

EVERY NIGHT, ROSE MICHEL, Illustrated with the MOST ELABORATE AND BEAUTIFUL SCENERY ever set upon a stage, and with a cast of UNEXAMPLED STRENGTH, including the following favorite names: Messrs. C. R. Thorne, Jr., Stuart Robson, Fred. Robinson, J. H. Stoddart, John Parselle, Eben Plympton, T. E. Morris, W. H. Wilder, and W. S. Quigley, and Misses Rose Eytinge, Fanny Morant, Nina Varian, (by kind permission of Lester Wallack,) and Augusta Raymond.

AN UNDOUBTED TRIUMPH.

SATURDAY, DEC. 18, FIFTH MATINEE OF ROSE MICHEL.

Seats secured two weeks in advance.

THE BEST SEATS FOR ALL THEATRES, concerts, and the opera six days in advance. At TYSON'S new Theatre Ticket Office, Windsor Hotel.

LYCEUM THEATRE. Fechter as Armand Duval.

FECHTER NIGHTS, Monday, Wednesday, and Friday.

FECHTER MATINEE, SATURDAY AFTERNOON.

TO-NIGHT, FRIDAY NIGHT, and SATURDAY MATINEE.

Mr. CHARLES FECHTER, (for the last time,) in his original character, Armand Duval, in Alex. Dumas' world-renowned comedy, LA DAME AUX CAMELIAS—CAMILLE—

JULIETTE CLARENCE as MARGUERITE GAUTHIER.

MONDAY, ON DEMANDE AU GOUVERNEUR.

Fechter in his original character, Frederic de Marsan.

LYCEUM THEATRE. FRENCH PLAYS.

Performances by the distinguished Parisian company.

THURSDAY, Dec. 16, second time in America, LA MAITRESSE LEGITIME, which achieved such an enormous success on Saturday.

PROCTOR

AT STEINWAY HALL, DEC. 17, 21, JAN. 5 AND 7.

Subject of lecture FRIDAY EVENING, Dec. 17, "The Life and Death of Worlds."

Reserved seats for the four lectures, $2 50.

Tickets for single lecture, 75 cents.

At the office of the American Literary Bureau, Room No. 26, Cooper Institute.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY, Dec. 14, 16, 20, Jan. 4 and 10. Tickets at Chandler's, Montague st., Brooklyn.

CHICKERING HALL.

MONDAY EVENING, DEC. 20, AT 8, Mr. GEORGE VANDENHOFF'S NEW ENTERTAINMENT, LIGHTS AND FOOTLIGHTS.

Reminiscences of THEATRE, GREEN-ROOM, AND STAGE, with IMITATIONS OF CELEBRATED ACTORS.

Admission, 75 cents; reserved seats, $1; may be had at Schubert's, 23 Union sq., and Ditson's, 711 B'way.

COLOSSEUM.

THE SIEGE OF PARIS.

THE SIEGE OF PARIS

May be seen from 1 to 4 P. M. and from 7:30 to 10 P. M.

Admission, 50 cents. Children half price. No extras.

ORGAN CONCERTS.—CHURCH OF THE HOLY Trinity, Madison av. and 42d st. Second season. Fortieth concert Wednesday afternoon, Dec. 15, at 4 o'clock. Organist, Joseph H. Guild, of the Church of the Holy Trinity. Vocalist, Mme. Maria Salvotti. Admission, 25 cents.

VICTORIA C. WOODHULL WILL DELIVER her new and startling oration, "True and the False, Socially," at Cooper Institute, Dec. 29. Sale of seats duly announced.

MUSICAL.

A Great Offer!!

We will during the Holidays dispose of 100 PIANOS and ORGANS of first-class makers, including Waters' at lower prices than ever before offered. Monthly installments running from 12 to 36 months received. Warranted for 6 years. New and Second Hand Instruments to let at extremely low prices. *Illustrated Catalogues Mailed.* Warerooms, 481 Broadway and 54 Mercer st., New-York. HORACE WATERS & SONS.

A STEINWAY GRAND, UPRIGHTS, AND squares, Webers, and other pianos and organs, on installments and to rent. Bargains this month. S. X. BALL & CO., No. 25 East 14th st.

MEETINGS.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE SOCIETY of Howard Mission and Home for Little Wanderers, No. 40 New Bowery, New-York, will be held on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 15, 1875, at 4 o'clock P. M., at the chapel as above-named, for the election of a Board of nine Trustees, and for any other business proper to be done at said meeting. J. F. WYCKOFF, Secretary of Board of Trustees.

ANNUAL MEETING.—THE FORTY-NINTH ANNUAL meeting of the New-York City Mission and Tract Society, for reports of elections, will be held on Wednesday afternoon, Dec. 15, at 3:30 o'clock, in the rooms, No. 50 Bible House.

LECTURES.

REV. DR. ARMITAGE WILL LECTURE on REVIVAL WORK IN NEW-YORK CITY, every night this week, (except Saturday,) in Dr. TYNG'S CHURCH, Madison av. and 42d st. Subject to-night—"The sort of Preaching and Prayer Needed for Success."

LYCEUM LECTURE.

Rev. W. J. CLARKE will lecture on CHIVALRY in the Harlem Free Course at Unity Chapel, 128th st. and 4th av., THIS (Wednesday) EVENING. The public invited.

DANCING.

ALLEN DODWORTH'S

DANCING SCHOOL, NO. 212 FIFTH AV.

Brooklyn Branch at No. 198 Washington st. Classes or private lessons for ladies, gentlemen, and children. For particulars send for a circular.

STEAMBOATS.

PROVIDENCE AND STONINGTON STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND BOSTON.

STONINGTON LINE, FOR PROVIDENCE, NEWPORT, AND BOSTON.

The elegant steamers RHODE ISLAND, NARRAGANSETT, and STONINGTON leave Pier No. 33 North River, foot of Jay st., daily, (except Sundays,) at 4:30 P. M. Through tickets to principal New-England points at railroad depots and ticket offices. State-rooms secured at offices of Westcott Express Company, and at No. 319 Broadway.

PROVIDENCE LINE, (direct.)

Steam-ships ELECTRA and GALATEA leave Pier No. 27 North River, foot of Robinson st., daily, (except Sundays,) at 4 P. M. Direct connection to Worcester and points beyond. Freights via either line taken at lowest rates. D. S. BABCOCK, President. L. W. FILKINS, General Passenger Agent.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck slip for New-Haven at 3 and 11 P. M., connecting with road.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 11:30 A. M.

ICE-CREAM.

HORTON'S ICE CREAM

Is made from PURE ORANGE COUNTY CREAM, and the public is fast discovering the fact, as they compare it with others' make, not made from pure cream.

Our sales exceed those of any other establishment of the kind in the world, and almost equal those of all the New-York dealers combined. We are thus enabled to supply a better article at a lower figure than any other establishment.

CHARLOTTE RUSSE, rich and delicious.

75 Cents per Dozen, or 50 Cents per Quart.

DEPOTS, NO. 305 4TH AV., and NO. 1,264 BROADWAY.

J. FUSSELL & SONS,

ICE CREAM,

12 Bible House, opposite Cooper Institute, New-York.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

Rev. W. R. Alger will lecture on "Chivalry" at Unity Chapel, Harlem, this evening.

At the meeting of the Board of Police yesterday Patrolman Fitzimons, of the Special Service Squad, was dismissed the department for drunkenness.

At the Olivet Chapel, No. 63 Second street, this evening, Rev. J. H. Vincent, D. D., will deliver a free lecture on "Home and Sunday-school Teaching."

In view of the recent statement regarding the matter, Mr. Everett P. Wheeler desires it to be understood that he is not and never has been a candidate for the office of Commissioner of Public Works.

A communication received by the Board of Police yesterday from a lawyer, requesting the withdrawal of officers stationed in front of the gambling-house No. 8 Barclay street, was referred to the Superintendent with power.

From the report of the committee which had charge of the dedication of Masonic Hall it appears that the receipts from various sources for the celebration amounted to $13,771 25. The disbursements were $9,809 34, the balance being $3,961 91.

The stockholders of the Missouri Pacific Railroad will meet this afternoon at No. 25 William street, to take action in reference to the negotiation or sale of the income bonds, the improvement bonds, and the third mortgage bonds of the company.

The steam-ship Dakota, for Liverpool, yesterday carried a mail consisting of 34,340 letters and 41 bags of papers; the Columbus, for Havana, 3,014 letters and 2 bags of papers, and the Leo, 261 letters and 2 bags of papers. Total, 37,615 letters; 46 bags of papers.

At a meeting of the Young Men's Republican Benevolent Association, held on Monday, the following officers were elected: President, Ralph Sherick; Vice President, William Miller; Secretary, August Mass; Treasurer, James Saurer, and Sergeant at Arms, Louis Olarich.

Eliza Casey, who claims to be a cloak-maker, residing at No. 316 Marcy avenue, Brooklyn, was arrested last evening at A. T. Stewart & Co.'s store, corner of Broadway and Tenth street, by Special Officer Orser, charged with the theft of some kid gloves. The woman was locked up at Police Headquarters.

Henry Wilson, who was arrested on Monday evening, having been detected in the act of attempting to pawn a roll of cloth which he had evidently stolen, was taken sick in a cell at the Prince Street Police Station. Police Surgeons Cook and Walker, who were summoned to attend him, found him suffering from small-pox, and he was removed to the Riverside Hospital.

Sarah Alexander, a Jewess, aged seventeen, left her home in Essex street on Sunday afternoon to seek employment. She was seen in Bayard street at 4 o'clock P. M., but since that time she has not been heard from by any of her relatives or friends. The missing girl speaks very little English. The Police have been furnished with her description and are searching for her.

The annual Homœopathic ball will take place on the 22d inst. Among the officers and managers are: Mr. George Hoffman, President; Dr. F. Seeger, Chairman of the Executive Committee, and Gen. Dunn, Chairman of the Reception Committee. Prominent among the Vice Presidents are Gen. Dix, Admiral Trenchard, Gen. Sigel, Mrs. E. Porter Beach, Mrs. Barrows, "Aunt Fanny," Morris Phillips, and Judge and Mrs. Barrett.

Marcus McGeary, of No. 23 Cornelia street, Brooklyn, and William Harper, of No. 503 West Forty-third street, Brooklyn, were yesterday arraigned before Justice Kasmire, at the Washington Place Police Court, charged with having stolen a case of furs valued at $200. The furs having been found on the premises No. 306 Myrtle avenue, Brooklyn, the prisoners admitted their guilt and were committed in default of $2,000 bail to answer.

At a meeting of the Grain Committee of the Produce Exchange yesterday the following rule was adopted:

No grades will be established for heated or unmerchantable grain of any kind; therefore, such grain, when inspected, will be treated as provided in rule 7 of the rules of the Produce Exchange, contained in the agreement with the railroad companies. The word "warm" is hereby directed to be stricken out of the description of the "no grade" corn.

Judge Blatchford, in the United States District Court, yesterday rendered a decision in the case of William R. Janeway & Co., alleged bankrupts, declining to allow a second meeting of the creditors. He rules that the firm must, in accordance with the agreement first made, pay in five equal installments, of fifteen per cent. each, in twelve, eighteen, twenty-four, thirty, and thirty-six months, seventy-five per cent. of its indebtedness, and that the individual members of the firm must pay their debts in full, in installments of twenty per cent. and at similar periods.

Coroner Kessler held an inquest in the case of Elizabeth Connolly, who died from pneumonia caused by cancer of the breast, accelerated, as is alleged, by improper treatment at the hands of a quack named John Linguist, who treated her by applying an ointment containing mineral ingredients. The jury rendered a verdict against Linguist, and recommended that the law relating to irregular practitioners be stringently enforced. Linguist was committed to the Tombs in default of $2,000 bail.

At a special meeting of the State Charities Aid Association yesterday, Mr. Prime read a communication from the Board of United Charities requesting the State Charities Aid Association to appoint a committee of three of its members to confer with a similar committee from the Board of United Charities for the purpose of preparing and submitting a plan in accordance with the recommendations of the special committee reporting to the board on Friday last. The following committee was appointed: Mr. Frederick Law Olmsted, Mr. Henry E. Pellew, and Miss Louisa Lee Schuyler.

A committee of the City Council of Philadelphia, consisting of S. A. Miller, Chairman; Joseph Poist, Clerk of the Select Council; Hugh Mullen, Clerk of the Common Council; Mortimer Johnson, Messenger of the Select Council; Nathan Sperery, Samuel Williamson, John Clouds, W. H. Smith, Hicks Hayhurst, and David Monet, arrived in this City yesterday morning for the purpose of making an examination of the system of fire-escapes in use here, with a view of adopting the same for use in the Quaker City. They are accompanied by the President of the Board of Fire Commissioners, J. Londonslager, Fire Commissioner W. A. Porter, and Chief of the Fire Department W. H. Johnson.

BROOKLYN.

Patrick Shanahan, who stabbed Alice Cunningham at Bergen Point on Friday night, was yesterday arrested at the residence of his brother-in-law, Patrick Collins, in Front street, in this city.

A new Democratic General Committee is being formed in Kings County, which threatens to be a formidable rival to the Democratic General Committee controlled by ex-Register Hugh McLaughlin.

There is much indignation among the citizens of Brooklyn at the exorbitant and reckless charges of the gas companies. Meters are being returned by the hundred, and stores and other business places all over the city are now lighted with kerosene lamps.

In the Supreme Court yesterday an application was made to Judge Gilbert, by the old Charity Commissioners whose conviction of malfeasance in office was declared illegal, for a mandamus compelling the Board of Supervisors to hand over to them their back pay. Decision reserved.

In the case of the suits of Mr. Bowen against the *Eagle*, Mr. Charles E. Fellows, of Hartford, Conn., was yesterday appointed to take the testimony of H. E. Pearsall, of that city. Other commissions were appointed to take testimony in behalf of the defendants.

At the annual convocation of Constellation Chapter, No. 209, R. A. M., held on the 13th inst., the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: James Mitchell, H. P.; Charles E. Van Vlack, K.; Aug. K. Sloan, S.; Luther I. Rice, Treasurer; Henry Rogers, Secretary; John W. Richardson, C. H.; William Sherer, P. S.; Burleigh L. Crans, R. A. C.; E. O. Reeve, M. 3d V.; W. W. Bragg, Jr., M. 2d V.; A. W. Duxbury, M. 1st V.

A quarterly meeting of the Ladies' Union Missionary Society was held yesterday afternoon in the Church of the Pilgrims. Rev. Arthur Crosby presided. The annual report of the Treasurer showed that the receipts during the year had been $33,383 46 and the expenditures $32,963 48. Mrs. Samuel Pruyn, of Albany, who was sent out by the society nearly five years ago as a missionary to Japan, gave an account of the religious, educational, and social life of the inmates of the Union Home and School of Yokohama, of which she had charge.

LONG ISLAND.

An association has been organized at Queens, similar to the one at Jamaica Village, for rifle practice. The officers are as follows: President, Joseph Fish; Secretary, Capt. T. Bruer; Treasurer, H. Wendler. Queens is but a short distance from Creedmoor, and the members will practice at the latter place.

The farmers living along the lines of the Long Island and Southern Railroads have for some time past been complaining of the high rates of freight, especially for manure. Yesterday a delegation of the Farmers' Protective Union visited the Superintendents of both roads, and, after a long consultation, Mr. Isaac D. Barton, of the Southern Road, agreed on and after to-day to reduce the freight rates on manure.

It is understood that Mr. Stephen B. French, whose term of office as County Treasurer of Suffolk County will expire at the close of the present month, and who was a candidate for re-election, proposes to contest the election of Mr. Newins his opponent and that he has placed his case in the hands of Henry Smith, of Albany. Newins was declared by the Board of Supervisors to be elected by a majority of ten or eleven votes.

STATEN ISLAND.

At a meeting of the Sunday-school teachers of Trinity Church, West Brighton, the following officers were chosen: Superintendent, A. C. Hillyer; Assistant Superintendent, George Hallock; Secretary, William Gibson; Treasurer, Jefferson Bodine; Librarians, Charles Hubbard, Horace Hillyer, and William Harmon.

Harness thieves are still industrious upon Staten Island. The last robbery was that of Mr. T. D. Browning's stables, on the Clove road, near the residence of Mr. Erastus Brooks. The thieves got two sets of valuable harness and some clothing. This makes over a dozen stables which have recently been robbed on the island. Some of the stolen goods have been traced to New-York.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

A gang of burglars made quite an extensive raid in the town of Rye on Sunday night, entering no less than eleven different places, covering an area of about three miles. They, however, obtained but a small amount of plunder by their operations. They broke into the Post Office at Rye Station, opened all the letters which had been deposited for the mails, as well as those which awaited delivery. At the residence of Mr. Grecean they were fired at by a son of Mr. Grecean, and the rogues returned the fire, the bullet lodging in the base-board of the room near the spot where the young man stood.

NEW-JERSEY.

There were sixty-one deaths in Newark last week, of which nineteen were from diphtheria.

The New-Jersey Academy of Medicine will hold a session in Library Hall, Newark this afternoon, commencing at 3 o'clock.

The Middlesex Grand Jury came into court yesterday and presented twenty-three bills of indictment. The Judge complimented and discharged them.

At the meeting of the Jersey City Board of Works yesterday, $60,000 in bonds were ordered issued for street improvements and $20,000 of water scrip.

Morris Condon, an employe of the New-Jersey Central Railroad at Bayonne, was crushed yesterday between the bumpers while coupling cars and sustained probably fatal injuries.

Dennis Hurley, a tramp, was arrested in New-Brunswick yesterday for attempting to set fire to a hay-press on Mrs. Merrill's farm, about nine miles from the city. He was committed for trial.

The Pamrapo Club-house, at Pamrapo, owned by Patrick McGiehan, was damaged by fire Monday night to the extent of $800. A son of Mr. McGiehan, while assisting the firemen, fell from a ladder and broke his leg.

Murty Craven, aged ten years, residing with his parents on Sipp avenue, Jersey City, was fatally burned last evening while attempting to light a fire with the aid of kerosene-oil. His head and face were horribly disfigured.

The boy Hazleton, who stole the horse and wagon a few days ago from William Compton, in Newark, on a forged order purporting to have been signed by Edwin Allen, has been arrested in Newton, Sussex County, and was brought to Newark yesterday to await trial. He sold the horse for $150, and on going to get the money was arrested.

Fritz A. Meyer, the President of the Union Hill Council, who mysteriously disappeared a short time ago, communicated with his wife yesterday, informing her that he was in Canada and advising her to sell out his drug store and join him. As the Finance Committee of the Council declared, after a careful investigation, that he was not a defaulter to the township, the cause of his disappearance is involved in mystery.

A woman giving her name as Catharine McGuire went to Police head-quarters at a late hour Monday night, with a child in her arms, and bleeding profusely from a deep gash in her forehead. She said she had gone out to look for her husband, who had not returned home at the usual hour, and found him in Felix O'Hare's house on Hunterdon street. The door was opened by O'Hare, who, when she inquired for her husband, called her a vile name and struck her on the head with a chair. Her wound was dressed by a physician and her assailant arrested.

The funeral of the late Dr. Dunham, of New-Brunswick, whose mysterious death is the cause of so much excitement, took place yesterday afternoon. The body laid in state in the assembly-room at Masonic Hall from 9 o'clock in the morning until noon, and was then removed to the house, where funeral services were performed by Rev. Drs. Nichols and Hartranft. It was subsequently taken to Grace Church, where additional services were performed, and thence to the cemetery, followed by several Masonic lodges and a vast concourse of people. The mystery of the Doctor's death seems to be as far from solution as ever.

J. & C. JOHNSTON.

J. & C. Johnston, of Broadway, Fifth avenue, and Twenty-second street, are offering an unusually fine assortment of dry goods, carpets, and upholstering for the holidays. In silks alone this firm have on exhibition $1,000,000 worth of goods, consisting chiefly of the most celebrated French manufacturers' productions. The black silk department contains a magnificent assortment of bonnets, Tapissier's, Ponson's, Guinet's, Belon's, Jurie's, and Hamot's goods, ranging in prices from ninety cents to $12 the yard. The stock of colored silks is very extensive, and consists of some 6,000 pieces in every known color and in the latest shades of the season. The evening shades of bridal silks and satins are numerous and beautiful, and have been opened but a few days; the colorings are different from those of former seasons, having a softer tint and a much richer appearance when exposed under artificial light. The firm have set apart a counter exclusively for holiday presents, where their customers will find something from every department in their house, and at prices much below those charged for the same articles when cut from the piece. This they do in order that customers may benefit by the holiday reductions. The firm keep constantly on hand a large assortment of the best English and French hosiery and underclothing, together with a large variety of gentlemen's furnishing goods in neck wear, white linen shirts, collars, cuffs, bosoms, and handkerchiefs. Their stock of Dent's celebrated London town-made ladies' and gentlemen's kid gloves is, perhaps, the largest in the United States, as they make a special feature of the importation of these goods. The lace department is unusually replete this season, and contains very rich laces in point, point applique, and Duchesse, lace handkerchiefs, barbes and ties; point applique shawls are marked from one to five hundred dollars. The newest thing of the season are the Oriental novelties in the way of gentlemen's smoking jackets, caps, and morning gowns. These garments are composed entirely of real India silk. The outside material, linings, and padding are all silk, and are light and exceedingly warm, and the colorings are both odd and beautiful. The assortment of ladies' Indian morning wrappers is beautiful, and for those who can afford it, they make one of the most useful and appropriate gifts of the season. These garments, like the gentlemen's, are all silk and will not weigh twenty ounces. The prices are exceedingly moderate, and the workmanship is so artistic that such a garment would make the most attractive articles in the wardrobe of a refined lady of taste. This firm has also on exhibition an extraordinary piece of Eastern housewife industry in the shape of a genuine Chinese bed comfortable, every particle of which is pure silk. It is about as thick as an ordinary bed mattress, does not weigh more than a white Marseilles quilt, and is covered with embroidered emblems of Eastern mythology. In ladies' and children's suits, cloaks and underclothing this firm offer an extensive variety of Paris-made garments in silks, velvets, cloths, cashmeres, and mottled fabrics. Connected with this department is a large dress-making establishment where customers can have a complete outfit made in the most fashionable manner in twenty-four hours if they so desire. India camel's hair shawls are a large feature in this house, and the display for the holiday season is very extensive. The prices range from $20 to $2,500. The stock of furs embraces seal, otter, mink, sable, fox, and Alaska. The display of seal sacques is large and fine, and the prices range from $65 to $300. In the upholstery department extensive preparations have been made for this season, and visitors will find it to their interest to examine the elegant assortment of rich satins, both brocaded and plain; also, satin damasks, brocatelles, silk terrys, figured reps, cashmeres, and all sorts of furniture coverings.

THE OLD FRANKLIN PRESS.

One hundred and fifty years have elapsed since Benjamin Franklin worked as a journeyman printer on the old hand-press which will stand side by side with one of Hoe & Co.'s lightning presses at the coming Centennial. A generation has passed away since John B. Murray, a public-spirited citizen of New-York, brought it from its resting-place in England and deposited it in the model-room of the United States Patent Office at Washington for safe keeping. No person now living connected with that office knew anything of its ownership until Hon. Edward Burke, a former Patent Commissioner, certified to the fact, together with Richard B. Kimball, Esq., of this City, who was a passenger in the ship New-York, in which Mr. Murray had shipped the old press and was himself also a passenger. After examining them and other documentary proofs of Mr. Murray's rights as owner, among them one from Messrs. Harrild & Sons, of London, former owners of the press, Hon. R. H. Duell, the present incumbent of the Patent Office, in deciding the question, closes his letter as follows: "While we shall regret to lose so valuable a memento of the past, your right seems to be so well established we feel bound to recognize it, and to say that the printing-press is at your disposal and will be delivered whenever requested. After it shall have served its purpose at the Centennial Exposition we would be very much pleased if you would return it to the Patent Office on deposit for safe keeping."

THE CONDEMNED MURDERERS.

DOLAN'S CASE—AFFIDAVITS OF HIS MOTHER AND SISTER—THE OTHER PRISONERS.

Counsel for the condemned murderer Dolan continue their efforts to save his life, their hope being, as they say, to induce Gov. Tilden to commute his sentence to one of imprisonment for life, and that then they will be able to collect sufficient evidence of his innocence to secure a pardon. Yesterday, Annie Dolan, the sister of the condemned, made an affidavit, of which the following is the substance: She remembers the Sunday morning of the murder of Mr. Noe, from the fact that the night previous she went to confession at the Church of the Transfiguration, in Mott street, and on Sunday morning received communion in the same church at 7 o'clock mass; when she returned home it must have been between 8 and 9 o'clock, and she was not long in the house when her brother entered. She gave him clean underclothing, and, having put them on, he put on over them the same outer garments that he wore when he entered. He then left, saying that he was going to Forsyth street. He returned in the evening for supper and spent the night at home.

Another affidavit was made by Dolan's mother, to the effect that she met him in Bayard street, between 8 and 9 o'clock, as she was returning from 7 o'clock mass. She upbraided him for being drunk, and asked him to go back home with her. He refused, saying he had just come from there, and that he was only going up to Forsyth street, and would be back for supper. He did come back at supper time, and remained home the rest of the night.

On these affidavits and the other testimony which has already been submitted to the Governor an application will be made to him to-day for a commutation of Dolan's sentence to imprisonment for life. Nothing has yet been heard of "Diamond Jim," though all the places that individual is supposed to haunt, in this City and other places, have been watched by the Police. The common belief is that "Diamond Jim" is a myth.

Two colored women visited Ellis, one of the negro murderers, yesterday, and remained in his cell for some time singing psalms and praying. Thompson, another of the three, remains in bed most of the day, and appears to have no friends to visit him. It is looked upon almost as a certainty than Dolan and the negroes will all be hanged on Friday, and a carpenter yesterday examined the prison gallows, with a view to making the alterations necessary for the hanging of four men at once. The gallows as constructed will only allow of three, but by lengthening the cross-beam the extra space required will be obtained.

MOVEMENT FOR SPENCE PETTIS' RELEASE.

Boston, Dec. 14.—The Governor and Council to-day heard the petition of District Attorney Bliss, of New-York, for the release of the forger, Spence Pettis. F. W. Jacobs, of New-York, was associated with Mr. Bliss, and spoke in favor of the release of Pettis. It is not probable that the petition will be granted.

Buy Your Holiday Presents at Knox's if you want Fancy Furs, Gents' Collars, and Gauntlets, Canes, Umbrellas, or Hats, for these are the kind of gifts that sensible people will appreciate. Knox's stores are at No. 212 Broadway, No. 533 Broadway, and in the Fifth Avenue Hotel.—*Advertisement.*

WILMINGTON MARKET.

Wilmington, N. C., Dec. 14.—Spirits of Turpentine firm at 34c. Resin steady at $1 42½ for strained. Tar quiet at $1 65.

PRINT CLOTHS MARKET.

Providence, Dec. 14.—Printing Cloths dull and unchanged; best 64x64 held at 4⅜c., 30 days, for spots, and 4½c., 60 days, for contracts.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises......7:18 | Sun sets....4:34 | Moon rises.7:57

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook..9:42 | Gov. Island.10:31 | Hell Gate..11:53

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK......TUESDAY, Dec. 14.

CLEARED.

Steam-ships May Flower, Davidson, Philadelphia, Penn., James Hand; Richmond, Kelley, Norfolk, City Point, and Richmond, Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.; Ann Eliza, Richards, Philadelphia, James Hand; Glaucus, Bearse, Boston, Mass., H. F. Dimock; Leo, Daniels, Savannah, Murray, Ferris & Co.; Columbus, Reed, Havana, Cuba, William P. Clyde & Co.; Java, (Br.,) Martyn, Liverpool, Eng., C. G. Francklyn.

Ships Enoch Train, (Br.,) Duncan, London, Eng., Henderson Bros., Ravenscrag, (Br.,) Biggam, Liverpool, Eng., Henderson Bros.

Barks Primaura, (Ital.,) Cacace, Trieste, Austria, Funch, Edye & Co., cld. Dec. 13; Palo Alto, Jenkins, Liverpool, Eng., H. D. & J. U. Brookman.

Schrs. Chas. E. Sears, Turner, St. John, N. B., Jed Frye & Co.; Ida Richardson, Bedell, Porto Cabello and Maracaibo, D. A. De Dima; Calista, Whitten, Baltimore, W. Chalmers; Mott Bedell, Swinburn, Cape Haytien and a market, Miller & Houghton.

ARRIVED.

Steam-ship England, (Br.,) Thompson, Liverpool Dec. 1, and Queenstown 2d, with mdse. and 22 cabin and 50 steerage passengers to F. W. J. Hurst. Experienced variable winds during the passage. Dec. 3, no. lat., &c., passed a brig-rigged steamer bound E.; same day, lat. 51 07, lon. 17 53, passed the wreck of a vessel of about 600 or 700 tons, water-logged and abandoned: had round stern, painted black; only mizzen-mast standing, and bulwarks gone fore and aft; it was too dark to see her name; 9th, passed two large icebergs.

Steam-ship City of Mexico, Sherwood, New-Orleans Nov. 21, Tampico 24th, Tuxpan 25th, Vera Cruz Dec. 1, Campeachy 3d, Progreso 4th, and Havana 9th, with mdse. and passengers to F. Alexandre & Sons. Had heavy N. E. gales, with very high sea, to the S. of Hatteras, and heavy N. W. gales after passing the cape.

Steam-ship City of Austin, Eldridge, Galveston Dec. 5, and Key West 9th, with mdse. and passengers to C. H. Mallory & Co.

Steam-ship Wyanoke, Couch, Richmond, City Point, and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship Nereus, Berry, Boston, with mdse. and passengers to Metropolitan Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship San Jacinto, Hazard, Savannah Dec. 11, with mdse. and passengers to William R. Garrison.

Steam-ship City of Atlanta, Woodhull, Charleston Dec. 11, with mdse. and passengers to James W. Quintard & Co.

Bark Messeil, (Norw.,) As'aksen, Hamburg 64 ds., in ballast, to Funch, Edye & Co. Dec. 8, lat. 36 28, lon. 72 35, signalized a bark from Dunkirk, for Philadelphia, showing signal letters K. J. F. C.

Brig Starlight, (of Bangor,) Tucker, Nassau 10 ds., with mdse. to F. T. Montell—vessel to H. W. Loud & Co. Has had strong westerly gales the entire passage.

Brig Gazelle, Dickson, Cardenas Nov. 24, with sugar to order—vessel to master.

Brig Martha A. Berry, (of Portland,) Berry, Havana 15 ds. with sugar to order—vessel to Miller & Houghton. Has had a succession of westerly gales the latter part of the passage; has been 7 ds. N. of Hatteras; Dec. 7, lat. 24, lon. 80 30, spoke brig Proteus, from Cardenas, for New-York.

Schr. Almeda Willey, Willey, Pensacola Nov. 30, with yellow pine to New-Haven Saw Mill Co.—vessel to Parsons & Loud.

Schr. Jennie Sweeney, (new,) Hudson, May's Landing, N. J., in ballast to Master.

Schr. Mary H. Hand, Hand, Wilmington, N. C., 4 ds., with mdse. to Squire Bros.

Schr. Mary E. Simmons, Gandy, Richmond, with mdse. to Overton & Hawkins.

Schr. H. P. Simmons, Willetts, Richmond, with mdse. to Slaght & Petty.

Schr. Charley Woolsey, Ellis, Georgetown, D. C., with coal to Slaght & Petty.

Schr. Breeze, Cranmer, Georgetown, D. C., with coal to Slaght & Petty.

Schr. Nellie H. Benedict, Thompson, Georgetown, D. C.

Schr. H. S. Marlor, Wines, Georgetown, D. C.

Schr. B. C. Terry, Crammer, Georgetown, D. C.

Schr. Amelia G. Ireland, Townsend, Georgetown, D. C.

Schr. W. W. Pharo, Collins, Georgetown, D. C.

Schr. D. S. Miller, Scull, Virginia.

Schr. Addie P. Avery, Ryan, Baltimore.

Schr. Armenia, Cole, Virginia.

Schr. S. J. Gilmore, Sylvester, Fall River.

WIND—Sunset, squally, N. W.; cloudy.

SAILED.

Steam-ships Dakota, for Liverpool; Sidonian, for Glasgow; Columbus, for Havana; Leo, for Savannah; ship Duleep Singh, for London; barks F. L. Carney, for Glasgow; Sophie R. Lunrs, for Corunna; brigs Abando, for Cardenas; L. M. Merritt, for Matanzas; Laura Gertrude, for Brunswick, Ga.; schr. F. A. Server, for Charleston.

FOREIGN PORTS.

Bridgewater, N. S.—Arr. 12th, schr. A. F. Randolph, (Br.,) Warner, Martinique.

Sld. bark Joequinna for Barbados.

Halifax, N. S.—Sld. steamer George Shattuck, (Br.,) Guilford, St. Pierre.

Havana.—Arr. 12th, bark Endeavor, Mountford, from Pensacola; schr. Harold, (Br.,) Hanson, Portland.

13th.—Brig Antelope, Ray, Shieldsboro'; schrs. Mary Monroe, Hall, New-York; George W. Jewett, Jewett, Portland.

14th.—Steamer City of Vera Cruz, Deaken, New-York.

Sld. 13th, steamer Tappahannock, Pendleton, New-Orleans.

Returned 12th, bark Augustinia, (Sp.,) Sarria, for Pensacola; (3d inst. put back on account of bad weather.)

Liverpool, 14th.—Arr. bark Everett Grey, Loring, Bath, Me.

Sld. 13th, brigs Annie Wharton, (Br.,) British West Indies, and Georgina, (Br.,) Bartling, Jubice.

St. John, N. B., 14th.—Arr. brigs Annie P. Odell, (Br.,) Liverpool; Quaco, (Br.,) Sydney, Cape Breton; schrs. Carrie, Portland; Cuba, New-York; Martha A., New-York; Ulalume, Philadelphia.

Cld. 13th, schr. Lahaina, Houghton, Cardenas.

LATEST SHIPPING NEWS BY CABLE.

London, Dec. 14.—Sld. Eliza A. Kenny, Bolivia, L. G. Bigelow, William Frederick.

Arr. out on the 6th inst., F. H. Odiorne, Homeward Bound.

Arr. out on the 12th inst., Hovding, Elise Linck.

Arr. out on the 13th inst., Emilie, Don Justo, Hector, Natvig, last four in the Channel; Vanadis, Rjukan, Signal, Janet Forbes, at Barrow; City of Bombay, Bessie Parker, Alaska, Bayard, latter at Liverpool; Activ, Atmosphere, Capris, Gehon, Maria Luigia, Cecilia.

Arr. out on the 14th inst., Betsy Gude, Concordia, Fusi Yama, Sostreue, Montebello, Casilda, Orpheus, Edmond Richardson, Zeburg, Sabine, Caravan, Rota, and Nouveau St. Michel.

Queenstown, Dec. 14.—The American Line steam-ship Ohio, Capt. Morrison, from Philadelphia Dec. 4, for Liverpool, arr. at this port to-day.

The steam-ship State of Indiana, Capt. Sadler, from New-York Dec. 2, for Glasgow, arr. here to-day.

The Cunard steam-ship Batavia, Capt. Morland, from Boston Dec. 4, for Liverpool, arr. here at 7 o'clock this morning.

The steam-ship Spain, Capt. Grace, from New-York Dec. 4, for Liverpool, arr. at Queenstown at noon to-day.

The steam-ship Celtic, Capt. Jennings, of the White Star Line, from New-York Dec. 4, for Liverpool, arr. at this port at 1:30 P. M. yesterday.

Moville, Dec. 14.—The Anchor Line steam-ship Columbia, Capt. Montgomery, from New-York Nov. 28, for Glasgow, arr. here to-day.

Larne, Dec. 14.—The steamer State of Virginia sld. from this port on Saturday evening last for New-York.

HOLIDAYS.

SCHUYLER, HARTLEY & GRAHAM,

NOS. 19 MAIDEN LANE, 20 AND 22 JOHN ST., invite special attention to their large stock of every variety of fine holiday goods, including

ARTISTIC BRONZES,

in large and small pieces and in very large variety.

FRENCH CLOCKS,

manufactured expressly for their house, of fine time-keeping qualities and of new and rich design and finish.

CUTLERY.

Joseph Rodgers & Sons' celebrated cutlery, in ivory and pearl handles, carving knives and forks, pocket knives, razors, scissors, &c.

LEATHER GOODS,

Including a large assortment of DRESSING CASES, WRITING DESKS, GLOVE AND HDKF. BOXES, TRAVELING BAGS, &C.

The stock of leather goods of this house has always been very large, of the largest variety, and of the best quality.

FINE WATCHES,

Made by Patek Philippe & Co. and others.

RICH JEWELRY.

FINE GOLD JEWELRY, SEAL RINGS, WATCH CHAINS, SHIRT STUDS, CORAL SETS, CAMEOS, SLEEVE BUTTONS, &C.

NOVELTIES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, Especially Suitable for the Holidays.

19 MAIDEN LANE, 20 AND 22 JOHN STREET.

TIFFANY & CO., UNION SQUARE,

INVITE ATTENTION TO THEIR LARGE COLLECTION OF FINE STONES, INCLUDING MANY VERY CHOICE SINGLE STONES, AND A LARGER ASSORTMENT OF MATCHED PAIRS THAN THEY HAVE BEFORE OFFERED. CHOICE SAPPHIRES, EMERALDS, RUBIES, PEARLS, CAMEOS, &c. DIAMOND AND GEM JEWELRY OF THEIR OWN MAKE, AND SELECTIONS FROM LONDON AND PARIS. DESIGNS FURNISHED FOR SETTINGS AND FOR SPECIAL ARTICLES. THEIR STORE WILL REMAIN OPEN IN THE EVENINGS UNTIL CHRISTMAS.

HOLIDAY GOODS.

ELEGANT AND USEFUL.

EXTREMELY LOW PRICES.

B. L. Solomon & Sons, 657 AND 659 BROADWAY, OPPOSITE BOND ST.

FURS, C. G. GUNTHER & CO., No. 19 UNION SQUARE, WILL REMAIN OPEN EVENINGS, FROM DATE UNTIL JAN 1.

C. Godfrey Gunther, Christian G. Gunther, Jr. George A. Gunther.

The Union Wood-works, NO. 59 ANN ST., NEW-YORK, McINTOSH & BROWN, PROPRIETORS, SHOW CASES FOR THE CENTENNIAL, FROM $100 TO $5,000. ALL THE FINE GRADES OF WOOD-WORK.

To Families desiring the best Hotel accommodation, in a choice locality, having the most approved modern appliances for real comfort, privacy, and perfect hygienic requirements.

THE BUCKINGHAM HOTEL, 5th AVENUE and 50th STREET (Opposite the Cathedral),

offers to such parties the best substitute for a private residence, without any of the inconveniences of housekeeping.

This Hotel is finished, and will be furnished in the most elegant and substantial manner, and in all its appointments will be strictly first-class.

It will be conducted on the European plan, but will have no public drinking bar on the premises; the smoking room, which is splendidly fitted up, will be exclusively for the use of the guests of the hotel.

The location is unsurpassed, being on high ground, with a splendid outlook, near the Central Park, Grand Central Depot, and in close proximity to many of the prominent churches and schools, making it an especially desirable residence for families.

It will accommodate about two hundred guests, and will be opened early in January.

In all that appertains to the health, the comfort and convenience of guests, it is the only hotel in New York that embodies in its construction the result of the latest information as to the best means of heating and ventilating hotels.

The rooms are generally arranged (en suite) Parlor and Bed-rooms, with Dressing-room attached which connects with the Bath-room and other toilet conveniences.

The Heating and Ventilating apparatus throughout the whole house is on the most approved plan, and is well worth a critical examination by parties who have read the recent articles in the New York newspapers on the subject.

Personal application for accommodation may be made after the 20th inst.

Parties desiring information by correspondence will receive prompt attention by addressing

GALE, FULLER & CO., Proprietors.

From the Evening Express.

One of the expectations of the year, in this City, where grand hotels surpass any city in the world, has been the completion of the Buckingham Hotel, one of the most imposing, beautiful, and complete structures in the Metropolis. The new structure has been leased by the owner, Mr. George Kemp, to Messrs. Gale, Fuller & Co., well-known and long established hotel proprietors, Mr. Gale having been the builder and proprietor of Fort William Henry Hotel at Lake George for a period of eighteen years, and for the past year proprietor of the "International" at Niagara Falls, which, by his excellent management, became one of the most popular hotels at the Falls. Mr. Fuller for the past ten years held a very responsible position in the "Brevoort House," of this City, the favorite resort of so many visitors from Europe. Under such management and control the public may be assured that, for all that belongs to comfort and convenience, and for luxury, where people like it, the Buckingham will be unsurpassed in the country. The approaching Centennial will require all the room which our hotels can provide.

GREAT MARK DOWN

$50,000 WORTH OF CLOTHING AT 50 CENTS ON THE DOLLAR.

Last Season's Styles.

NOTE THE ACTUAL REDUCTIONS.

Overcoats from - - - - -	$45 00 to $25 00.
Overcoats from - - - - -	$35 00 to $16 00
Overcoats from - - - - -	$25 00 to $15 00.
Overcoats from - - - - -	$15 00 to $10 00.
Men's Business Suits from - -	$30 00 to $16 50.
Men's Business Suits from - -	$26 50 to $13 00.
Men's Business Suits from - -	$20 00 to $12 00.
Men's Business Suits from - -	$17 00 to $10 00.
Men's $4 Vests now - - - - -	$1 50.

Men's Pantaloons Same Low Rates.

No matter how surprising these Great Reductions may seem, they are bona fide facts. We are bound to close out all past styles without regard to the Sacrifice. Now is the time to buy for future wants.

ROGERS, PEET & CO. GREAT LOW-PRICED CLOTHIERS, No. 487 Broadway, corner Broome St., New-York.

Lace Curtains,

Swiss, French, and Nottingham, from lowest numbers to RICHEST DESIGNS IMPORTED,

AT 33 1-3 BELOW USUAL PRICES.

We are offering these goods at THE LOWEST PRICES at which such a fine lot of goods has ever been sold in this market.

LE BOUTILLIER BROS., NO. 48 EAST 14TH ST., UNION SQUARE.

AMUSEMENT for the Children. CRANDALL & CO. offer, at reduced prices, velocipedes, shoo-fly horses, doll wagons, spring and hobby horses, wagons, sleighs, carts, &c. The best goods at lowest prices. The trade supplied. CRANDALL & CO., 546 & 569 3d av., N.Y.

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